



Sketch Map of
ALASKA

Prepared for U.S. Bureau of Education
By the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

To accompany Reindeer Report by Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

U.S. General Agent of Education

in Alaska

1893

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Library of Sheldon Jackson
Presented to the
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Moose HUNTING IN ALASKA. By Richard Friese.

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Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,

C O P Y.

U.S.R.M.Str. "Bear"

ALASKA DIVISION,

Port Clarence, ~~Washington, D. C.~~ June 30, 1893

Mr. M. W. Bruce,
Superintendent of Reindeer Station,
Port Clarence, Alaska.

Sir:

Yours of this date with reference to the purchase of skins & Omiak at C. Prince of Wales last October is received, and I regret to be compelled to say that your action in the matter is not approved.

There is no excuse for a public officer violating the laws of the land. He above all others should be beyond suspicion or reproach.

You have done so well the past year, that I greatly regret this one blot on your record.

Please notify all your associates that the selling, trading or giving of cartridges or breech loading rifles to the Alaskan natives will not be allowed under any circumstances.

Any one offending in this matter will subject himself to immediate suspension from his position. I have written a circular letter to the same effect to all the schools and mission stations.

There is nothing in this to prevent your allowing a herder, while on duty, or when sent off by yourself or associates after game, the use of a Government rifle and cartridges.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Sheldon Jackson.
General Agent.

C O P Y .

On Board the "Bear".

At anchor off Port Clarence, Alaska, July 5th, 1893.

Hon. W. T. Harris, LL.D.,

Commissioner of Education.

Sir:

During the inspection of the Reindeer Station, I regret to have to report several irregularities. Although Mr. Bruce's attention was particularly called last fall to the law forbidding the sale of breech-loading rifles to the natives, he deliberately disregarded the law and bartered rifles both for the station and for his private gain. I enclose you the letter written me by Captain Healy on the subject. If whalers or private parties disregard the law, the Captain requires them to return the furs to the natives and then confiscates the rifles; but as Mr. Bruce was a Government employee he reported him to me for action. As Mr. Bruce's appointment terminated on June 30th I did not re-appoint him.

Very respectfully,

SHELDON JACKSON

Gen'l. Agt. of Education in Alaska.

Reindeer Station,

Port Clarence, Alaska,

July 20th, 1893.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

Gen. Ag't for Education in Alaska,

Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir, -

We think we see the "Bear" coming--so I write you hastily, and will send it via St. M.

July 10th Capt. Healy anchored at Cape Prince of Wales and took us and our things aboard and steamed down here. He had thirty deer aboard, also ^{Enker} Auker and another Siberian herder.

Lieut. White had many things to relate. Bruce tried to take all the herders down with him. He succeeded in taking Kom-a-sen-a (the herder whom he had paid for last year's herding), his wife, and six others, among whom was Mr. G's divorced wife (?). He had offered the others rewards of guns, etc., if they would go. The three remaining herders are dissatisfied, claiming that they understand as much about herding as Kom-a-sen-a did, etc., and that they were going to leave. I told them if they chose to remain they would receive about \$3.00 per month. I think two of them will stay. They have all been sick with "grip" or a bad cold, and unfit to work or

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herd since I have been here, so that I have had to depend on the two Siberians and "green" herders. Two of them are well now, but the third is still sick and says he will quit herding. All the natives here seemed thoroughly disgusted with the "herding school", and claim that they had few comforts last year, to make them forget what they suffered standing out in blizzards and living crowded together in that low dug-out; that they didn't have enough meat, and no flour, and that they got hungry on ship-biscuits, etc.

The "Bear" remained here three days. Capt. Healy, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Carpenter, and ten men came ashore and helped with the house. Mrs. Lopp remained on board. They have been very kind to us and considerate of our comforts. They have also put themselves out in a great many ways to help put things in order. It is unnecessary for me to repeat to you the comments which were made by the officers and sailors on the condition of that store-room, ice-house, standing water, etc. The sick man was moved down to the dug-out and we took possession of the room in the house. Capt. Healy left the carpenter and Mike, to help us while he went to Siberia for more deer; also a man and "Moses" (Yarkouk) to wait on the sick man. I wish you could see the house, now floored and lined and partitioned. I brought down tarred paper from the Cape, and used it between floors, walls, ceiling, and partition. We will make a good

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house of this and I am sure we will have no trouble keeping warm, if we only had some windows and doors.

Capt. Healy suggested that it would be a great economy of lumber and fuel to build a "lean-to" on the north side of the house. I like the suggestion and have the building already under way. When finished, part of it will be used for herders' house, and the other part for store-room, clothes-room, etc., but we hope to build a herders' house of drift-wood this fall. For the present, we will be able to stow away most of our private stores in the loft. We found no water-proof boots here. I think these should be made here at the station every winter in sufficient quantities so as to supply the herders for the coming summer. The Captain tells me he has some Kadiak Island boots, but they are so big that they have to be made over again, and many of them are worthless--patched and pieced soles.

Two nights ago one side of the dug-out fell in and held fast the frame of the bed of the sick man. They put in some braces and were able to move the bed to the other side. It was a narrow escape. He or his legs might have been crushed down by the ends of those logs falling in on him. Poor man! He died yesterday. We had a short funeral service and buried him across the creek, northeast of the house.

I have purchased twenty bags of walrus seal-oil and five

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walrus-skins. I am having some Cape Prince of Wales natives, who brought me down here, oil the walrus skins to cover our canoe while they are here.

Wagoner brought fourteen deer over here for Mr. Bruce. I suppose they were for Mr. Bruce's show. Capt. Healy would not let him land them here, so I suppose he has taken them back to Siberia. I think it will prevent complications and troubles in the future, to refuse to take any deer into herds owned by whites. I think Mr. Bruce will try to organize a company for the exportation of deer. I hope you will watch his movements and if he does find "dupes" to back him, do all in your power to prevent private individuals from engaging in deer business. As far as food supply of Eskimo is concerned, it would simply be a repetition of the salmon canneries and whaling industry.

If there is a better living or any profits in the reindeer industry, the Eskimo should have it, and not the white man. And while the Educational department of the Government is experimenting in the matter, the Eskimo should have the benefit of those experiments, and not corporations similar to those engaged in salmon canneries in Southern Alaska.

Mr. Bruce left a letter here, in which he accused me of criticizing the administration, trading rifles, etc. In justice to me, I think that he should be informed that trading

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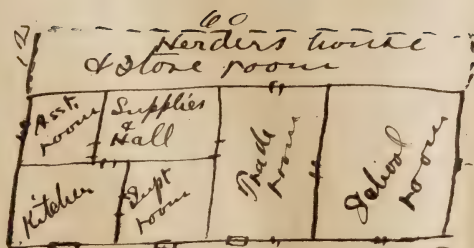
rifles was not the real or only cause of his being discharged. But, to cover up a scandal, it was put that way. Also, I was in no way responsible for you hearing of the scandal, and, further, I had consented to be assistant under him. As for the trading rifles two years ago, neither he nor any other man could prove that I did. No rifles or cartridges will be traded here this year.

Mrs. Lopp was very much disappointed in not seeing you. She sends her respects. The baby is growing.

I am too busy to write you more at present, and will close by asking you to remember us in your daily devotions.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. T. Lopp.



Rough Plan of Rinder Station

(COPY)

Reindeer Station,

Port Clarence, Alaska,

July 25th, 1893.

Dear Sir, -

An old Eskimo woman by the name of Noo-loo-gweena says Mr. Gibson married one of her daughters, Ko-lung-oh, last spring and has taken her to San Francisco, and she asks me to request you to find her and bring her back next year. Also her other daughter and son-in-law and grand-children who accompanied Mr. Bruce.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. T. Lopp.

Capt. M. A. Healy,

U. S. Rev. Str. "Bear",

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. A. Healy.

Captain U. S. R. M.

*Steamer "Bear",**Unalaska, Alaska,**Oct. 7th, 1893.**Hon. Secretary of the Treasury,**Washington, D. C.:**Sir, -*

I respectfully submit herewith for the consideration of the Department a letter from Mr. W. T. Lopp, Superintendent of the Reindeer Station, Port Clarence, Alaska, about eight natives taken from that place to the United States by Mr. M. W. Bruce, former Superintendent of the Reindeer Station, and Mr. B. Gibson, his assistant. "Married", as used by Mr. Lopp, in reference to the woman taken by Mr. Gibson, means simply that she lived with him.

It is understood that these people were taken down for a dime museum show. When that plays out they are very likely to become paupers.

If there is a bureau of the Government to look after such people it would be well if their condition were inquired into, and if they do become destitute, to have those who induced them to leave their homes made to send them back.

*I am,**Respectfully,**(Signed) M. A. Healy.**Captain U. S. R. M.*

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(COPY)

San Francisco, Cal.,

Oct. 12th, 1893.

Dear Doctor,-

Draft received yesterday, together with your letter of the 4th inst. Thanks for the interest you have taken in the matter.

I told you at Port Clarence, I believe, what I expected to do in regard to the reindeer matter. I forwarded you an extract from the "Chronicle" of what purported to be from the report made by Healy in which he took me to task. I have written for a copy of his report, and when received will have something to say.

I did send breech-loading arms and amunition, together with other goods, to Siberia, but I did not send whiskey, and although I have not heard from the vessel I chartered, I know no whiskey was aboard the vessel, and was not traded by my agent.

I intend that the Government and the country shall know of Capt. Healy's conduct in the Arctic, and I am free to say to you, as I shall declare at the proper time, that not only is Capt. Healy responsible for the Thornton tragedy, but that his presence in the Arctic is a farce and an outrage.

I expect to leave here within a couple of weeks. Will be in Washington some time in December or January.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Minor W. Bruce.

(COPY)

Treasury Department,

October 4th, 1893.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior:

Sir,-

Herewith is transmitted, for the information of the Commissioner of Education, a report from Lieut. C. M. White, of the Revenue Steamer "Bear", on the condition of the Reindeer Station at Port Clarence, Alaska, and a memorandum regarding the introduction of domestic reindeer into that Territory; also, a letter from Captain M. A. Healy, commanding the Steamer "Bear" to Mr. L. M. Stevenson, School Teacher at Point Barrow, granting him permission to hold his school in one of the rooms of the "Refuge Station" at that place.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. S. Hamlin,

Acting Secretary, L.G.S.

12
(COPY)

Steamer "Bear",

East Cape, Siberia,

July 18th, 1893.

Captain M. A. Healy, U. S. R. M.,

Commanding:

Sir,-

In obedience to your instructions, on July 5th, 1893 I assumed temporary charge of the Reindeer Station at Port Clarence, Alaska, and found a most deplorable state of affairs existing at that place.

The reindeer were in good condition and had increased in numbers, but this was due probably more to the excellent pasturage and the careful attention of the experienced Siberian herders than to good management on the part of the Superintendent.

The condition of the main building was the first thing that occupied my attention. I found back of the house and extending to the privy, a distance of thirty feet, a sheet of stagnant water over a foot deep in some places. This water had been allowed to stand and leak in under the house, until the entire ground under the stores was covered to a depth of several inches, the stores themselves resting on the timbers or else in the water, no floor ever having been laid to keep them dry. Old clothes, boots, seal-

Capt. M. A. Healy, 2.

skins, and other rubbish had been thrown into this water, in the house, and allowed to rot, so that when we removed them the odor was sickening. Stored away in various corners we found putrid fish and meat, which had evidently been put away for safe keeping and then forgotten.

The trade pots and kettles we found resting in the water and so rusted as to be hardly fit for use, and the flour and other dry stores were stowed immediately over the water, with no flooring between to keep out the moisture. Most of the beef and pork and all the bags of salt were in the water when we found them.

The lower sash of one window had been out for two months, allowing the rain to beat in. We put a new one in place. In the west end of the house the ground timbers had been sawed away to make a place for the stabling of the sled-door, and overhead three of the girders had been removed for some unexplained reason, causing the side of the house to bulge out and weakening it to a considerable extent.

An ice-chest had been built in the house proper, for what purpose it is hard to determine, and two machine-turned doors, brought from San Francisco at great trouble and expense, had been sawed up to make part of the bulkhead.

The overflow from the melting ice in this chest had helped to swell the standing water in the house.

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Capt. M. A. Healy, 3.

We built a dry storage place and put the flour and beans in it, drained off the water, and filled in the space between the ground timbers with gravel, preparatory to flooring. It took two entire days for the water to run off.

There were three cooking stoves at the Station, but for some unknown reason it had been deemed best to use an old wood-stove which burned great quantities of wood and gave very little heat. We set up one of the ranges, which gave very satisfactory results.

Instead of flooring the house, a ditch had been dug for one-fourth of a mile and the floor-boards used in its construction, for the ostensible purpose of supplying water to the whalers, when there was already an abundant water supply provided by nature, and very easy of access.

The tents occupied by the herders were pitched near the house, in the wettest possible place. We gave them some old lumber for flooring and had them pitch their tents on the brow of the bluff where it was dry.

The clothing of the herders and others employed at the Station was in a very bad condition, notwithstanding that the book of expenditures showed an abundant supply had been issued to each person; and there were no seal-skins and other such articles from which to make clothing and boots.

Capt. M. A. Healy, 4.

The large dug-out was in nearly the same condition as the main building, filthy and disorderly in the extreme, it being evident that the various calls from nature had been acceded to in the house rather than in the place provided for that purpose.

The sleeping accomodations in both houses were literal;y alive with vermin, and all of the cooking utensils were in a most filthy condition.

The dug-out in which the herders were obliged to live during the winter was in a most terrible state. I crawled through the mud, slush, and filth part of the way in, but made a hasty exit, not caring to witness the sight which my sense of smell told me I must see.

I discovered, from one of the herders, that a deer had been lying for two weeks out in the hills with her leg broken, having been bitten by a dog which was Mr. Bruce's personal property. We went out and shot the deer, it being impossible to set the leg, mortification having set in. The next day I shot another one of his dogs, which was chasing the deer.

In the checking of the inventory I had no original to go by, but took Mr. Bruce's Return for the quarter ending June 30th, 1893 I found this Return correct in all particulars, and so certified in my receipt to him.

In the checking of this inventory I received no help from him,

76
Capt. M. A. Healy, 5.

but rather all the delay and hindrance possible.

I followed out your instructions in regard to the landing of the reindeer by the schooner "Berwick", boarding the vessel when she arrived and informing the master of his violation of the law.

In conclusion, I wish to state that I felt anxious for the safety of the deer while under my charge, the Siberian herders having all gone home on the "Bear", and the best remaining herder, Kom-e-k-sena, having quit work, on Mr. Bruce's representations, the day I arrived. It is also my firm belief that it was at his instigation that the other natives refused to work, my ignorance of the language and his command of it giving him the advantage.

However, when he left, taking with him eight of the natives for the presumable purpose of setting up some sort of a show in the States, I engaged other herders, the natives at once returned to work, and everything worked smoothly, until, upon the arrival of the "Bear", I was relieved by Mr. W. T. Lopp.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Chester M. White.

3rd Lieut., U. S. R. M.

See report - unsigned, undated pages 109-120 + p164

(COPY)

Salt Lake, Utah,

Nov. 5th, 1893.

Dear Doctor:

I enclose voucher signed as per your request.

I got as far east as Stockton on the 24th ult. and received a telegram stating that the ship had just arrived with seven deer--two sled deer and five females. I immediately returned and found they were in fine condition, notwithstanding they had been aboard the vessel three and a half months. I left them in a pasture there, and to-day received a letter to the effect that they were doing nicely. To-day I wired to have the sled deer shipped to me here by express.

Both the captain and mate told me emphatically that they did not trade any liquor either for deer or anything else; that an officer was aboard their vessel from the "Bear" the day the ship arrived at port Clarence and saw all the liquor they had, about ten gallons, I believe, and they brought back to San Francisco part of that.

Now, so far as the reports from St. Michaels and Unalaska, I did not tell anyone that I had been discharged, but that my health was poor, and I would not have remained another year if you had wanted me to. I did not criticize Capt. Healy at any

place or to anyone, until I got to San Francisco, when I simply accused him of being the cause of Thornton's death, but told those persons that, further than that, I had nothing to say at present, that it would all come out at the proper time.

In every reference to you, both in public and private, I have only spoken well. Everywhere I have lectured, in exhibiting the Eskimo, I have taken pains to clearly explain the work you have done in Alaska and are at present doing for these people, and I have on two or three occasions spoken to over three thousand people.

So far as my entering into a private business on the reindeer question, I am free to say that I have it in contemplation, and am glad to say that I have succeeded in interesting some good people in it. If, however, it should be apparent that it would redound to the injury to the Eskimo, I would at once give the matter up, but I can't conceive how such a condition could arise.

The success of the purchase and transportation of the deer has demonstrated that they can be bought from the Siberians by private parties, and that they can be safely handled, and at much less expense than by the "Bear".

We are having excellent success so far, with our Eskimo attraction. Here we have had them on exhibition now nearly two weeks, and are still drawing large crowds. I would pre-

fer, however, to exhibit them outside of dime museums, but we have many of the best people come to see them. I receive many flattering compliments on my lectures.

The "Examiner" at San Francisco criticized my care of the Eskimo, but it was done through pique because I would not give them an interview in regard to my criticism of Healy.

The "Bertha" arrived in San Francisco some days ago, and my trunk was not shipped on it. I should not be surprised to learn that Capt. Healy did not bring it from Port Clarence. All my accounts with the Government, besides clothing, negatives, etc., are in it.

If you write at any time please address me to Creighton, and it will be forwarded.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Miner W. Bruce.

#10 Laurel Ave.,

Auburn, Me.

Nov. 18th, 1893.

Dr. Jackson,

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Thornton not being able to write, wished me to enclose the following bill of goods, bought of her by Mr. W. T. Lopp, Superintendent of Reindeer Station, Port Clarence. She sends it at this time, thinking it might be necessary in making your plans for the coming year.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Jennie L. Pratt.

(1)

Reindeer Station,

Port Clarence,

Aug. 31st, 1893.

Bought of Mrs. H. R. Thomson, for the Reindeer Station, at
Port Clarence, the following articles:

9 boxes pilot bread	all @ \$3.25	\$29.25	\$30.75
16 bags flour	@ \$1.60	16.00	27.00
2 bags middlings	@ 1.25	2.50	2.50
1 B. L. S. shot-gun	- - - - -	- - - - -	3.50
1 D. B. Colt's shot-gun	- - - - -	- - - - -	35.00
1-2 # B. L. cartridges 12	- - - - -	- - - - -	9.00
4 bags shot	- - - - -	- - - - -	7.40
1 1-2 # B. L. cartridges 10	@ \$1.18	\$2.36	28.00
350 lbs. bar lead	@ .6 cts	\$21.00	32.25
9 3-4 # primers	@ 1.20	\$11.70	12.00
22 3-10 # caps	@ .58	- - - - -	12.75
1 implement set #12 shotgun	- - - - -	\$1.70	2.00
2 sets tools 44-73	@ 1.70	3.40	3.18
200 cartridges 44-73	@ 1.40	2.80	2.80
8 main springs	@ .30	- - - - -	2.40
3 #1 traps	@ .35	\$8.75	.80
25 11 #4 traps	- - - - -	- - - - -	3.85
11 #2 traps	- - - - -	- - - - -	5.25
2 Winchester rifles 44-73	@ \$11. -	- - - - -	22.00
1 X. L. Sgl. shot-gun 12	- - - - -	- - - - -	8.00
20 Wilson sticking knives	@ .25	- - - - -	5.00
#12 R. loading tools	- - - - -	- - - - -	.50
1 box 38 cartridges	- - - - -	- - - - -	.50
3 cans matches	@ 1. -	\$3.00	5.75
1 musk-rat artiga	- - - - -	- - - - -	1.00
1 cartridge-belt	- - - - -	- - - - -	.40
1 pair pants	- - - - -	- - - - -	3.70
1 pair over-all pants	- - - - -	- - - - -	.60
4 pair deer-skin mits	- - - - -	- - - - -	.50
1 pair deer pants	- - - - -	- - - - -	1.00
1 pair water-proof mits	- - - - -	- - - - -	.10
1 coat	- - - - -	- - - - -	2.50

3 deer-skin heads	.30
2 deer-skins	1.50
- 6 tanned seal-skins	1.50
- 1 white bear-cubs	2.50
- 1 seal bag	.30
- 1 dog-skin	.60
- 1-2 tanned seal-skin	.15
1 seal-skin	.20
- Thong and thread	1.00
- 46 yards drilling	4.80
1 1-2 yards ducking	.85
- 18 yards gingham	2.75
1 seal-skin coat	3.00
- 1 pair deer gloves	.15
4 new shirts	9.00
1 pair drawers	1.00
4 shirts	2.75
1 pair blankets	5.00
1-2 dozen socks	3.00
- 1 complete set medical books	40.00
- 13 doz. eggs	3.25
- 3 crates onions	7.00
- 4 doz. milk	8.00
- 3 seal-skin boots	.90

(Signed)

W. T. Lopp.

Superintendent.

(1)

REINDEER ACCOUNT
(Purchase)

South Head, July 8th, 1893

Noatot		15 deer
1 rifle 38	\$9.00	
10 boxes artridges 38	6.25	
2 boxes bread	5.00	
3 kegs molasses	6.00	
1 piece drilling	3.50	
1 piece calico	4.00	
2 mugs	.10	
9 pieces tea	.84	
1 bag flour	.85	
1 knife	.50	
1 comb	.07	
250 primers	.32	
1 brass thimble	.10	
5 lbs. white line	2.00	
	<u>\$38.53</u>	

Yardgidigan		7 deer
4 boxes tobacco	\$24.00	
1 piece calico	4.00	
	<u>28.00</u>	

Peter		5 deer
1 keg molasses	\$2.00	
10 pieces tea	.94	
1 piece drilling	3.50	
1 piece calico	4.00	
1 box bread	2.50	
1 fox trap	.50	
2 mugs	.10	
1 knife	.50	
2 papers needles	.25	
2 spoons	.10	
3 lbs. sugar	.18	
	<u>\$14.57</u>	

E munyah		1 deer
1-2 keg molasses	\$1.00	
1 knife	.50	
3 buckets bread	.50	
	<u>\$2.00</u>	

Kar gy arie		2 deer
1 box bread	\$2.50	
1 keg molasses	2.00	
	<u>\$4.50</u>	

Natan, Cape Serdze, Aug. 14th

Milka		8 deer
1 rifle 40-65	\$10.00	
1 set reloading tools	1.75	
5 boxes cartridges	2.25	
1 bag flour	.85	
1 pipe	.20	
2 spoons	.10	
1 oil stove	2.00	
5 gals. kerosine	1.00	
1 tea-pot	
1 lb. Russian tea	.40	
	<u>\$18.55</u>	

Aug. 17th

1 axe	\$1.00	1 deer
1 bag flour (present)	.85	
2 boxes cartridges 40-65 (present)	.90	
	<u>\$2.75</u>	

Chinrgh

1-2 gals. molasses	.20	2 deer
1 bag flour	.85	
1 mug	.05	
32 pieces tobacco	1.60	
4 fathoms drilling	.80	
2 spoons	.10	
1 can powder	.25	
	<u>\$3.85</u>	

Ounyah

1 rifle 40-65	\$10.00	7 deer
5 boxes cartridges	2.25	
1 set reloading tools	1.75	
1 large water pail	1.50	
1 bag flour	.85	
1 mug (present)	.05	
1 can powder (present)	.25	
10 pieces lead	.20	
	<u>\$16.85</u>	

Cape Serdze, South Side, Aug. 18th
Kokodillan

5 deer

1 axe	\$1.00
1 knife	.50
5 boxes cartridges 44	3.15
1 bag flour	.85
1-2 box tobacco	3.00
2 lbs. Russian tea	.80
1 mug	.05
2 spoons	.10
2 cans powder	.50
25 pieces lead	.50
	<u>\$10.45</u>

Pooret

2 deer

1-3 box tobacco	\$2.00
4 boxes cartridges 44	2.50
1 can powder	.25
15 pieces lead	.30
	<u>\$5.05</u>

Enlee

6 deer

1 rifle 40-65	\$10.00
7 boxes cartridges	3.15
1 set reloading tools	1.75
25 pieces lead	.50
2 cans powder	.50
1 box primers	.35
1 large water pail	1.50
	<u>\$17.75</u>

Koatkidigan

1 deer

1 knife	.50
1-4 box tobacco	1.50
1 can powder (present)	.25
15 pieces lead (present)	.30
	<u>\$2.55</u>

Ailung

1 deer

1-3 box tobacco	\$2.00
1 can powder (present)	.25
15 pieces lead (present)	.30
	<u>\$2.55</u>

Atuyah		3 deer
1-2 box tobacco	\$3.00	
1 knife	.50	
4 boxes cartridges	2.50	
1 can powder (present)	.25	
20 pieces lead (present)	.40	
1 pipe	.20	
	<u>\$6.85</u>	

South Head, Aug. 25th

Noatot

1 rifle 45-70 (Captain Healy's)	\$12.00	20 deer
1 rifle 38 (present)	9.00	
1 set reloading tools 45-70	2.00	
1 set reloading tools 38	1.50	
500 cartridges 38	6.25	
200 cartridges 45-70	5.00	
10 cans powder	2.50	
35 pieces lead	.70	
1,000 primers	1.25	
1 brass kettle 18 in.	7.00	
100 brass shells	4.00	
1 knife	.50	
20 lbs. sugar	1.20	
2 lbs. Russian tea	.80	
5 pieces tea	.48	
1 box bread	2.50	
5 cups & saucers	.15	
1 china tea-pot	.25	
10 boxes cartridges 40-65	4.50	
2 knives	1.00	
75 loaded shells 10	2.00	
1-2 lbs. beads	.30	
1 pocket compass (present to Yardgidigan, Noatot's father)	3.00	
	<u>\$67.88</u>	

1 Peter		5 deer
1 rifle 40-65	\$10.00	
10 boxes cartridges	4.50	
1 set reloading tools	1.75	
2 cans powder (present)	.50	
20 pieces lead (present)	.40	
250 primers	.35	
	<u>\$17.50</u>	

(5)

Kimok		1 deer
1 box bread	\$2.50	
12 lbs. sugar	.72	
1 mug	.05	
	<u>\$3.27</u>	

Total, 92 deer; \$263.45 expended; average price, \$2.87

1 male deer belonging to "Joe", a Siberian herder engaged at Cape Serdze, was taken on board and landed with him at the reindeer station.

2 deer were injured in transportation at Cape Serdze and killed Aug. 19th.. 1 died on board, Aug. 27th.

At Euchowan are four belonging to the vessel, purchased during the winter by "Rainbow".

Total number purchased for year	134
Injured in transportation	3
Remaining at Euchowan, Siberia	4
Total number landed at reindeer station	<u>7</u> 127

Aug. 25th, Peter, deer-man at South Head, was fitted out with the following articles for deer trade in the interior, during the winter.

10 rifles 38	— — — — —	\$99.00
12 sets reloading tools 38	— — — — —	18.00
2,400 cartridges 38	— — — — —	36.00
4,000 primers	— — — — —	5.12
50 lbs. lead	— — — — —	3.00
25 lbs. powder	— — — — —	12.50
1 saw	— — — — —	0.75
1 brass kettle 18 in.	— — — — —	6.75
1 large knife	— — — — —	1.50
2 bags flour (present)	— — — — —	1.50
		<u>\$183.32</u>

The following articles were given to herders, interpreters, and others.

Enca, 1 set reloading tools 38	— — — — —	\$1.75
Renton, herder, engaged at South Head, 1 bag flour, advance on year's work	— — — — —	0.85
Shoo Fly, 1 bag flour for work	— — — — —	0.85
Chio, boy taken at East Cape for interpreter, 1 bag flour, advance	— — — — —	0.85
		<u>4.30</u>

Paid Diomede Sam, interpreter, Aug. 15th

2 bags flour	— — — — —	1.40
5 cans powder	— — — — —	1.25
1 set reloading tools 40-65	— — — — —	1.25
		<u>4.70</u>

Paid Tom Cod, interpreter, Aug. 15th

4 bags flour	3	40	
5 boxes cartridges 45-70	3	12	
1 set reloading tools 40-65	1	70	
10 cans powder	3	50	
40 pieces lead		75	
1,000 primers	1	25	
1 knife	0	50	
3 fathoms calico	0	60	
3 fathoms drilling	0	60	
2 spoons	0	10	
2 buckets bread	0	35	
4 papers needles	0	50	
1 hunter's axe	1	25	
4 lbs. tobacco	1	30	
5 lbs. sugar	0	40	
1 piece tea	1	30	1.35
1 suit working clothes			

Paid Euchowan Sam, interpreter, Aug. 27th

2 bags flour	20	32	20.37
1 box cartridges 44	1	70	
2 cans powder		63	
15 pieces lead		50	
2 combs		35	
3 pieces tea		20	
1 knife		30	
1 bucket bread		50	
2 cups		20	
		10	
		4.50	

The following articles were bought for use of the reindeer station and landed there

July 11th

50 pairs water boots (bought by Dr. Jackson)	37	50	
Aug. 21st @ .75	10	00	
8 parkas or artagas @ 1.25			
4 pairs deer-skin pants			
9 pairs deer-skin pants			
5 pairs deer-skin pants			
4 pairs deer-skin pants			
1 deer-skin tent	22	00	
96 deer-legs @ .25	20	00	
40 deer-skins @ .75	24	00	
103 fawn-skins @ .50	30	00	
27 pairs water boots (bought by Dr. Jackson)	51	50	
	20	25	
	215	25	

Aug. 29th *Carried forward*

50 fawn-skins	— — — @ 50	25 00
26 deer-skins	— — — @ 75	19 50
4 seal-skins	— — — @ 40	1 60
4 pairs deer-skin pants	@ 11	4 00
4 pairs deer-skin boots	@ 50	2 00
2 pairs deer-skin mits	@ 25	0 50
5 pieces tanned leather	@ 1	2 00
2 walrus skins	— — — @ 5	10 00
4 big-seal skins	— — — @ 3	12 00
1 bag deer-thread	— — — @ 1	1 00

215.25
76.60
<u>\$ 291.85</u>

The following articles of reindeer trade goods were landed at reindeer station.

Aug. 21st

2 magazine shot-guns & tools	10	34 00
500 loaded shot-gun cartridges	10	10 00
1,000 blank shot-gun cartridges	40	00
3 boxes powder	37	50
7 bags shot	14	70
3 tents & fixtures	43	50
1 lamp & fixtures	5	40
63 1-2 yards drilling	1	80
3,000 caps	4	50
1 doz. traps	62	90

Aug. 29

74 bags flour	52	20
1 bale drilling	37	25
3 bales leaf tobacco	43	80
7 1-3 boxes lead (730 lbs.)	16	80
8 bags shot	3	18
5,300 caps	9	60
36 1-2 lbs. powder	16	80
2 boxes (28 lbs. each) plug tobacco	23	50
1 doz. adzes & handles	6	70
10 saws	10	00
5 doz. saw files	5	63
5 doz. bits	15	00
58 flat files	1	00
2 doz. gimlet bits	13	00
1 doz. wood rasps	2	75
5 1-2 doz. each knives & forks	24	88
4 1-2 doz. butcher knives	10	00
80 spools copper wire	18	00
15 braces	18	00

567 29

(8)

Carried forward

1 doz. chisels	4	00
23 large spoons	2	50
24 tormenters	21	75
41 hunter's axes	16	40
46 lbs. Russian tea	4	32
24 lbs. common tea	4	62
15 traps	5	00
11 doz. table spoons	8	50
4 1-2 doz. tea spoons	9	00
11 3-4 doz. playing cards	9	00
10 doz. spools thread	6	46
38 wood pipes	4	20
7 lbs. beads	1	00
1 doz. harmonicas	2	25
3 doz. large combs	1	75
31 fine combs	0	70
83 thimbles	2	00
8 doz. papers needles	12	00
50 lbs. silver lake cordage	20	33
34 brass thimbles	26	64
346 lbs. sugar	6	00
4 brass kettles (2-22 2-20)	3	90
4 large water pails	1	20
6 iron pots	13	60
2 iron tea kettles	15	00
187 1-2 yards calico	1	70
5 pocket compasses	3	00
2 bags flour	2	49
50 lbs. lead	2	69
1 box bread	2	50
114 yards drilling	0	25
4 suits woolen clothing	2	00
2 woolen shirts	215	48
2 handkerchiefs	361	00
12 water-proof caps	229	50

Dr. Jackson's goods

The following articles remain on board the "Bear".

38 rifles 40-65	307	50
27 rifles 38	12	00
12,300 cartridges 40-65	23	00
1,100 cartridges 44	21	00
1,000 cartridges 45-70	29	75
2,000 cartridges Colt's C. F. revolver	28	00
17 sets reloading tools 40-65		
16 sets reloading tools 38		

1011 75

567.29
215.48
782.77

782.77

(9)

1 set reloading tools 45-70
24,500 no. 2 1-2
40,500 primers 15,000 no. 1
1,000 no. 2

1	75
44	55
46.30	

1011.75
46.30
\$1058.05

The reindeer account is debtor for the following articles.

Captain M. A. Healy
1 rifle 45-70 12.00
Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis \$3.00
1-2 box tobacco
Mr. T. Lopp
4 axes 4.00
Lieutenant F. G. F. Wadsworth (clothing account)
6 working suits a \$1.35 \$8.10
1 watch cap .65
\$8.75

U. S. Revenue Steamer "Bear"

5 gals. mineral sperm oil
10 gals. turpentine
1 brass door lock and key
1 brass chest lock and key
2 brass door bolts
2 door knobs
2 pairs hinges
2 pairs hasps
1-2 lb. brass screws
1 lb. vermilion in oil
1-2 lb. Prussian blue

U. S. Revenue Steamer "Bear" (ration account)

2 boxes bread
110 rations a 22 1-2 c \$24.75

Respectfully,

(Signed) M. A. Healy
Captain, U.S. R. M.

110
22 1/2
2480

* Debtor June 13th 94 a voucher
in favor of C. M. White for \$24.75

(1893)

Treasury Department,

March 3, 1894.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior,

Sir :-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th ultimo, transmitting with favorable recommendation, a communication from the Commissioner of Education, requesting that Dr.Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska, and Mr.William Hamilton, his Assistant, be permitted to accompany the Revenue Steamer "Bear" on her cruise in Alaskan waters, and that Captain Healy, Commanding that vessel, be directed to continue to co-operate in the purchase and transportation of reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. The further request is made that, if the interests of the service will allow, the Commander of the "Bear" be authorized to give Dr.Jackson an opportunity of visiting the schools at the South end of Prince of Wales Island, Metlakuhtla, Sitka, etc., also the schools on the Yukon River.

In reply I have respectfully to state that the persons named will be permitted to take passage on the "Bear" as requested, and Captain Healy will be directed to co-operate in the purchase and transportation of reindeer, as he has done in previous cruises.

I have further to say that Dr.Jackson will be given an opportunity to visit so far as the same can be done without interfering with the legitimate duties of the vessel, the schools at Sitka, and to the west of that place, including those on the Yukon River.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) W.E.Curtis,

Acting Secretary. W

L.G.S.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 21, 1893.

Mr. SQUIRE (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A BILL

To extend to Alaska the benefit of the laws encouraging in the several States and Territories instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Whereas Congress passed an act, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the acts supplementary thereto," and an act approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to supply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two;" and

Whereas these several acts require the assent of the legislature of the State or Territory before their provisions become available; and

Whereas Alaska has no legislature and on that account Congress has committed the charge of education in that section to the Secretary of the Interior: Therefore,

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and
- 4 empowered to give any assent required by either of said acts,
- 5 and to extend to Alaska the benefits and provisions of the

6 above-cited acts, and to receive and disburse through the Bu-
7 reau of Education for the benefit of the said Territory of
8 Alaska all moneys now or hereafter appropriated under said
9 acts in like manner as for any other Territory.

*and, besides, to include the procuring, feed-
ing, propogating, and distributing of domes-
ticated reindeer.*

53D CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

H. R. 5981.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 26, 1894.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALEXANDER introduced the following bill:

A BILL

To extend to Alaska the benefit of the laws encouraging in the several States and Territories instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Whereas Congress passed an Act, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Acts supplementary thereto," and an Act approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to supply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two;" and

Whereas these several Acts require the assent of the legislature of the State or Territory before their provisions become availa-

34
Whereas Alaska has no legislature and on that account Congress has committed the charge of education in that section to the Secretary of the Interior: Therefore,

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and
4 empowered to give any assent required by either of said Acts
5 and to extend to Alaska the benefits and provisions of the
6 above-cited Acts, and to receive and disburse, through the Bu-
7 reau of Education for the benefit of the said Territory of
8 Alaska, all moneys now or hereafter appropriated under said
8 Acts, in like manner as for any other Territory.

*and, besides, to include the procuring, feed-
ing, propogating, and distributing of domes-
ticated reindeer.*

53D CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

H. R. 6449.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 27, 1894.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAINER introduced the following bill:

A BILL

To establish and maintain agricultural experiment stations in
Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the
4 people of Alaska and the United States useful and practical

5 information on subjects connected with agriculture and kin-
6 dred pursuits and to promote the material and intellectual
7 development of Alaska and the people thereof, to encourage
8 and promote scientific investigation and experiment respect-
9 ing the principles and application of agriculture and allied
10 ~~services~~ ^{Sciences}, including the procuring, feeding, propagating, and
11 distributing domesticated reindeers and training herders for
12 the same, there shall be established, under the direction of
13 the Secretary of the Interior, one or more experiment sta-
14 tions in Alaska, one of which shall be located in the northern
15 section of said Alaska.

1 SEC. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said
2 experiment stations, having due regard to the various condi-
3 tions and needs of the different portions of Alaska, to conduct
4 original researches and verify experiments relating to plants
5 and animals, their physiology, the diseases and pests to which
6 they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same;
7 also, to ascertain what grains, grasses, berries, shrubs, fruits,
8 trees, flowers, and other plant life are best adapted to the
9 country; the best methods of cultivating, gathering, and caring
10 for the same; the propagation, planting, and care of fruit
11 trees; the development of native and other fruits; cattle, hog,
12 poultry, and reindeer raising; dairying, and, in general, such
13 experimentation and work as is usually done by like stations.

1 SEC. 3. That in order to secure, so far as may be, uni-
2 formity of methods and practical results in the work of said
3 stations it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to
4 furnish forms as far as practicable for the tabulation of results
5 of investigations and experiments; to indicate, from time to
6 time, such lines of inquiry as to him shall seem most benefi-
7 cial and important; and, in general, to furnish such advice and

3a
8 assistance as will best promote the purposes of this Act. It
9 shall be the duty of each of said stations, annually, on or before
10 the first day of February, to make to the Secretary of the
11 Interior a full and detailed report of its operations, including a
12 statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report
13 shall also be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary
14 of the Treasury of the United States, and also to each agri-
15 cultural experiment station maintained by the United States.

1 SEC. 4. That bulletins of progress shall be published
2 at said stations at least once in three months, one copy of
3 which shall be sent to each newspaper in Alaska, ten copies
4 to the Secretary of the Interior, ten copies to the Secretary
5 of Agriculture, and additional copies may be sent to such
6 individuals actually engaged in agriculture as may request the
7 same, and as far as the means of the station will permit. Such
8 bulletins, reports, and annual reports shall be transmitted in
9 the mails of the United States free of charge for postage
10 under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from
11 time to time prescribe.

1 SEC. 5. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the
2 provisions of this Act the sum of twenty-five thousand dol-
3 lars per annum is hereby appropriated to said stations, to be
4 specially provided for by Congress in the appropriations from
5 year to year, which sum shall be paid in equal quarterly pay-
6 ments on the first day of January, April, July, and October
7 of each year to the Secretary of the Interior, and to be dis-
8 bursed by him: *Provided, however,* That out of each annual
9 appropriation so received by said stations an amount not
10 exceeding one-fifth, in the discretion of the Secretary of the
11 Interior, may be expended in the erection, enlargement, or
12 repair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the
13 work of such stations.

1 SEC. 6. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary
2 of the Treasury, from the annual statement of receipts and
3 expenditures of said stations, that a portion of the preceding
4 annual appropriation remains unexpended such amount shall
5 be deducted from the next succeeding annual appropriation
6 for said stations, in order that the amount of money appro-
7 priated to said stations shall not exceed the amount actually
8 and necessarily required for their maintenance and support.

1 SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior shall from time
2 to time prescribe such rules and regulations as may be neces-
3 sary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and he may
4 change, alter, or annul such rules and regulations as in his
5 judgment may be proper, and said rules and regulations while
6 in effect shall have the force of law.

SCIENCE AND FOOD-SUPPLY.

The Malthusian doctrine of the pressure of population upon the means of subsistence is a gloomy one. It has tended to a general belief that the future expansion of the race is a question of dependence upon food-supply. The long-accepted view that the production of food was a question of cultivable land area and fertility put a strict limit upon the increase of population. If more human beings were born into the world than there was food for, it was left to war, famine, and pestilence to get rid of the surplus. Only a few weeks ago a leading German military officer said that war would always be a necessity as a cause of removing men who would otherwise starve. This gives us a glimpse of the frightful pessimism which the logical application of a narrow, unscientific doctrine may engender in men's minds. By general consent the conditions of the world's future progress and happiness are largely material. Man's welfare is largely a question of food. Whatever revolutionizes the production of food must, therefore, open vistas of change and betterment in other respects. This science is now doing with marvellous results. In the current *Century*, Prof. Atwater makes known some recent discoveries of science in regard to plant-growth. He shows that even the means of soil-fertilizing within our reach are not at all appreciated by the farmer, and that only in a few localities—the market-gardeners around Paris being a conspicuous example—are the possibilities of vegetable production in any fruitful sense realized. After noticing the waste in the production and use of animal foods among civilized nations, he goes on to show the great possibilities of fish-culture, and the practically unlimited increase of food-supply by tillage and irrigation. But the deep sugges-

tiveness of Prof. Atwater's article does not lie in the improvement and extension of existing methods of agriculture, but in the astonishing discovery that food-supply, in so far as it depends upon plant-growth, does not depend upon the area or fertility of land. Most of the food required by a growing plant does not originally come from the soil, but from the air. "Modern research, in discovering the laws of nutrition and growth of plants, has shown that they can flourish on the most barren soil or even without any soil at all." In other words, the chemical elements necessary to plant-life can be conveyed to it, if necessary, without the medium of soil at all. It has been shown by a series of successful experiments that plants will grow to tropical luxuriance if their roots are immersed in water and the ingredients of their food are dissolved therein. Even heated sand, than which nothing could be more destitute of fertility, has by a proper addition to it of plant-food been made to grow vegetables whose yield far surpassed that of the neighboring garden. The great fact that the food-supply of the future will not depend so much upon land as upon the rational application of newly-discovered truths of plant-culture, cannot fail to have a far-reaching effect. Any intelligent person can trace out the broad lines of amelioration which such a revolution in social economy will guarantee. Perhaps the contrast which indicates this most suggestively is the position taken by Prof. Atwater that whereas, under the gloomy outlook of the Malthusian doctrine, a crowded population means starvation to thousands, it actually will become, by the power of the new processes, the condition precedent by which food can be obtained at less cost. The greater the number of people and the consequent demand for food, the cheaper will be the price at which an unlimited power of production can furnish it.

HAS WEALTH IN HER HOLD

Farallon Brings Down a Valuable Cargo.

SEIZURE BY THE PETREL.

She Nabs a Sealing Schooner—Something About the Reindeer Experiment Station—More Successful Than Was Anticipated.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

The steam schooner Farallon of San Francisco, arrived Sunday night direct from Port Clarence, Alaska, making the run in seven days. The vessel is under charter to the North American Trading company, and brought down 140 bundles of whale bone, eight barrels of ivory and one cask and three bales of furs. The cargo is worth \$50,000 and is consigned to San Francisco.

The consignment is the result of the catch of the steam whalers Jeannette and Karluk. When the Farallon left Dutch Harbor on July 1st, the United States ships Mohican, Ranger, Corwin and Petrel were in the harbor. The latter had just arrived from the China station, and on July 15th, seized the American schooner George R. White of San Francisco, for entering an American port upon her clearance documents. Lieutenant Brantshaw of the Petrel was taken on board the White with a prize crew, and she was towed to Unalaska. It is expected the vessel will be lined and released. She had when seized 208 skins.

Upon complaint of certain missionaries on July 2d the whaler Karluk was seized, some of the men being charged with supplying the natives with liquor. Captain Healy of the cutter Bear investigated the matter and after finding the culprit, some deckhands on board the Karluk, Healy released the vessel. When the Farallon left Port Clarence there were in port the Jeannette with one whale, the Karluk with six, Belvidere with four, Orca with one, Thrasher with one, Jettie Freeman with two, the bark James Allen one, Captain Plummer's vessel two, the Nararak two and the Bologna one. The scaler George R. White when seized had just entered Bering sea coming direct from the Japan coast. The last time the Farallon sighted the United States patrol fleet was on July 17th, when all on board the several ships were reported well. The Bear was at Port Clarence on July 2d. And still the Mohican-Alexandria fake has not been verified, the flagship of the squadron having been spoken by the Farallon one week ago last Sunday. The latter leaves to-day for Departure bay, where she will coal and will then return to take on supplies at this point, clearing for the north about Saturday.

Minor K. Bruce, who came down on the Farallon, has had charge of the government reindeer station, with headquarters at Port Clarence. He is enthusiastic over this project and expects to return to Alaska next summer for a couple of months with a view to going into the reindeer industry on his own account. He says that the government experiment has shown that the scheme is more successful than was ever hoped. The cutter Bear transported 170 reindeer over from the Siberian side and of that number

eleven died from injuries received in transportation. The others are doing well and there has been an increase in the herd of nearly 50 per cent. The deer thrive even better than in their native haunts and find plenty of vegetation the year round. The government made an appropriation of \$6,000 and nearly \$3,000 has been added by private subscription for the reindeer experiment. Mr. Bruce's successor at the reindeer station will be Thomas Lopp, the Indian missionary at Cape Prince of Wales.

Mr. Bruce fears that the United States may lose the decision in the Bering sea arbitration case. He says that such a result would be a world wide calamity, as it would mean the extermination of the seals unless the nations arrived at some agreement to protect them.

ities. *The Moravian Aug 9, 1893*

THE SUCCESS OF THE REINDEER PROJECT.

—Welcome news reaches us from the United States revenue cutter *Bear* with regard to the progress of the experimental introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska. Proceeding to the coast of Siberia from Unalaska early in June, Dr. Sheldon Jackson and the officers of the vessel on her first voyage purchased and brought to the experiment station at Port Clarence fifty head of deer. On anchoring at the bay nine miles long, at the head of which the Port Clarence station is situated, Mr. Bruce the superintendent brought the welcome tidings that the herd transported thither the previous year had wintered successfully. There had been only eleven deaths of animals, and none of these were occasioned by the climate or want of food. On the other hand, there had been a gain of

seventy-nine fawns this Spring. This is the more satisfactory because on the Siberian side large numbers of deer starved to death during the Winter. Even at this date, June 23, the ice was two feet thick in the bay at Port Clarence, when the *Bear* ploughed through, to land the new herd and the supplies for the station.

Doubtless on her second voyage she will transport a yet larger number of deer. But as it is we are very much gratified with the outlook. That these animals can be successfully kept in Alaska and that they are prolific, has been proven by the experience of the past twelve months. Let the importation be systematically carried out on a liberal scale, and the physical salvation of the Eskimos will be provided for, and a means supplied whereby they can attain to a certain measure of civilization and of a sort adapted to their rigorous climate. Our congratulations and thanks to Dr. Jackson and the officers of the *Bear*.

Presbyterian Journal
MISSIONARY COLUMN.
Aug 10, 1893
Notes From the Home Field.

As reported by Rev. Sheldon Jackson there are thirty-four Indian schools in Alaska, with seventeen hundred pupils under the care of different denominations.

The Mid-Continent reports that Dr. Jackson "has been doing some excellent work by breaking up the whiskey traffic with the natives. He found thirty barrels of the stuff on a whaling fleet, and had



AT BAY—RUN DOWN BY A CRUST HUNTER.—DRAWN BY A. H. H. HEMING.

the satisfaction of emptying it all into the sea. We have heard of putting water into whiskey, but reciprocity is good, and turning the whiskey into watery depths is only fair, yes, much better. Would that his power of protecting poor natives might extend to other parts of the country. Another bit of his good work has been his success in introducing a new line of animal food for the people." The destruction of the whale and walrus by whalers who care only for the bone and ivory tusks—killing the animals used by the natives for food, has reduced many to starvation. Dr. Jackson has already successfully introduced 150 reindeer from Siberia into Alaska for the sake of these starving people. "Experienced herders have been brought to teach the natives how to take care of the animals." The reindeer serves all the purposes of food and clothing. For the latter its fur is indispensable; it furnishes milk and meat; its horns are manufactured into needles, household utensils, sled runners. Quantities of moss grow under the snow which is the only food needed for these animals.

An Alaskan Christian refused a job because he would be required to work on Sunday.

which he loves with scarcely less affection than his horses. *H. H. Pringle, Nov. 9, '93.*

The stocking of Alaska with reindeer is a pronounced success, according to the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States General Agent of Education in Alaska. Of 170 reindeer brought to Alaska from Siberia last year but eleven died, while eighty-eight fawns were born, of which seventy nine were living three weeks ago. The revenue steamer Bear made several trips across the straits this summer and transported thirty-seven more reindeer to Alaska. The purpose of the scheme is to furnish a reliable supply of food for the natives and also to establish the use of the deer for work purposes.

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(Entered at the Juneau, Alaska, post-office as second class matter).

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JUNEAU, ALASKA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

HELPING ALASKA.

Under this heading a recent San Francisco Chronicle editorial says:

"Why would it not be better policy for the United States to go on with the introduction of reindeer and with the development of Alaska, in this and other ways, than to pay so much attention and spend so much money in trying to take care of the fur seals for the benefit of its lessees? At best sealskin garments are purely articles of luxury, and if they were out of the way altogether wealth and fashion would soon find some acceptable substitute for them. It seems almost childish for a great and powerful government to concern itself so deeply in the conservation of animals which serve no

useful purpose unless to provide food for a few natives of Alaska, all of whom could be boarded at a first-class hotel for less money than it takes to care for the seals.

"On the other hand, the material resources of Alaska deserve every consideration from the United States government. The precious metals are known to exist in the territory, coal has been found and worked to some extent, the timber supply is of great importance in view of the diminishing forests of Washington, Oregon and California, and the fisheries will be a mine of wealth when thoroughly understood and utilized. So long, however, as congress views Alaska only as a source of supply for sealskin sacks, it will be impossible to secure such legislation as will be of real and permanent benefit to the territory.

The colonization of the reindeer in Alaska will make thorough exploration of the interior of the territory feasible—a thing which cannot be accomplished at present except by tremendous exertions and at the sacrifice of personal comfort and even health. The horse is not fitted for traveling in Alaska, whereas the reindeer can haul sledges in winter and wheeled vehicles or drags in summer, and could be trained to carry burdens in the ordinary fashion of pack animals. No animal in existence in the present age is so useful in the Arctic regions as the reindeer, and it speaks well for the judgment of somebody high in authority in the United States government that the experiment of domesticating the reindeer in Alaska should have been prosecuted to such a successful conclusion.

"Alaska is, to this day, almost a terra incognita, except as to a little fringe along the shore. The interior of the territory is very difficult to reach, and its capabilities and resources therefore comparatively unknown. It is clearly the duty of the government to use every reasonable exertion to explore the country and open it to intending settlers, and if this be done Alaska will be found to possess more of intrinsic value than is now even suspected."

THE EVENING STAR.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
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1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, corner 11th St., by
The Evening Star Newspaper Company,
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.

ALASKA IS PROSPERING.

Oct 27, 1893.

The Governor Tells of the Advances of the Territory.

Raising Reindeer for Food and Transportation—The Bering Sea Decision Popular—The Natives.

James Sheakley, governor of Alaska, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The governor states that because of his brief period of control in the territory he must be limited to gen-

eralities in his report. There has not been sufficient time to collect accurate statistics of the diversified industries and products of the country. The civil officers who were intrusted with the administration both of the civil and criminal law have been vigilant and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the people are in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity. Mining, fishing and the taking of furs are the leading industries that furnish employment for a large majority of the people, both white and native.

There has been greatly increased activity in the gold mining industry during the past year. The well-established mines have continued to yield their usual amount, and some of them have largely increased their production. Many new claims have been located and new mines opened with gratifying results. The large amount of fish taken from Alaskan waters during the past few years has created some apprehension in regard to the supply. The government has already taken efficient measures to prevent the further wasteful destruction of this valuable species of food, and no effort will be made to relax the law. The rains during the present season have so swollen the streams that the usual catch could not be taken, and the pack will not be up to the average.

Bering Sea Decision.

The decision of the Bering sea court of arbitration, made public at Paris on August 15, has given great satisfaction to the people of Alaska, for the reason that it is a triumph of civilization to have a great international dispute settled by arbitration, and that the use of force will be abandoned to seal life and put to an end in a large measure the wanton destruction of that animal. The occupation of the poacher is gone if the new regulations are enforced in regard to the close of the season and the prohibition of the use of firearms and explosives in fur sealings. But 7,500 seal skins were taken by the North American Commercial Company, lessees of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, the nearest islands to Alaska. So far as can be ascertained, the company has complied with the conditions of their contract, and have dealt justly and fairly with the natives. The military organization in Alaska is in a state of disintegration. The migratory habits of the people will prevent such an organization from becoming permanent. Militia soldiers in Alaska can only be used as mounted guards or for police duty in the immediate vicinity of their organization. To be any service to the territory at large each organized company would be under the necessity of having and maintaining steamboat transportation, there being no roads or land travel possible in the country. The civil government of the territory can rely upon the United States navy, which has always rendered prompt and effective service.

Smuggling Troubles.

The natives are not hard to control, and can be easily led into better ways if kindly treated, but the coming of the soldier has had some influence with the more uncivilized portion of them. The law prohibiting the introduction, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the territory, in its present construction, is a source of irritation and discontent among all classes in the territory. It gives rise to a large traffic in smuggling, mostly from British Columbia, which our custom officers can neither prevent nor suppress. The employment of Indian police by the government has a tendency to establish confidential relations between the two races. The native policemen take great pride in the performance of their duty, and have proved themselves honest and prompt. Their influence has also been exerted for good in having Indian children attend the government schools. Fourteen government and as many contract schools were in successful operation during the year. Eleven denominations have established mission schools in the territory. The amount of the appropriation of \$30,000 for education is entirely inadequate. A new school house is badly needed at Juneau city.

Raising Reindeer.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who was the first Protestant missionary in Alaska, and by whose good management the government and mission schools were established, is now engaged in the laudable work of importing domesticated reindeer into Western Alaska from the tame herds in Siberia. Each year Dr. Jackson, with Capt. Healy of the Bear, has made annual trips to Siberia and brought back reindeer for distribution at points along the Alaskan coast. He stated that the introduction of this animal into the territory will arrest the present starva-

tion and restock that vast country with a permanent food supply, and that by covering these great plains with herds of domesticated reindeer will be possible to bring in commerce and comfort to a large population. Then, it is also claimed, that reindeer may be used as a means of transportation. For more than a hundred years ago the reindeer of Alaska by Vitus Bering, in 1742, that country supported a great population and was swarming with sea otter and other fur-bearing animals, and was the source of wealth to the Russians for more than a century, and of great commercial importance to all the civilized nations of the world.

The public buildings at Sitka and Wrangell have been repaired and put in fair order. The old log building erected many years ago by the United States Army, and known as "the Castle," and about which clings many a legend, has been transformed into a handsome two-story building, and will be occupied by the United States district court, the United States commissioner's court and other officials. The other old Russian ruins at Sitka are beyond repair, and will be occupied by the United States structures than to attempt their reconstruction. Since the establishment of civil rule the population has increased, towns have been built, and commerce has developed, industries have grown in a gratifying way. The territory has outgrown its swaddling clothes, and the organic act is no longer sufficient for the administration of justice and the enforcement of law.

about on every hand. The local business is \$25,000,000 on the average, and on the coast of Alaska, in cars, sleds, &c., will bring the total to about \$10,000,000.

STORIES OF THE INTERIOR ALASKA.

A Missionary Tells Wonderful Tales of Reindeer, the Aurora and the Cold.

A remarkable story, says the San Francisco Examiner, is told by the Rev. E. C. Wallis, a missionary of the Episcopal Church, who arrived here recently from Porcupine river, in the British possessions, just over the line of Alaska, on the edge of the Rocky Mountains. It is mainly about the intense cold, the immense herds of reindeer and the sublime magnificence of the aurora borealis. Dr. Wallis has been seven years in the wilds of the Porcupine river, and for the last eighteen months his wife has been with him assisting in teaching the Indians.

It does not appear to be generally known that there are vast herds of reindeer in that part of the country. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of education for Alaska, and Capt. Healy of the Bear have for a couple of years been importing reindeer from Siberia, and this is the reason for the supposed scarcity of reindeer in Alaska; but the scarcity appears to be toward the northern, southwestern and northern coasts. In the far interior there are myriads of them. "They are everywhere," says the reverend gentleman, "Back toward the mountains from my house I have seen great bands of them, and almost everywhere I looked I could see them. This summer when the ice broke up on the river I remember seeing six or seven of them on a cake of ice floating down, and saw many others floating on the ice."

"For much of the time I have lived at the mission. I have subsisted almost exclusively on reindeer meat. It is very good, and I may say it is about the only kind of food you don't get tired of. I think it is better, all things considered, than beef and you can eat it longer without its palling on you. The Indians eat it almost exclusively, and they are very big and strong. Some of them are six feet in height, and the average is about five feet ten inches. They are genuine Natives and Americans, and are Aleuts, Eskimoes, or a mixture of the two. "I keep an Indian hunter, and he supplies me with all the reindeer meat I want. He also brings in grouse, ducks and geese. When game as I need it, I have learned to shoot pretty well myself, as all white men do in that region. The ducks and grouse, like the reindeer, are remarkably tame eating."

"It is fearfully cold here. Last winter the thermometer was for a week at a time down to sixty degrees, and I have seen it go even considerably lower. At the same time in winter, nor during other winters that I have been there, was it higher than forty degrees. This cold is excruciating. We lived in a solid log house, a good warm one, but many a time I have been awakened in the night by the blankets, which were kept up well under the nose, frozen into a cake of ice. Sometimes the intense cold caked the blankets for long distances over."

"Meats and everything froze, and you would throw them anywhere without thinking. The worst experience was trying to make a fire. The wood was frozen in spite of you, sometimes even when the

greatest care was exercised. If they stepped out, everything was so still and so intensely cold you could hear yourself breathe. It had a rustling sound.

"I discovered a queer thing about the cold, and it was this: Below forty degrees you didn't notice it any more than forty degrees. It might go to sixty degrees, or even more, but it made so little difference that you didn't notice it. It was all practically the same to you.

"The wonders of the aurora borealis in that region cannot be told. The heavens all winter long are lit up with a golden glow. Indeed, I may say the colors—the sparkles and flashes—are so many, constant and varied that no one can describe them. There is practically no day during the year. For two or three months, up to December 15, from 9 to 12 o'clock, there is a sort of dawn, but the rest of the time it is night. It is so clear that you can go out and read a newspaper anywhere.

"The 400 or 500 Indians at my mission are bright, and good progress has been made in instructing them. Nearly all of them can read in their own language. I have translated various religious and other books, which have been printed in England, for their use. They have an entirely different language from any other Indians. There are five different languages, for instance, from there down to the mouth of the Yukon, and no one tribe can understand the other. The languages are all as different as French is from German."

The Washington Post

PUBLICATION OFFICE.

Pennsylvania avenue, near Fourteenth street.

December 19, 1893

Terms of Subscription:

PUT AN END TO FAMINE

Natives of Alaska Supplied with a Substitute for Walrus.

DR. JACKSON'S EXPERIMENT

The Importation and Domestication of Siberian Reindeer to Take the Place of Food Animals Exterminated by White Hunters—Trouble Experienced in Inducing the Superstitious Siberians to Part with the Animals—Natives to Herd the Deer.

From the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the originator of the scheme for domesticating reindeer in Alaska, that plan which was resorted to two winters ago to save the natives of the great Northwest Territory from starvation is progressing very well and promises to yield excellent results.

In his report, just submitted to the Interior Department, Dr. Jackson states that the herd of 150 reindeer which were brought from Siberia a year ago for experiment is now in good condition. The Siberian herders imported with the deer have proved efficient, and the deer have taken kindly to their new home. The natives of Alaska, contrary to the fears of some who predicted the failure of the experiment, have proved honest to a degree, not attempting to molest the herds, though themselves at times during the winter coming to the verge of starvation. With an increase of funds for the purchase of more deer, and a few favorable seasons for natural reproductions to aid the increase of the herds, the present stock will be swelled to the point of furnishing a regular and valuable food supply for the natives.

Loth to Sell Their Herds.

Strange to say, one of the greatest difficulties experienced in getting together the nucleus of the herd was on the Siberian side of the sea, where, though the natives have tens of thousands of deer, and there are annually thousands of surplus stock sent to the markets of Western Siberia, it was only by the exercise of the greatest diplomacy that purchases of live deer could be made. The superstitious natives feared to sell their animals alive, and dead deer were no more use to the Indian agent than an equal bulk of pickled herring. Finally, however, with a large

amount of ceremonial, the natives were induced to part with their surplus stock by tens and twenties, and after a rather rough passage the whole of the herd was landed on the eastern side of Bering Sea, none the worse for their thousand miles of sea voyage.

There was some more exciting sport in getting the deer unshipped. All the animals' legs had to be tied together, and then with a broad canvas belt as a sort of abdominal supporter, the deer were slung in the hoisting apparatus over the edge of the ship and set safe on land. The station for the keeping of the deer was established at Port Clarence, but a little way south of Cape Prince of Wales, and here a comfortable frame house was built, and the two white keepers and the Siberian herders were left in charge of the herd for the first season. A long, lonely watch through the arctic night, guarding the herd against the attacks of strange dogs, which were their principal enemies, and shifting them about from place to place as the winter increased in severity to provide them with pasture free from snow, in spite of the inhospitable aspect of the great northern land investigation proved that there was good pasture for the deer over almost the whole of the territory, both north and south of the Yukon, the black moss and blue berry patches being widely distributed and abundant.

Training Natives to Herd Deer.

For the first season there were two young Alaskans detailed with the imported Siberian herders to learn the habits of the deer and help take care of them. As the herd increases in size it is intended to introduce more of the native boys into this training school, and to furnish them with small herds for their start in life, as they grow proficient in their management and as the parent herd increases. In this way it is hoped to stock the country with a hardy and valuable food animal to take the place of the whale, seal, and walrus, whose extermination by the white hunters has brought the native population of the great silent land to the verge of starvation.

The reindeer, while valuable chiefly for food, are scarcely less so on account of the many uses to which they may be put in the domestic economy of the bears and for the use of the live animals for transportation. This will be especially true in case of the establishment of a military post or posts in the interior or along the Yukon, as has been considered by the government, a reindeer express being practically the only method by which provisions could be transported to the posts during the winter season in case an emergency demanded it.

OMAHA EXCELSIOR

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

CLEMENT CHASE, Editor.

GEORGE B. EDDY, Business Manager.



OMAHA, JANUARY 20, 1894.

Several of the public schools were given a treat this week by the visit of a tiny little Eskimo, one of the party now being exhibited at the Eden Musee on Dodge street. Her name is Riner, or, as we would pronounce it, Reina. Her whole name in Eskimo is Zaksareiner. This little 3-year-old is the especial pet and pride of Mr. Miner W. Bruce, who has charge of the party, as she was given to him by her parents to bring to the United States, to be adopted into some American family. The only promise



A GROUP OF ESKIMO FROM ALASKA.



REINA THE LITTLE ESKIMO.

they exacted from Mr. Bruce was that when little Reina reached the age of about fourteen years she should come back to visit them. We fancy that by that time the little girl will have become so thoroughly Americanized that she will not have the least feeling of attachment left for her far-away northern people. She is a docile little thing, already warmly attached to Mr. Bruce and obeying his slightest word. She speaks scarcely a word of English and it is her guardian's intention that she shall not learn at present, for fear she might forget all of her native tongue, which she now speaks fluently and well.

**

In appearance little Reina is very attractive, for an Eskimo, and when she stands up before the crowds that throng to see her country people she always meets the warmest reception. She has a little trick of her own that she showed to Mr. Bruce one day much to his astonishment, and which now forms a part of every performance. Wriggling herself out of her heavy fur coat, the head first disappearing and then the hands until the little 3-year-old stands in her fur leggings and little woolen undergarment, she bends slowly forward at the waist and, with perfectly stiff knees, touches her head to the floor between her little feet. This is a feat that most acrobats have pronounced impossible, and so the more wonderful that she picked it up herself.

With Reina Mr. Bruce illustrates the Eskimo salutation of rubbing noses, explaining that they know no such thing as a kiss. When they were about embarking from Alaska, her father and mother came out from shore in their *kiack*, and hugging her up to them, rubbed noses most affectionately. She has learned to throw a kiss and say "good bye" since her arrival here. On last Sunday she went to visit friends of Mr. Bruce's, and the children of the house were wild to see how she would behave at the dinner table, having a vague idea that she must eat with her fingers or something of that kind. They were quite surprised to see how carefully and well she handled her fork and how nicely she behaved. During the progress of the meal she accidentally upset a glass of water, which brought the tears at once to her eyes, and she made a very wry face, without uttering a sound, apparently deeply mortified. With the dolls which these little flaxen-haired children presented to their dark-haired visitor, she was much pleased and took to them at once. On visits, Reina discards her furs, as they attract more attention than is agreeable to Mr. Bruce, and he



REINA DOING HER LITTLE TRICK.

has had made for her a pretty little blue wrap with a *capote* which fits cunningly over her head. Her dress then is red, made in modern style with big sleeves, and fancy embroidery, a becoming garment. Mr. Bruce says every dressmaker he has employed has had her own ideas as to how the child ought to be dressed and that this outfit is the result of experience.

**

Mr. Bruce is a Nebraskan, (coming



ESKIMOS AND THEIR DOGS.



ESKIMOS AND REINDEER.

from Creighton, north of Norfolk,) who went to Alaska some years ago in the interests of several newspapers as a correspondent. He became very much interested in the Eskimo and their destitute condition and realized that if something were not soon done by the government for its wards they would likely die of neglect and starvation. He assisted in the movement to propagate the reindeer, which were all but exterminated in that country, and after the passage by congress of the bill looking to that end, Mr. Bruce was made the government agent to establish and conduct the first reindeer station and the result has been very encouraging. About one hundred and seventy-five reindeer were brought over from Alaska by the revenue cutter and carefully herded and watched by the natives, who understand perfectly their value. They propagate rapidly and the herd has largely increased in numbers but not rapidly enough to cover the vast territory. Mr. Bruce is now seeking an additional appropriation from congress of \$50,000 for another reindeer station, and this is the object of his present visit. He has brought his

The party in the charge of Mr. Bruce are the first genuine Eskimos ever sent so far south. There are four men, three women, and four little girls. All wear furs and have their hair done in the quaint native fashion. They will return home by way of San Francisco, and, like them Hermann's performance was of unexpected value. His methods are not unlike those of the magicians and medicine men of their native land. They watched his tricks with intense interest, and, far from being startled, showed rather a decorous spirit of investigation that indicated a keen intellect. In about five years, said gravely through the performance, he was in a manner that could have been held up as an object-lesson to some little girls.

The four children clapped their hands joyfully at the sight of the flag, mingling their shrill cheers with those of their elders. Their bright, pretty faces shared the interest of the audience, which was highly flattered at the patriotism of people living within twenty-three miles of the Arctic circle. The party leaves for Washington tonight and appears before the president Monday. One of the women wore by far the most costly gown in all the well-dressed audience. It was a dress of arctic squirrel skins and was valued at \$800.

*Press. Philadelphia
Feb 23, 1894*

Esquimaux on a Food Mission.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—A party of eleven Esquimaux in Chicago in charge of Captain Miner W. Bruce, United States Commissioner in charge of the reindeer station in Northwest Alaska. The party is on its way to Washington to secure an additional appropriation for bringing reindeer from Siberia. These are necessary to furnish a food supply for the natives, who number nearly 80,000. The whales have all been driven north by American whalers, and the walrus has been practically exterminated. This leaves only seals and small fish for the support of the natives.

*The Record, Phila Pa
Feb 24, 1894*

The Nation's Wards in Alaska.

Whale and walrus are scarcely to be regarded as material for an epicurean feast; yet these animals until recently comprised the staple food of the Eskimos of Northwestern Alaska. But the whale has been driven northward by the American whalers, and the walrus has become practically extinct; consequently, the 3000 natives who inhabit that region are confronted, with the "bread and butter question" in an acute form. A deputation of Eskimos will be presented to the President on Monday next, and their petition is entitled to consideration. They request an additional appropriation to enable them to bring reindeer from Siberia; and it is asserted that the raising and domestication of this valuable animal would insure the Eskimos against starvation.

The Eskimos of Alaska are a clever race of people, as they have proved by maintaining the struggle for existence against overwhelming odds and with the slenderest of means. It is simply marvelous that they should have been able to subsist in a country which furnishes neither wood for a spear shaft nor metal for a spear head; with no better building material than the skins of animals or blocks of ice, and no fuel but train oil. The Eskimos of Alaska are quite as much the wards of the nation as are the savages of the Western plains, upon whom millions of dollars have been lavished by the Government. Moreover they are infinitely more useful. Their hospitable huts have been the refuge of many a castaway in the Frozen North; and with a small amount of help in the direction suggested by their deputation they would continue to be a self-sustaining race.

*New York Sun. Feb 24
1894.*

The Alaskan Eskimos who are in Washington to ask for an appropriation for the purpose of importing reindeer from Siberia to Alaska ought to be told that the way to work upon the sympathies of the Democrats in the House is to plead for raw material. Say that reindeer are your raw material, Eskimo ladies and gentlemen, and you will bag the blubber.

*Business and Life
New York Feb 25, 1894*

The delegation of Eskimos who are in Washington petitioning the Government to appropriate money for the importation of reindeer from Siberia to Alaska are not aglow with enthusiasm over the prospects of success. The reasoning of some of the Southern statesmen takes the direction that if money is to be appropriated for sending heavy draught and light harness reindeer to Alaska, so also should the Government help the people of the South to horses and mules. The secret of it is that the people of the South, bossing the appropriations themselves, are always looking out for Number One.

*The Post, Washington D.C.
Feb 27, 1894*

There have been lots of strange people in the Capitol, but never until yesterday had the historic corridors and lobbies been trodden by an Esquimaux.

He was a little bit of a fellow, scarcely as high as a seal. He was clad in furs, with the cutest little fur trousers and a little fur coat, and a little fur hat on his head. He trotted along, his fur moccasins making no sound upon the marble floor, his greasy, round face shining and his eyes sparkling like crystals of jet. He was with Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who is taking a good deal of interest in securing reindeer for Alaska, and while his bright eyes took in all the sights of the Capitol, he did not seem to be half as interested in what he saw as people were in him.

The last Congress made an appropriation to stock a portion of Alaska with reindeer in order that the natives might have food and clothing. With the destruction of the seal and the walrus and other food and fur-bearing animals, the natives have come very near to starvation's door. The few reindeer taken into the country of late have thrived and increased, but more are wanted and the Esquimaux who are in the city are to appear before the House Committee on Agriculture in order to state their wants.

*Washington Post
March 2, 1894*

A group of Eskimo men, women, and children, clad in their native costume of fur, and vigorously fanning themselves with their best fans, sat in the room of the House Committee on Agriculture yesterday morning. Models of Eskimo fishing boats, ivory pipes, together with walrus tusks and other evidences of arctic life were scattered about the committee room. For nearly two hours Prof. Sheldon Jackson, who has spent a number of years in Alaska; Col. Minor W. Bruce, the superintendent of the reindeer station at Port Clarence, and Prof. Otis W. Mason, the well-known ethnologist of this city, talked most interestingly about these people, and asked that they be given the benefit of laws for instruction in agriculture and the mechanical arts.

Colonel Bruce gave the Eskimo a high character as being docile, tractable, and trustworthy. He related that during one particularly severe winter, when the people were for months on the verge of starvation, they were guilty of no overt act against himself and assistants, although the station at that time was filled with stock of food, and 175 reindeer were herded within the inclosure.

All the speakers spoke particularly of the imitative faculties of the Eskimo. Holding in his hand a model of one of their fishing boats, Prof. Mason showed with a few words how built on the most advanced plan of the American racer. This model had been in existence a hun-

dred years, and the shape of speed and the sharp, graceful lines of the swift-flying vessel of to-day was original with them. Colonel Bruce informed the committee that the Eskimo had no written language, but communicate their ideas by pictures. All the speakers agreed that the Eskimo are the most artistic savages of the world. They understood the art of carving before a white man landed on their shores, and their work in that direction reflected artistic qualities of the highest degree. They are eager for education, and average attendance at the schools has steadily increased since their establishment. Those who were present in the committee room yesterday morning resembled the best type of the North American Indians, but their faces were lighter and lacked the ferocity that is characteristic of those people. In Prof. Jackson's opinion they are superior in every civilizing quality to the North American aborigines.

ESKIMOS AT THE CAPITOL. Baltimore American

Committee Given an Object Lesson March 2 in Alaska Life. Washington, March 1.—There was a genuine Arctic picture in the room of the House Committee on Agriculture today. Eight Eskimos, men and women, with several baby Eskimos robed from head to foot in furs, were before the committee. At the east entrance of the Capitol, within view of the committee, stood a tall and vigorous reindeer, used for sledging over Arctic regions. Further down the street was a pack of Eskimo dogs. The delegation was accompanied by Prof. Jackson, engaged in educational work in Alaska—Minor W. Bruce, in charge of the reindeer station in Alaska, and Prof. Mason, of the Smithsonian Institution. Arguments were made for establishing four experimental stations in Alaska for educational purposes and for further introducing reindeer. Colonel Bruce stated that the people had been in extreme destitution. The whites had exterminated the whales of the locality, and were fast exterminating the fish, seals and other sources of food. Many of the wives of congressmen were present during the hearing, and fondled the Eskimo babies.

The hearing closed with a native song, in which all the Eskimos, including the babies, joined so lustily that it could be heard above on the floor of the House.

*March 3, 1894
The Baltimore
THEY CAPTURE THE CAPITAL.
Washington D.C.*

Arctic Visitors Come to Washington to Ask the President and Congress to Let Alaska Have More Siberian Reindeer. March 1894

WASHINGTON is used to seeing deputations of Uncle Sam's wards, the Indians, but those other political orphans, the Eskimos, are a curiosity, even here in this cosmopolitan capital city, where hardly anything is wondered at. The appearance here this week of a party of eleven of these Eskimos, all muffled in their gray sealskins, has accordingly made quite a furore. Wherever they have gone they have been accompanied by a voluntary escort of wondering boys and girls. The Eskimos are in assorted sizes, all the way from the patriarch of the party, who, with his ignorance of the passage of time, believes himself to be a hundred years old, down to cunning little Asculuck, who is only a year and a half. Ahead would go Asculuck and Aclapere, toddling along hand in hand. When either was tired one of the men would pick him up and carry him for a while, astride his neck. The women went bare-headed, for it was too warm for their thick hoods. The young men loitered in the rear to get acquainted with the colored boys. Altogether, notwithstanding the straight black hair, the broad solid faces, the coppery complexion and the ponderous hands, it was an interesting, bright looking, picturesque party.

These Eskimos are here with Minor W. Bruce, who was appointed by the Government to the chair of the introduction of Siberian reindeer into Alaska. They come from within thirty

mines of the Arctic circle, about more than 2,000 miles north of Sitka. About 500 reindeer have been brought to Alaska from Siberia so far. The experiment has been thoroughly successful. They find grass pasturage for two months in summer, and abundant moss for feed in winter. They multiply rapidly, and their introduction seems to solve the difficult problem of how to provide food and clothing for the natives up there in that inhospitable country.

Mr. Bruce is urging Congress to extend the Agricultural College act so as to include Alaska, as it already does all the Territories. The purpose is to use the money arising from the sale of public lands in Alaska for establishing experiment stations there, with a view to finding out what crops may be raised and to importing and breeding reindeer for plentifully stocking the country.



THE BELLE OF THE PARTY.

Mr. Bruce says that from Port Clarence, where the present reindeer station is situated, on a clear day one can look across Bering Strait for forty-eight miles and see the rugged hills of Siberia. Bearing in mind the proximity of the Continent of Asia, it is not difficult to explain the marked resemblance of the Arctic Eskimos to the Japanese and other Eastern races. The Arctic Eskimos are thus undoubtedly Asiatics, while the Eskimos of Southern Alaska are of Indian origin, less intelligent, good-natured and interesting than their northern neighbors. Though Port Clarence is so near the Arctic zone the winters are no colder than in North Dakota, for instance; the mercury last winter having only been down to 48 degrees below zero. There is only one boat to this region a year, and Mr. Bruce was ten months without seeing a white man.

The Eskimo band now here are to be exhibited in various cities till their return, in June. They have been to the Smithsonian Institution and had plaster casts made of their heads for the museum. One night they attended the revival meeting, upon Mr. Moody's special invitation, and several receptions have been given them. They are now awaiting President Cleveland's return. Little Riner, 3½ years old, Mr. Bruce's adopted daughter, is to be left in the East to be educated till she is sixteen.



Thirsty old man (saying the drinking fountain) "Why doesn't this?"

The party were having their supper when THE PATHFINDER reporter called. Their seal and deerskin coats and red blankets were scattered round the single room where they all sleep and eat. Two of the little tots lay on the floor, very wide awake. The rest were crouching round a great pan containing the food, which they ate with their fingers. They all shook hands with the reporter, first wiping their hands on a towel. They chuckled "How do," and were very apt about interpreting questions. "You got cig'rette?" inquired one, but the reporter hadn't any. One of the young men was carving a fine pipe which he is going to give the President. Out in the stable they had a reindeer and several Eskimo dogs. When the reporter left he shook hands again with all, and little Aclapere repeated his "by-by" and held out her chubby fist quite as your little sister might have.

The landlady of the little hotel said the party was hard to manage at first. They all wanted to go out and roam at large in the street while the snow was deep the first of the week, but now they are contented to walk around with the interpreter. One of the young men looked wistfully out at a lingering heap of snow in the street, however, probably thinking of home. "Come gain," he said, as the reporter shut the door.

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY,.....March 3, 1894.

ESKIMAUX VISITORS

Received by Mrs. Cleveland in the White House Today.

The band of Alaskan Eskimaux called at the White House today in all the glory of their aboriginal trappings and were received by Mrs. Cleveland in the blue parlour. There were present Secretaries Herbert and Morton, Col. J. M. Wilson, and all the ladies of the cabinet except Mrs. Riner. The visitors were presented to him by the parents a year after his arrival in Alaska, and has been his especial pet and confidant. The smiling, rosy-cheeked little piece of humanity, carrying in one hand a bunch of long-stemmed red roses, at which she took delightful sniffs from time to time, and smiling composedly across the corridor, and as she entered the Blue Room, made a funny little obeisance. Mrs. Cleveland, at the same time kissing her hand.

The child's legs were covered with thick, hairy trousers, and her seal skin to which the boots were made all in one piece. From the anklets to the knees were closely bound thongs of walrus hide. The jacket was of a native style in one piece were of sable. The hood, pulled well up over the small head, bordered with white fur, and long, white woolly fur that gave to the wearer a caricature of a porcupine.

The children were dressed in a similar manner, but their garments were by no means so handsomely gotten up as the little Rhina's. One of the youngsters, on scrambling down from its mother's shoulders, caused considerable laughter on account of the fashion in which the parent had sought to adorn its little coat, which was literally covered with tiny tails of fur bristling in every direction.

The Washington Post

PUBLICATION OFFICE,
Pennsylvania avenue, near Fourteenth street.

A BLUE ROOM SCENE March 4, 1894

Mrs. Cleveland Gives a Reception to Esquimaux.

AWED AND ASTONISHED GUESTS

The Fur-clad Strangers Sang for Their Hostess and the Ladies of the Cabinet, and Little Rhina Showed Off Her Accomplishment in Callisthenics—Presented with Flowers on Retiring from the White House—The Receiving Party.

The Blue Room of the Executive Mansion, which has been the scene of so many notable gatherings, was filled yesterday morning with Mrs. Cleveland's friends, especially invited to be present at the reception given the band of Alaskan Esquimaux who have been in the city several days. The reception took place at 11:30 o'clock, and for nearly an hour the com-

pany were entertained with the oddity-dressed guests of honor, who appeared appreciative of the great compliment shown them. For about ten minutes prior to their arrival the doorkeepers were kept busy admitting the company invited by the President's wife to enjoy with them the first of the season representing the latest additions to America's subjects.

When the Esquimaux were ushered into the White House the outer corridor was pretty well crowded with strangers and visitors in the city bent upon an inspection of the premises. The formal delegation from the far Northwest came in led by Dr. Sheldon Jackson in true native style, the women carrying astride of their shoulders the tiny black-eyed babies, who later rolled and tumbled about the Blue Room in a most unconsciousness of their distinguished surroundings. One little fellow about six years old trotted along by the side of his elders, smiling at the people who tried to attract his attention to the extent of eliciting a greeting. One of the four sturdy-built men, all unmindful of the fact that the air out of doors was keen and bracing, fanned himself with a big palm leaf fan in the most vigorous manner as he walked up the curved flanking from the Avenue to the White House porch.

Entered into the Blue Room.

Mrs. Cleveland stood surrounded by her friends in the Blue Room as the strange procession came in Indian file; then, at the word of command, ranged themselves solemnly in line at the rear of the room. They had hardly more than taken up their position when Mr. Bruce drove up, and, after alighting from his carriage, helped out the tiniest, driest little figure, that looked like nothing so much as one of Palmer Cox's brownies. This was Rhina, the three-year-old white girl was presented to him by the parents a year after his arrival in Alaska, and has been his especial pet and confidant. The smiling, rosy-cheeked little piece of humanity, carrying in one hand a bunch of long-stemmed red roses, at which she took delightful sniffs from time to time, and smiling composedly across the corridor, and as she entered the Blue Room, made a funny little obeisance. Mrs. Cleveland, at the same time kissing her hand.

The child's legs were covered with thick, hairy trousers, and her seal skin to which the boots were made all in one piece. From the anklets to the knees were closely bound thongs of walrus hide. The jacket was of a native style in one piece were of sable. The hood, pulled well up over the small head, bordered with white fur, and long, white woolly fur that gave to the wearer a caricature of a porcupine.

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Singing that Distressed the Dog.

After an explanatory address from Mr. Bruce, the Esquimaux were invited by Mrs. Cleveland to come nearer, which they did, taking care, however, to keep close to the wall, as though they feared an attack from the rear.

The word was then given, and the seven elders struck up: "In the Sweet By and By."

However much the semi-savage knowledge of musical rhythm and command of the English language necessary for the successful rendition of this well-known song may have delighted the guests, the White House and the company generally, it did not by any means meet with the unqualified approval of Mrs. Cleveland's handsome brown King Charles spaniel, which, unknown to the owner, had taken a notion to attend the reception. At the first notes of "The Sweet By and By" struck his ear he set up the most dismal howling, evincing such unmistakable signs of woe and sorrow that the disturbance it was with difficulty the company could refrain from laughing outright. After some clever dodging about, keeping up his quita to the side of the dog was captured and carried out of the room.

Little Rhina's Exhibition.

At the conclusion of the musical effort, on the part of its protectors, the manager placed a square table near the corner of the room and lifted up Little Rhina, who, after showing her audience how an Esquimaux shakes his or herself free of the fur coat to which every one of his ingresses made without other opening than that necessary for the head to come through, gave a brief exhibition of her acrobatic accomplishment. This was as the little body forward into the head, covered with its shock of black hair, touched the table, the legs remaining meanwhile in the

the position. Then, after a song in true childish treble, the little maid's part in the performance was concluded. To give place to a native song by the elders. This was made additionally interesting by the accompaniment of beating on the drums of Alaskan manufacture. These were of walrus hide stretched taut over circular rims of wood with a handle like a fan. When the Eskimo commenced to perform a dance one of the three women was debarred from taking part, owing to the demands of her child, who, after clamoring for and obtaining its nourishment, demanded to be set astride of her shoulders, from which safe place it beat a contented tattoo on her head without so much as causing her to move a muscle of the face.

As the Esquimaux danced and whirled about with an abandon by no means lacking in grace, the elder of the men accompanied the gyrations with low, piping cries, suggestive of the sounds uttered by braves at an Indian war dance. The children meanwhile darted in and out between the whirling figures that never at any time moved more than a foot or two from the wall.

A Parting Gift of Flowers.

This brought the exhibition to a close, Mrs. Cleveland sending her strange guests away delighted by gift of flowers, a large tray full of which was brought in from the conservatory and passed around that each might exercise a personal selection of the blossoms. They were heaped upon a broad border of bright purple cinerarias, but the Esquimaux, wholly disregarding the flowers of bright hues, chose first a sprig of white blossoms and then one of pink. The purple flowers were distributed among the children, who reached to their chubby hands for them without the slightest intimation of drawing the color line. Before leaving one of the Alaskans presented Mrs. Cleveland with a diminutive representation of their race so far as the garments of fur were concerned. Inside of the seal and sable was a doll carved by native hand of a walrus tooth. The whole gift measured from tip to toe somewhat less than three inches.

Having bidden adieu to the Alaskans, who on leaving said "Good-by" in the most approved style, Mrs. Cleveland invited her friends into the Red Parlor, where a luncheon of tea, coffee, wafers, sandwiches, and cake was served by waiters from a beautifully set table at the south end of the room. Those present were Mrs. Bissell, Miss Herbert, Secretary Morton, Secretary Hubert, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Miss Fryer, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Mrs. Thurber and children, Miss Thurber, of England, and Miss Johnson, Mrs. Hatcher, Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Miss Walter, Mrs. Leiter, Miss Nannie Leiter, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Frank Jones, Miss Helen Lamont, and Miss Julia Lamont. The gown worn by Mrs. Cleveland was of black silk with long coat basque of corn color faille with reverse of black velvet and jabot of lace down the front.

*Philadelphia
Philadelphia
March 30, 1894*

The Esquimaux, who are in the city to try and persuade the Government to stock Alaska with reindeer, are having a very pleasant time socially and are the centre of attraction wherever they are seen. The other morning Mrs. Cleveland watched them at the White House, and they in their turn entertained the ladies of the Executive Mansion with songs and dances. They were dressed in their native garments of furs and skins. The women carried their babies astride their shoulders and deposited the little tots on the floor of the Blue Room, where they rolled around at their own sweet will. Miss Rina, the little three-year-old girl, who was presented by her parents to Mr. Bruce when he went to Alaska some two years ago, created quite a sensation as she toddled into the room in her native dress—trousers of undressed seal skin bound round with thongs of walrus hide as far as the knees, and the hood and coat of sable all in one piece. After making a curtsy the little lady took Mrs. Cleveland's hand and kissed it. She then sang an Esquimaux ditty, in her childish voice, which was received with applause. After the strangers had been presented they sang some of their native songs, winding up with "The Sweet Bye and Bye." They then danced to the sound of drums made of walrus hide, and, in addition to this weird music, they uttered at intervals cries like the whoops of Indians. Just before they left a quantity of lovely flowers were distributed among them, much to their delight. The visitors showed great interest in their to them novel surroundings, and the reception was an interesting one to all present.

The Religious Herald

HARTFORD:

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1894.

By our regular correspondent

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 28.

Mr. Miner W. Bruce is in charge of a party of Alaskan Esquimaux, brought to Washington for the purpose of reminding Congress that the nation has wards in far away Alaska who have claims upon us. The last Congress made a small appropriation to stock a portion of Alaska with reindeer to take the place of the seal, walrus and other food and fur-bearing animals, which have been destroyed since Alaska came into the possession of the United States, in order that the natives might be able to procure food and clothing. Mr. Bruce says the reindeer taken there with that appropriation have thrived and increased, but that there are not enough of them. Mr. Bruce with his unique delegation, believed to be the first of its kind to visit the National Capital, will appear before the House and Senate Agricultural committees to ask that more money be appropriated to increase the supply of reindeer. There are five men, two women and four children in the delegation. They are living, from choice, just as they do at home—all in one large room, sleeping on the floor in their furs, and having their food served to them in common, upon one platter. They appear to be contented and to be pleased with what they see, but their greasy, stolid-looking faces give little indication of intelligence. Mr. Bruce, who has spent considerable time in Alaska, says they are frugal, industrious and honest, but not inclined to adopt civilized customs.

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No Commissions.

January 1894

EDITOR: REV. E. SCOTT.

Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, Montreal.

In Alaska. Much has been said about the Behring Sea and the seal fisheries. A movement that attracts little attention, but which will be probably of far more service to humanity is that which has been begun of transplanting the domestic reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. The territory of Alaska is equal in extent to nearly

the whole of Europe. Some 26,000 Eskimos have had an uncertain subsistence in the walrus and whale fishing, but this is becoming less year by year from the visits of whaling ships. Whole villages have starved from the failure of this food supply and their bleached bones has been discovered by voyagers from passing ships, and the whole population seemed doomed to want and in a measure to starvation.

But Alaska produces in plenty the moss which is the food of the domestic reindeer. This animal is the wealth of the Lapps in Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and of Eastern Siberians, some having herds of more than a thousand. The work of purchasing these in Siberia, and transporting them a thousand miles across to Alaska has been begun and promises rich results. The reindeer is excellent food. Its skin makes good clothing. It is at once a beast of carriage and of burden. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Presbyterian Missionary to Alaska, and now General Agent of Education there, began the work, applied to Congress for aid to carry it on, and hopes that instead of a waste land, its people dying of starvation, they will have in the not distant future a population many times the present number, elevated from a mere savage hunting life to that of herdsmen, and living in comfort and plenty upon the food supply of their herds of domestic reindeer.

WEEKLY PICAYUNE.

TRYING TO SAVE
New Orleans La
ALASKAN NATIVES.
Jan 18, 1894

The Efforts to Furnish Them With a
Secure Food Supply.

Appalling Mortality Among All the
Natives of the North.

Success of Reindeer Importation on the
Alaskan Coast.

Small Herds Are to be Given to
Those Who Learn the
Business.

For some years the Indians and Eskimos in the northern half of this continent have lived most precariously. Their usual food resources have repeatedly failed them. They have been reduced to extreme destitution, and many have perished of starvation. One year or another famine has afflicted the entire inhabited region from Labrador to Alaska. The Labrador fisheries are becoming a more and more precarious means of livelihood. Many Nova Scotian and New Foundland fishermen have abandoned Labrador. Assistant Fish Commissioner Collins wrote in 1887: "Unless there is marked improvement in the cod fishery of that region, I believe it will not be long before vessels will stop going there."

Little as we know of the history of the Eskimos on the American mainland, it is certain that thousands formerly lived where hundreds are now found. Captain French, an experienced pilot along the Labrador coast, says there is now only one Eskimo where twenty used to live. Years ago the Indians killed many of them, and they have been gradually diminishing ever since on account of the growing scarcity of seal, fish, birds, and other game, and also because of their contact with civilization, their close winter houses, their consumption and other diseases. We have already heard that many Eskimos of northern Labrador starved to death last winter.



HOUSE AT REINDEER STATION, PORT CLARENCE.

We may follow the continent across, picking up, wherever human life is found, material for fresh chapters in the same sad story. The Indians and the Eskimos of the Mackenzie river basin have lost many from starvation within five years. The piteous stories sent home by Church of England missionaries have resulted in a fund for the relief of the starving Eskimos of British North America. Further west, a missionary on the Yukon river reported, in the summer of 1892, that natives north of him had starved to death. A little south of the Yukon, on the Alaskan coast, the Kuskokwim river empties into the sea. One of the missionaries there wrote, a while ago, that during the previous summer the natives had poor success with their fisheries. Starvation had started them in the face all winter, and they barely survived until the fish returned in the following season.

The number of seal and walrus in Behring sea have become greatly diminished. The natives who depend upon these food resources have plenty to eat one year and the next they may be in a starving condition. Everyone remembers the piteous story of the three villages on the island of St. Lawrence where, about five years ago, death by starvation overtook the entire population. When one of our revenue cutters went there, in the summer following the tragedy, the bodies of the people were found everywhere, on the rude platform that served as beds, on the floors, in the doorways, and along the paths, wherever death had overtaken them.

In the fall of 1891 Captain Healy, on the revenue cutter Bear, providentially called at the village on King's island, where he found the people starving. They had already killed their sledge dogs to keep themselves alive. The only food of some families was a broth of seaweed. The vessel was going home, and merely happened to call there. If it had not been for the succor extended by the Bear it is not likely that a soul would have been alive the following summer to tell the story.

The condition of these few thousands of people on the islands and along the coasts of Alaska appeals all the more to our sympathy because their sources of food have been destroyed by the industries of white men. The whalers have killed and dried off the walrus, the beach-loading firearms have greatly depleted the number of caribou and fur-bearing animals. The introduction of firearms in the Mackenzie basin has led to unnecessary destruction of great numbers of game. The wood buffalo, good as well as large a source of food and clothing as the now almost extinct. Years ago in that river basin there was a heavy midwinter rainfall which immediately froze, covering all the food of the game with a coating of ice, and hundreds of thousands of animals perished of starvation. So everywhere across the northern part of the continent things are going from bad to worse. There is nothing left but the extermination of the native population unless something can be done to save them.

Right across the narrow sea from Alaska, on the shores of Asia, and extending some ways into the interior, live hardy, active and well-fed tribes, allied to the Eskimos of our continent, who own tens of thousands of domestic reindeer. The flesh and skins of these animals supply them with food, shelter and clothing. As far as their own people are concerned, they do not know what starvation means. During the past two years the matter has been well looked into, and it has been found that there is no reason why the domesticated reindeer should not thrive in Alaska and further east. Indeed, there seems to be no reason why these animals should not be a source of wealth and security to the natives clear across the northern part of

this continent. On the shores of Alaska, and further inland, the mosses and grasses thrive on which these animals live in Asia.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, our general agent of education in Alaska, had the honor of suggesting the importation of domesticated reindeer. A considerable sum of money contributed by the public in 1891 and a grant of \$15,000 from the government in 1892 enabled Mr. Sheldon, with the assistance of Captain Healy and the revenue cutter Bear, to try the experiment. It is now so far advanced that its success, as far as the practicability of raising reindeer in Alaska is concerned, is assured. Mr. Sheldon's report on the work has been printed by the government, and the facts given here are taken from it.

It was objected to the work at the outset that though the natives of Siberia would kill their deer and sell the meat, they would not sell live animals. In Keenan's book, he says that in the two and a half years he spent in Siberia not one of his parties was ever able to buy from the Koraks and Tchutchetchees a single living reindeer. It was also said that the animals would not bear transportation across the sea. The work of 1891 was planned on a small scale, to test the correctness of these assumptions.

It was found that the natives would sell reindeer, though it took days of palaver to overcome their reluctance to part with live animals. Sixteen were duly purchased. They were kept on shipboard for over three weeks, passed through a severe gale, and were finally landed in good condition at Unalaska, after a sea voyage of over 1000 miles. It was thus proven that they could be transported on shipboard as easily and safely as other domestic cattle. The reindeer thrived during the winter at Unalaska, and by spring two additions had been made to the herd.



HOISTING A REINDEER ON BOARD THE BEAR.

In the summer of 1892 operations were much enlarged, in view of the success of the preliminary experiments and with the aid of the government grant. A herd of 175 selected animals was purchased in Siberia and landed at Port Clarence, on the Alaskan coast. This point was selected for the reindeer station because it is the nearest good harbor to Siberia, and because it is a central point from which the animals may easily be distributed.

Four Siberians who are well acquainted with the management of reindeer were taken to Port Clarence and placed in charge of the herd. Under their direction a few Alaskan Eskimos are learning the care and management of reindeer. The intention is from year to year to increase the number of Eskimos apprentices to the herders. The Eskimos who are learning the business are all young men. As soon as each of them has demonstrated his capacity and learned the business, a small herd will be given to him as his start in life. From year to year the number of these native herders will be increased, and some of them will be set up in business as herders on their own account, and in this way the herds will naturally become more and more distributed throughout the country, until at last they overspread the entire northern region as the northeastern corners of Siberia and Lapland are now covered. There is no doubt that practically the whole of Alaska is good grazing ground for reindeer.

The importation of reindeer is no longer an experiment. The practicability and advantages of the enterprise have been demonstrated, and it will be a great thing for Alaska when the herding of

reindeer is firmly established there on a large scale. The natives will have a permanent, regular and abundant supply of food, and with more generous nourishment the population is likely to increase in numbers. Then a change from the condition of hunters to that of herders will be a distinct advance for the Eskimos in the scale of civilization. Reindeer easily travel 300 miles a day, and their introduction will help to solve the question of Alaskan transportation.

A new and profitable industry will also be added to the country. Reindeer skins are marketed all over Europe, and are worth in their raw condition from \$1.50 to \$1.75 apiece. The tanned skins, soft, with a beautiful yellow color, find a ready sale in Sweden at from \$2 to \$2.75 each. Reindeer skins are used for gloves, military riding trousers, and the binding of books. Reindeer hair is in great demand, and from reindeer horns is made the best glue. Smoked reindeer tongues and tanned skins are sold as principal products of the great annual fair at Nijal Novgorod, Russia. In Lapland there are about 400,000 head of reindeer, sustaining in court some 25,000 people. Mr. Sheldon says there is no reason, considering the greater area of the country and the abundance of reindeer material, why Alaska should not sustain a population of 100,000 people with 2,000,000 head of reindeer.

It is prosecuted, with the aid of congress, and it is expected that before many years the industry will be self-supporting.

ALASKA'S DOGS.

Without Them the Natives Would Find It Impossible to Exist.

Feb 25 1894
Youth's Companion.

"Without dogs the larger portion of the great Esquimaux peopling the barren northern coast of America would find it impossible to exist in its chosen home." So writes E. W. Nelson in his "Mammals of Northern Alaska." They are used in the winter for hunting, sledge drawing and the like, but in summer are mostly left to shift for themselves.

They receive much hard usage, as well as to do much hard work, but are described no otherwise as a rollicking set, full of play, fond of human society and quarrelsome as schoolboys. Mr. Nelson credits them with a vein of humor, and declares that their varying characteristics can be read in their faces.

They are worth from \$2 to \$15 apiece, according to age, size and intelligence. For sledge drawing they are harnessed in teams of either seven or nine—three or four pairs and a leader. The load is from 350 to 700 pounds, and the course is mainly through unbroken snow or over rough ice. With a team of four dogs and a load of more than 300 pounds Mr. Nelson made a journey of more than 1,200 miles in about two months. The last sixty miles were made over a bad road in a continuous pull of twenty-one hours.

They are much affected by the moon. During full moon half the night is spent by them in howling in chorus. "During the entire winter at St. Michael's," says Mr. Nelson, "we were invariably given a chorus every moonlight night, and the dogs of two neighboring villages joined in the serenade." He speaks of their "wild, weird harmony," and seems to have found it agreeable rather than otherwise.

The influence of the moon is also very apparent when the dogs are traveling. They brighten up as the moon rises, and pricking up their ears start off as if they had forgotten their fatigue. The fur traders take advantage of this fact and sometimes lie over during the day and travel at night. The dogs endure an astonishing degree of cold.

Times-Union
Albany, N. Y.
Feb 20, 1894

The purchase of reindeer in Siberia for introduction in Alaska is reported to be quite a success, the Alaskans finding that these animals can be used in their country to great advantage.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT

ON

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA,

WITH

MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY

SHELDON JACKSON,

GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

1893.

JANUARY 10, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1893.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Washington, January 9, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate passed January 6, 1893, directing that the Commissioner of Education transmit to the Senate a copy of the latest report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson on the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska, I have the honor to transmit said report herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Reindeer are small, but are swift and powerful. In Siberia they cost only five dollars a head. The natives have a peculiar way of harnessing and driving the animals. The harness is simply a band over the shoulders and between the legs. The deer is hitched to the centre and left of the sleigh, but not to the right, is guided by a rein attached to the horses, and covers the ground as rapidly as a good horse,

New York World
Feb 11, 1894

SIBERIAN REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

Those Uncle Sam Imported Having a Hard Struggle for Existence.

Uncle Sam's efforts to import animals from abroad for breeding purposes have met with hard luck. About a year ago the experiment was tried of importing a flock of Persian sheep—the "fat tails"—but before they could be landed in California the greater number of them had died. H. S. Thompson, an agent of the Department of Agriculture, told a World reporter of the practical failure of the recent attempt to bring reindeer to this country from Siberia. Agent Bruce was sent to Siberia about six months ago to procure a number of the finest reindeer, which were to have been introduced into Alaska to supersede dogs. Not long ago the Esquimos had a very distressing season and they lost nearly all their dogs. Congress thereupon appropriated several thousand dollars with which to buy reindeer in Siberia and have them brought to Alaska.

"There were twenty reindeer purchased," said Mr. Thompson, "and several died on the way to this country. The rest of them are now at Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, awaiting shipment to Alaska. They are in such a feeble condition that it was thought wise to let them stay at Frisco for a time to recruit. In the future they will be transported directly from Siberia to Alaska. The reindeer cost \$5 a piece in Siberia."

IN ARCTIC ALASKA

Bulletin - Philadelphia

Observations Made by an Educator in the Far North.

Feb 14 - 1894

A REINDEER EXPRESS PROPOSED

How Such a Plan Would Result to the

Material Advantage of That

Section.

SEATTLE, Feb. 14.—The report of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska, with particular reference to the introduction of domestic reindeer into that far north territory, is being circulated and generally discussed. In the summer of 1890 he first visited Northern Alaska and established schools for the Arctic Eskimo at Cape Prince of Wales, Point Hope and Point Barrow. He also accompanied the United States revenue cutter Bear on a cruise in Bering Sea, Arctic Ocean and to the coast of Siberia.

The trip to Siberia enabled the Rev. Mr. Jackson to make a census of seven hundred miles along that little known coast and to study the character of the native population under conditions corresponding to those under which life must be maintained in Alaska. He found them to be a hearty, active and well-fed people, owning tens of thousands of head of domestic reindeer. Since that trip the Rev. Mr. Jackson has continued to reside in Alaska in the government service, and after his observations and investigations he is now in 1891 well qualified to speak intelligently on the needs of that country.

Uncle Sam's Northern Proteges.

The taking of the census of Arctic Alaska furnished him extensive facilities for studying the condition of the Eskimo. He reports that he found them like their neighbors on the Siberian side to be a hardy and active people, but

because they had never been instructed to depend upon the raising of reindeer as a support, unlike the Siberians, they were on the verge of starvation. This condition is due to the fact that the whale and walrus, that formerly had constituted the principal portion of their food, have been destroyed or driven off by the whalers, and the wild reindeer that once abounded in their country have been killed off by the introduction of breech-loading firearms.

During the summer of 1892 the Rev. Mr. Jackson made five trips to Siberia, and one hundred and seventy-five reindeer were purchased, brought over and landed at the head of Point Clarence. This was selected as the location of the first reindeer station, and Miner W. Bruce was appointed as superintendent of the station and herd. Mr. Bruce, it will be remembered, was in Seattle last August with a party of eleven Eskimo, which he exhibited at various points on the way to the World's Fair, which he never reached.

At the station a comfortable house was erected, and four Siberians well acquainted with the management of reindeer were brought over and placed in charge of the herd, under Mr. Bruce's direction. A few other young men from the Alaskan Eskimos were also given a chance to learn the management and care of the herd.

The present expectation is to increase the number of Alaskan boys who shall become apprentices to the herders, and when they have sufficiently learned the business and proved their capability to take care of reindeer, a small herd will be given each one as his start in life. As from year to year the number of such young is increased and a number of natives become herders, the herds will naturally become more and more distributed throughout the country until, eventually, that whole northern region shall be covered with them, as the similar regions of Siberia and Lapland are now covered.

With the accomplishment of this result several important objects will be attained, one being that the population which has been upon the verge of starvation will be furnished with a permanent, regular and abundant supply of food. In referring to that topic the Rev. Mr. Jackson says:

"The general introduction of the reindeer alone will change this entire condition of things and furnish an available supply of food to these people as the herds of cattle in Texas and Wyoming do to their owners, or the herds of sheep in New Mexico and Arizona. The reindeer is the animal which God's providence seems to have provided for those northern regions, being food, clothing, house, furniture, implements and transportation to the people. Its milk and flesh furnish food. Its marrow, tongue and hams are considered choice delicacies. Its blood, mixed with the contents of its stomach, forms a favorite native dish. Its intestines are cleaned, filled with tallow and eaten as sausage.

A Useful Animal.

"Its skin is made into clothes, bedding, tent covers, reindeer harness, cords and fish lines. The hard skin of the fore legs makes an excellent covering for snow-shoes. Its sinews are made into a strong and lasting thread. Its bones are soaked in seal oil and burned as fuel for the home. Its antlers are various kinds of household implements, into weapons for hunting, fishing or war and in the manufacture of sleds. Then the living animal is trained for riding and dragging of sleds. The general introduction of such an animal into that region will arrest the present starvation and restock that country with a permanent food supply. It will revive hope in the hearts of a sturdy race that is now rapidly passing away. Surely, the country that sends its shiploads of grain to starving Russians, that has never turned a deaf ear to the call of distress in any section of the globe, will not begrudge a few thousand dollars for the purchase and introduction of this Siberian reindeer and the rescue of thousands of people from starvation."

The general introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska will materially assist in increasing the population, and the Rev. Mr. Jackson says they are a race worth saving, as the prevailing idea that they are of a small type is untrue. In the extreme north, at Point Barrow, and along the coast of Bering Sea they are of medium size. At Point Barrow the average height of the males is five feet three inches and average weight, one hundred and fifty-three pounds; of the women, four feet eleven inches and weight, one hundred and thirty-five. On the Nushagak river the average weight of men is from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty-seven pounds.

From Cape Prince of Wales to Icy Cape and on the great inland rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean they are a large race, many of them being six feet and over in height. At Kotzebue Sound there are a number of men and women six feet tall. Physically they are very strong, with great powers of endurance. When on a journey, if food is scarce, they



U. S. Revenue Cutter "Bear" Communicating with Siberian Deermen.

[Photo. by Dr. S. J. Call. From The Californian.]

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., January 2, 1893.

SIR: So many inquiries have been made since my return from Alaska concerning the present progress of the plan to introduce domesticated reindeer into Alaska, that it seems expedient to make a special report on that branch of the work of the office without waiting for the regular annual report on education in Alaska.

I have the honor therefore to submit the following report of progress on the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska:

In the summer of 1890, in accordance with your instructions, I visited Northern Alaska and established schools for the Arctic Eskimo at Cape Prince of Wales, Point Hope, and Point Barrow. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury and of Capt. L. G. Shepard, chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department, I was permitted to accompany the U. S. Revenue Marine Steamer *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding, on her annual cruise in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

In addition to conveying me to the points designated, Captain Healy was under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to visit the coast of Siberia, and distribute presents to the Koraks around Cape Navarin in return for shelter and food furnished shipwrecked American whalers. He was also under commission from Superintendent Porter, of the Census Office to take a census of the native population along the arctic coast of Alaska and the islands of Bering Sea, which population could not be reached by the usual enumerators.

The trip to Siberia enabled me to make a cruise of 700 miles along that little-known coast, and study somewhat the character of the native population under conditions corresponding with those under which life must be maintained in Alaska. I found them to be a hardy, active, and well-fed people, owning tens of thousands of head of domestic reindeer.

The taking of the census of arctic Alaska furnished me even more extensive facilities for studying the condition of the Eskimo of Alaska. I found them like their neighbors on the Siberian side to be a hardy and active people, but because they had never been instructed to depend upon the raising of reindeer as a support, unlike the Siberians, they were on the verge of starvation. The whale and walrus that formerly had constituted the principal portion of their food have been destroyed or driven off by the whalers; and the wild reindeer that once abounded in their country, have been killed off by the introduction of breech-loading firearms.

The thorough canvas of the native population for enumeration, necessitating a landing wherever even one or two tents were seen on the beach, furnished unusual opportunities for observing the educational needs of that people and learning the great difficulties under which schools will have to be carried on.

Upon my return to Washington I had the honor on November 12 to address you a preliminary report of the season's work, emphasizing the destitute condition of the Alaskan Eskimo.

On the 5th of December this report was transmitted by you to the Secretary of the Interior for his information and on the 15th transmitted to the Senate by Hon. George Chandler, Acting Secretary of the Interior. On the following day it was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Education and Labor.



Herd of Domesticated Reindeer, and Temporary Village of Siberian Deermen.

[Photo. by Dr. S. J. Call. From The Californian.]

On the 19th of December, Hon. Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, introduced into the House of Representatives a joint resolution (H. R. No. 258), providing that the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887, "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto" and an act approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862," should be extended by the Secretary of the Interior over Alaska, with the expectation that the purchase, improvement, and management of domestic reindeer should be made a part of the industrial education of the proposed college.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Education, and on the 9th of January, 1891, reported back to the House of Representatives for passage. (See Appendix A.)

It was, however, so near the close of the short term of Congress that the resolution was not reached.

When it became apparent that it would not be reached in the usual way, the Hon. Henry M. Teller, on the 26th of February moved an amendment to the bill (H. R. No. 13462) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1892, appropriating \$15,000 for the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, which was carried. The appropriation failed to receive the concurrence of the conference committee of the House of Representatives.

Upon the failure of the Fifty-first Congress to take action, and deprecating the delay of twelve months before another attempt could be made, with your approval, I made an appeal in the Mail and Express of New York City, the Boston Transcript, the Philadelphia Ledger, the Chicago InterOcean, and Washington Star, as well as in a number of the leading religious newspapers of the country, for contributions to this object. The response was prompt and generous; \$2,146 were received. (Appendix B.)

As the season had arrived for the usual visit of inspection and supervision of the schools in Alaska you were kind enough to direct that in addition to my regular work for the schools, I should continue in charge of the work of transplanting domesticated reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. As the natives of Siberia, who own the reindeer, know nothing of the use of money, an assortment of goods for the purpose of barter for the reindeer was procured from the funds so generously contributed by benevolent people in answer to the appeal through the newspapers.

The honorable Secretary of the Treasury issued instructions to Captain Healy to furnish me every possible facility for the purchase and transportation of reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. The honorable Secretary of State secured from the Russian Government instructions to their officers on the Siberian coast, also, to render what assistance they could, and on May 25th, 1892, I again took passage on the revenue cutter Bear, Captain Healy in command, for the coast of Siberia.

The proposition to introduce domesticated reindeer into Alaska had excited widespread and general interest. In the public discussions which arose with regard to the scheme a sentiment was found in some circles that it was impracticable; that on account of the superstitions of the natives they would be unwilling to sell their stock alive; further, that the nature of the reindeer was such that he would not bear ship transportation, and also that even if they could be purchased and safely transported the native dogs on the Alaskan coast would destroy

them. I will travel thirty to forty miles without breaking their fast.

The importation of reindeer will also solve the question of Arctic transportation. The present transportation in that region is by dog sleds. One load of supplies for the trader or traveller requires a second load of food for the two teams of dogs, and they make but short distances per day. This difficulty of transportation has been one great drawback to the development of the country. It has interfered with the plans of the fur trader; it has interfered with government exploration. Only three years ago, when the United States coast and geodetic survey sent two parties to determine the international boundary between Alaska and British America, the small steamer that was conveying the supplies up the Yukon river was wrecked, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the surviving parties kept from starvation, because of the difficulties of sending sufficient food 2,000 miles along the great valley by dog sleds.

Again, it is argued that the reindeer will add a new industry to that country, which will go to swell the aggregate of national wealth. Lapland sends to market about 22,

600 head of reindeer a year, the surplus of her herds. In that country there are about 400,000 head, sustaining in comfort some 25,000 people, and the tax of \$1 a head on reindeer yields an annual revenue to the government of \$400,000.

Reindeer Express Proposed.

Mr. Jackson thinks there is no reason, considering the great area of the country and the abundance of reindeer mosses, why Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska should not sustain a population of 100,000 people with 2,000,000 head of reindeer. A reindeer express across Alaska, from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean, would have a corresponding commercial value to that of the telegraph between New York and London to theirs. It would enable the owners of the whaling fleet to avail themselves of the latest commercial news and keep a more perfect control over their business.

With the destruction of the buffalo the material for cheap carriage and sleigh robes for common use is gone. Bear and wolf skins are too expensive, but with the introduction of the reindeer the skins would to a certain extent take the place of the extinct buffalo.

The commercial importance of introducing domesticated reindeer into Alaska was so manifest that shrewd business men at San Francisco at once appreciated the great possibilities involved, and hastened, through their chambers of commerce and boards of trade, to take action, urging their several delegations in Congress to do what they could to secure an appropriation of money for these purposes.

Under favorable circumstances a reindeer can traverse one hundred and fifty miles in a day. A speed of one skin makes a day is easily made. As a hundred burdens they can draw a load of three hundred pounds.

Mr. Jackson insists that the progress of exploration, settlement, development, government, civilization, education, humanity and religion is largely dependent in that region on reindeer transportation.

He further adds: "If there is any measure of public policy better established than and other or more frequently acted upon, it has been the earnest and incessant efforts of Congress to encourage and aid in every way the improvement of stock, and the markets of the world have been searched for improved breeds. The same wise and liberal policy will make ample provision for the introduction of the reindeer, which, of all animals, is the most serviceable and indispensable to man in high Northern latitudes."

INTERIOR OF ALASKA.

Republican Grand Rapids

Wonderful Tales Related by a Returned Missionary.

Feb 13. 1894

A Place Where It Is So Still and Cold That One Could Hear Himself Breathe—
Wonders of the Aurora Borealis.

A remarkable story is told by Rev. E. C. Wallis, a missionary of the Episcopal church, who arrived here recently from the Porcupine river, in the British possessions, just over the line of Alaska, on the edge of the Rocky mountains. It is mainly about the intense cold, the immense herds of reindeer, and the sublime magnificence of the aurora borealis. Dr. Wallis, says the San Francisco Examiner, has been seven years in the wilds of the Porcupine river, and for the last



A Sad Story.

eighteen months his wife has been with him assisting in teaching the Indians.

It does not appear to be generally known that there are vast herds of reindeer in that part of the country. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of education for Alaska, and Capt. Healy of the Bear have for a couple of years been importing reindeer from Siberia, and this is the reason for the supposed scarcity throughout that region; but the scarcity appears to be towards the southern, southwestern and northern coasts. In the far interior there are myriads of them.

"They are remarkably numerous everywhere about my mission near the mouth of the Porcupine river," said the reverend gentleman. "Back towards the mountains from my house I have seen great bands of them, and almost everywhere I looked I could see them. This summer when the ice broke up on the river I remember seeing six or seven of them on a cake of ice floating down, and I saw many others floating on the ice.

"For much of the time I have lived at the mission. I have subsisted almost exclusively on reindeer meat. It is very good, and I may say it is about the only kind of meat you don't get tired of. I think it is better, all things considered, than beef, and you can eat it longer without its palling on you. The Indians eat it almost exclusively, and they are very big and strong. Some of them are six feet in height, and the average is about five feet ten inches. They are genuine North American Indians, and not the Aleuts, Esquimaux, or a mixture of the two.

"I keep an Indian hunter, and he supplies me with all the reindeer meat I want. He also brings in grouse, ducks, bear and other game as I need it. I have learned to shoot pretty well myself, as all white men do in that region. The ducks and grouse, like the reindeer, are remarkably good eating.

"It is fearfully cold here. Last winter the thermometer was for a week at a time down to sixty degrees, and I have seen it go even considerably lower. At no time in the winter, nor during other winters that I have been there, was it higher than forty degrees. This cold is excruciating. We lived in a solid log house, a good warm one, but many a time I have awakened in the night and found the blankets, which

or the natives kill them for food. This feeling, which was held by many intelligent white men (Appendix C), was asserted so strongly and positively that it was thought best the first season to make haste slowly, and instead of purchasing a large number of reindeer to possibly die on shipboard, or perhaps to be destroyed by the Alaskan dogs (thus at the very outset prejudicing the scheme), it was deemed wiser and safer to buy only a few.

Therefore, in the time available from other educational duties during the season of 1891, it seemed important that I should again carefully review the ground and secure all possible additional information with regard to the reindeer, and, while delaying the actual establishment of a herd until another season, that I should determine the correctness of the objections that the natives would not sell and the deer would not bear transportation by actually purchasing and transporting them.

The work was so new and untried that many things could only be found out by actual experience.

First. The wild deermen of Siberia are a very superstitious people, and need to be approached with great wisdom and tact.

Upon one occasion, when Capt. Healy purchased a few reindeer for food, the following ceremonies were observed: When getting ready to lasso the deer the owner's family seated themselves in a circle on the ground, where probably some rites connected with their superstitions were observed. Upon attempting to approach the circle, I was motioned away. After a short time the men went out and lassoed a selected animal, which was led to one side of the herd. The man that was leading him stationed himself directly in front of the animal and held him firmly by the two horns. Another with a butcher knife stood at the side of the deer. An old man, probably the owner, went off to the eastward, and placing his back to the setting sun seemed engaged in prayer, upon the conclusion of which he turned around and faced the deer. This was the signal for knifing the animal. With apparently no effort, the knife was pushed to the heart and withdrawn. The animal seemed to suffer no pain, and in a few seconds sank to his knees and rolled over on his side. While this was taking place the old man before mentioned stood erect and motionless, with his hand over his eyes. When the deer was dead he approached, and taking a handful of hair and blood from the wound, impressively threw it to the eastward. This was repeated a second time. Upon the killing of the second animal, the wife of the owner cast the hair and blood to the eastward.

Since then I have often observed the man who was selling a deer pluck some hair from the deer and put it in his pocket or throw it to the winds for good luck.

If a man should sell us deer, and the following winter an epidemic break out in his herd, or some calamity befall his family, the Shamans would make him believe that his bad luck was all due to the sale of the deer.

Second. The Siberian deermen are a nonprogressive people. They have lived for ages outside of the activities and progress of the world. As the fathers did, so continue to do their children.

Now they have never before been asked to sell their deer; it is a new thing to them, and they do not know what to make of it. They were suspicious of our designs. And in reference to this state of mind I have found that being on a Government vessel has been of great assistance. It impresses the natives with confidence that they will be treated honorably and justly. This moral effect was so great that we secured results that otherwise could not have been obtained so easily.

Then, Capt. Healy, commander of the *Bear*, is well known for thousands of miles on both sides of the coast, and the natives have confidence in him. With a stranger in command I am confident that but little would have been accomplished in the summer of 1891.

Purchasing reindeer in Siberia is very different from going to Texas and buying a herd of cattle. In Texas such a sale could be consummated in a few minutes or hours. But in Siberia it takes both time and patience.

Upon the anchoring of the ship in the vicinity of a settlement the natives flock aboard, bringing skins and furs to exchange for flour, cotton cloth, powder, lead, etc.

Once aboard they expect to be fed by the captain, and bucket after bucket of hard bread is distributed among them. They know perfectly well that we are after reindeer, but nothing is said about it. They have to be feasted first. They are never in a hurry and therefore do not see why we should be.

After a little, small presents are judiciously

given to the wife or child of a leading man, and when everyone is in good humor a few of the leaders are taken into the pilot-house and the main subject is opened. After much discussion and talking all around the subject one man is ready to sell twenty and another perhaps only two. After all is arranged the leading men send their servants off after the deer, which may be in the vicinity or four or five days' journey away. Sometimes these delays consume a week or more at a place.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that they can not understand what we want of the reindeer. They have no knowledge of such a motive as doing good to others without pay.

As a rule the men with the largest herds, who can best afford to sell, are inland and difficult to reach.

Then business selfishness comes in. The introduction of the reindeer on the American side may to some extent injuriously affect their trade in deer skins. From time immemorial they have been accustomed to take their skins to Alaska and exchange them for oil. To establish herds in Alaska will, they fear, ruin this business.

Another difficulty experienced was the impossibility of securing a competent interpreter.

A few of the natives of the Siberian coast have spent one or more seasons on a whaler and thus picked up a very little English. And upon this class we have been dependent in the past.

It is very desirable that a native young man should be secured and trained as an interpreter who could be employed regularly, year after year.

However, notwithstanding all these difficulties and delays, Capt. Healy with the *Bear* coasted from 1,200 to 1,500 miles, calling at the various villages and holding conferences with the leading reindeer owners on the Siberian coast. Arrangements were made for the purchase of animals the following season. Then, to answer the question whether reindeer could be purchased and transported alive, sixteen were purchased, kept on shipboard for some three weeks, passing through a gale so severe that the ship had to "lie to," and finally landed in good condition at Amaknak Island, in the harbor of Unalaska, having had a sea voyage of over 1,000 miles.

Thus the results of investigations for 1891 were:

First, The cultivation of the good will of the Siberians.

Second, The actual purchase of sixteen head of reindeer.

Third, That reindeer can be transported with the same facility as other domestic cattle; they being safely loaded, kept on shipboard for three weeks, and landed in good condition a thousand miles away.

Upon my return to Washington in the fall of 1891 the question was again urged upon the attention of Congress, and on the 17th of December, 1891, Hon. H. M. Teller introduced a bill (S. 1109) appropriating \$15,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of introducing and maintaining in the Territory of Alaska reindeer for domestic purposes. This bill was referred

to the Senate, where it kept well under the nose, frozen into a cake of ice. Sometimes the intense cold cakes the blankets for a long distance down.

"Meats and everything froze, and you would throw them anywhere without thinking. The worst experience was trying to make bread. The yeast would freeze in spite of you, oftentimes even when the greatest care was exercised. If you stepped out, everything was so still and so intensely cold you could hear yourself breathe. It had a rustling sound.

"I discovered a queer thing about the cold, and it was this: Below forty degrees you didn't notice it any more than forty degrees. It might go to sixty degrees, or even more, but it made so little difference that you didn't notice it. It was all practically the same to you.

"The wonders of the aurora borealis in that region cannot be told. The heavens all winter long are lit up with a golden glow. Indeed, I may say the colors—the sparkles and flashes—are so many, constant and varied that no one can describe them. There is practically no day during the year. For two or three months, up to December 15, from nine to twelve o'clock, there is a sort of dawn, but the rest of the time it is night. It is so clear that you can go out and read a newspaper anywhere.

"The four or five hundred Indians at my mission are bright, and good progress has been made in instructing them. Nearly all of them can read in their own language. I have translated various religious and other books, which have been printed in England, for their use. They have an entirely different language from any other Indians. There are five different languages, for instance, from there down to the mouth of the Yukon, and no one tribe can understand the other. The languages are all as different as French is from German."

Star, Washington D.C.
Feb 8, 1894

Introducing Reindeer.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson of this city, who has charge of the work of introducing reindeer into Alaska, left last night for Chicago and Madison, Wis., where he will examine applicants for positions as herders at the reindeer station at Fort Clarence, Berling Straits, Alaska. There were 150 applications received from Scandinavians and Larps throughout the country for the six places to be filled. The compensation for each place has not yet been settled, but \$600 or \$800 a year will probably be decided on.

The Record, Chicago
Feb 23, 1894
TO TEACH ALASKANS.

WILLIAM CHALLMAN'S MISSION.

Sent to Lapland to Bring Families to Teach American Esquimaux the Uses of the Reindeer and the Domestic Arts of the Arctic Zone.

William Challman of Madison, Wis., left Chicago last night for Washington, where he will perfect negotiations with the commissioner of education for the territory of Alaska, Sheldon Jackson, for the undertaking of a mission of a novel nature. For a week he has been in the house of his cousin, L. C. Wildsted, 2941 Union avenue, who may accompany him to Alaska if the negotiations are carried to a successful issue, as now appears likely. The plan of the government is to import a number of Lapland families to school the Alaskan Indians in the domestic arts of the more highly civilized natives of northern Nor-

see
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78.

way and Sweden, and to contribute to their usefulness and welfare.

As is well known, the government of the United States has ceded to the Alaska Commercial company all the rights to kill and in the waters and possessions of the United States, and the Alaskans have been reduced thereby to a condition bordering on destitution, which the barrenness and remoteness of the region have made the more difficult for them to overcome or remedy.

Bought Reindeer for Them.

It became apparent that something must be done or they would die of starvation, and the government purchased a lot of reindeer, in the hope that the natives would make themselves independent, as the natives of northern Scandinavia have done for centuries, with no other possessions than herds of deer, from which they derived all the food they required and clothing as well, not to mention the draft powers of the animal of its ready use as a measure of value and as a medium of exchange. Notwithstanding the satisfactory aspect of the theory it soon became apparent that the scheme would not work in practice, for the Alaskans had neither the adaptability nor the intelligence of the Lapps, and having the deer they were still unable to make themselves self-supporting or to better their condition at all.

This condition of affairs came to the notice of Prof. Erasmus B. Anderson of Madison university, and he suggested to Mr. Chalmers the plan of introducing the methods of the Finns and Lapps among the Indians of Alaska. Prof. Anderson knew Commissioner Jackson and he at once began a correspondence on the subject. It was resolved to immediately favor by the Washington authorities, and as Mr. Chalmers was a native of Norway and intimately acquainted with the habits and lives of the Laplanders he was suggested as a good man to undertake the unique mission. Both he and Mr. Wisted were born in Hammerfest, Norway, latitude 70 degrees 50 minutes and 31 seconds north, and they had spent much time in the arctic circle before they came to this country. They were inured to its hardships and had a sufficient knowledge of scientific ethnology to undertake the work of introducing the northern domestic science among the Alaskans.

Accepted Mr. Chalmers's Services.

Commissioner Jackson accepted the services of Mr. Chalmers, and he was ordered to report in Washington to prepare for the work, which he will do to-day or to-morrow. The department of education has set aside the sum of \$700 a year for the purpose of making studies of the Alaskan tribes—literary and pictorial—and as Mr. Wisted possessed the literary, scientific and artistic qualifications necessary for that work he may be chosen to do for the Alaskans what George Catlin did for the American Indian earlier in the century.

The plan proposed is to secure a number of Lapland families to go with their reindeer and dogs to the region about 1,500 miles north of Sitka. The Laplanders will be installed as teachers and give the natives regular lessons in the use of the reindeer, the preparation of cheese from the milk and the manufacture of garments from the hides of the animals, and at the same time to school the Alaskans in the arts of the rude civilization known to the people of corresponding latitudes of northern Europe. Indirectly it is hoped to teach them English, as a starting point for farther work in schools to be established as soon as they are found to be ready for the polite branches.

Why the Alaskans Are Inferior.

The reason assigned for the inferior development of the Alaskans is that while the Laplanders are brought into regular contact with the civilized world by their trading operations in the northern markets the Alaskans are wholly destitute of any such opportunity, as the government, by removing the sealing industry from their hands, removes the only incentive to intercourse with the whites and leaves them to get along as well as they may in their native condition. It is hoped that the Laplanders in charge of Mr. Chalmers will be ready to start for this country by a Thingvalle line steamer early in the summer and before the long winter season in the north is over they will be at home among the Esquimaux of the United States possessions.

TO THE EDITOR

THE EDITORIALS OF ALASKA.—In a recent issue of THE RECORD I notice an article headed "To Teach Alaskans." The purpose for which Mr. Chalmers intends going to Alaska is undoubtedly a meritorious one and will accomplish much good, but I take exception to several assertions made in the article. I lived for three years in Alaska and visited its shores from Point Barrow north to the mouth of the Yukon river. I was in the employ of the government at that time and had no connection whatever with any fur trading company.

The assertion that the Alaskans have been reduced to a condition bordering on destitution by the United States having ceded the right to

to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. Algernon S. Paddock, chairman. The committee took favorable action and the bill was passed by the Senate on May 23, 1892. On the following day it was reported to the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A similar bill (H. R. 7764) was introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. A. C. Durborow and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

On April 15, Hon. S. B. Alexander, of North Carolina, reported the bill to the House of Representatives with the approval of the Committee of Agriculture (Appendix D). The bill was placed on the calendar.

On the 2d day of May, 1892, I started for my third summer's work on the coast of Siberia and Arctic Alaska in the U. S. S. *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy commanding.

In accordance with your instructions, all the time that could be spared from the schools was given to the establishment of the experimental reindeer station.

Upon reaching Unalakleet, May 22, I was much encouraged to learn that the reindeer left last fall on Amaknak and Unalakleet Islands had wintered successfully and were in good condition with an increase of two.

We reached Cape Navarin, Siberia, on the 6th of June, and proceeding north called at various points on the coast. Our progress was greatly hindered by heavy fields of ice. The good ship had two anchors ground up and one of the blades of the propeller broken off by the ice. Upon several occasions, we were so surrounded that the propeller was stopped and the ship moored to the ice. A less staunch vessel would have been unable to stand the strain. However, during the season, five trips were made to Siberia, and 175 reindeer purchased, brought over, and landed at the head of Point Clarence, which being the nearest good harbor to Asia on the American side, and a central point for the distribution of deer, I had selected, June 29, as the location of the first reindeer station.

The first installment of deer, numbering fifty-three, was landed at the new station at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July.

Mr. Miner W. Bruce, of Nebraska, was appointed superintendent of the station and herd, with Mr. Bruce Gibson, of California, as his assistant. (Appendix H.)

Upon the establishment of the experimental reindeer herd at Port Clarence, it became important to gain information concerning the surrounding country.

To secure full and reliable information with reference to pasturage in the vicinity of Bering Straits I had the previous season employed Mr. W. T. Lopp, teacher at Cape Prince of Wales, to make two trips northward along the coast in midwinter (1891-'92), when the moss might be expected to be covered with ice and snow (see Appendix E), and in the fall of 1892 sent Mr. Bruce Gibson, assistant superintendent of the reindeer station, with a party of natives, to the northward of Port Clarence (see Appendix F), and a few weeks later Mr. Miner W. Bruce, superintendent of the station. (See Appendix G.)

These several reconnaissances proved both the abundance of moss and its accessibility for winter pasturage to the new station.

A comfortable house, 20 by 60 feet, was erected as a residence for the superintendent and his assistant, and also for the storing of the annual supply of provisions and barter goods.

Close to the main house two comfortable dugouts were built for the use of the herders. Four Siberians, well acquainted with the management of reindeer, were brought over and placed in charge of the herd. With the Siberians were placed a few young men from the Alaskan Eskimo, who are expected to learn the management and care of the herd. The present expectation is to increase the number of Alaskan boys, who shall become apprentices to the herders, and when they have sufficiently learned the business and proved their capability to take care of reindeer, a small herd will be given each one as his start in life. As from year to year the number of such young men is increased and a number of the natives become herders, the herds will naturally become more and more distributed throughout the country, until, eventually, that whole northern region shall be covered with them, as the similar regions of Siberia and Lapland are now covered. (Appendix J.)

With the accomplishment of this result several important objects will be attained.

PERMANENT FOOD SUPPLY.

In the first place, the population, which is now upon the verge of starvation, will be furnished with a permanent, regular, and abundant supply of food. As has already been stated the native supply of food in that region has been destroyed by the industries of the white men. (Appendix K.) The whale and the walrus that once teemed in their waters and furnished over half their food supply, have been killed or driven off by the persistent hunting of the whalers. The wild reindeer (caribou) and fur-bearing animals of the land, which also furnished their food and clothing, are largely being destroyed by the deadly breech-loading firearm. It will be impossible to restock their waters with whale and walrus in the same way that we restock rivers with a fresh supply of fish. But what we can not do in the way of giving them their former food, we can, through the introduction of the domestic reindeer, provide a new food supply.



Siberian deermen brought to Alaska with the first herd.
 (From a photo, by Dr. S. J. Gall. Published by permission of the California.)

Upon our return southward from the Arctic Ocean in the fall of 1891, Capt. Healy providentially called at the village on King Island, where we found the population starving. The appeal for food was so pressing that the captain detailed a lieutenant to make a thorough examination of the village, and invited me to accompany him. In a few houses we found that the families in their great distress had killed their sled-dogs to keep themselves from starving. In the larger number of families they were making a broth of seaweed, their only food supply. In all human probability, if the ship had not learned their condition, the following summer not a man, woman, or child would have been left alive to tell the story. A few years ago the same thing happened to three large villages on the Island of St. Lawrence, and when, the following season, the revenue cutter called at the village, the putrefying corpses of the population were found everywhere—on the bed platforms, on the floors, in the door ways, and along the paths, wherever death overtook them.

At King Island, having ascertained the condition of things, a purse was made up from the officers and a few others on board the ship, and the captain steamed some two hundred miles to the nearest trading post, and purchased all the provisions that could be obtained, which were taken back to the starving village. This supply sustained the population alive until seal and walrus came some months later around the village. The movement of the seal and walrus, since their numbers have become greatly diminished, is so uncertain that, while a village may have plenty to eat one season they will be on the verge of starvation another.

In the winter of 1890-'91 there was a sufficiency of food at Point Hope. In the winter of 1891-'92 the same population had to leave their village and make their way, in some instances hundreds of miles, to other villages to keep from starving. In 1891 one of the teachers on the Kuskowin River wrote me that the inhabitants of that valley had had but little opportunity during the summer of 1890 to provide a sufficient food supply of fish, that consequently starvation faced them all winter, and that it was with great difficulty that they survived until the fish returned the following season. A teacher on the Yukon River reported this past summer that some of the natives to the north of him had starved to death. This same scarcity of food exists across the entire northern portion of North America, so that now, under the auspices of the Church of England, subscriptions have been opened in London for a famine fund out of which to send relief to the starving Eskimo of Arctic British America. This condition of things will go on, increasing in severity from year to year, until the food supply of the seas and of the land is entirely gone, and then there is nothing left but the extermination of the native population. The general introduction of the domestic reindeer alone will change this entire condition of things, and furnish as reliable supply of food to that people, as the herds of cattle in Texas and Wyoming do to their owners, or the herds of sheep in New Mexico and Arizona. The reindeer is the animal which God's providence seems to have provided for those northern regions, being food, clothing, house, furniture, implements, and transportation to the people. Its milk and flesh furnish food. Its marrow, tongue, and hams are considered choice delicacies. Its blood, mixed with the contents of its stomach, forms a favorite native dish. Its intestines are cleaned, filled with tallow, and eaten as sausage. Its skin is made into clothes, bedding, tent covers, reindeer harness, ropes, cords, and fish lines. The hard skin of the fore legs make an excellent covering for snowshoes. Its sinews are made into a strong and lasting thread. Its bones are soaked in seal oil and burned for fuel. Its horns are made into various kinds of household implements, into weapons for hunting, fishing, or war, and in the manufacture of sleds. Then the living animal is trained for riding and dragging of sleds. The general introduction of such an animal into that region will arrest the present starvation and restock that vast country with a permanent food supply. It will revive hope in the hearts of a sturdy race that is now rapidly passing away. Surely, the country that sends shiploads of grain to star-

kill seals in Alaska to Alaska Commercial company is certainly a mistake. In every respect, no any one who has the slightest knowledge of Alaska and the habitat of the fur seal knows that the fur seal does not frequent the waters of Bering sea except in its southern portion in the vicinity of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands. The natives who dwell on these islands are not the Alaskans who would be benefited by the introduction of the tame reindeer, and, as I am informed through the press, they have not been furnished with them and it is not the intention of the government to do so.

The natives to whom tame reindeer have been furnished, and whom the government desires to benefit by the introduction of this animal, are those who live along the coast from Norton sound northward, and in the three years' residence in that vicinity I never saw but one fur seal and that was such an unusual sight to the natives that they went wild over it.

The government did not code the right to kill seals in the waters of Alaska to a fur-trading company, but it did code the right to kill the fur seal, which is a very different thing. As I have stated before, the fur seal inhabits a limited portion of the waters of Alaska, whereas the hair seal, which is of no commercial value, inhabits all the waters of the territory, and is the staple article of food of all the natives who live in the coast region. As for the natives who live in the interior, they have no bearing on the subject, as they are a different race of people, and do not obtain seal meat or oil other than by purchase from the natives who dwell on the coast, the Esquimaux proper.

There is no danger either Esquimaux starving, so long as the supply of fur seal and fish continues, as these are the chief articles of diet, the wild reindeer being chiefly important at the present time for furnishing them with clothing.

The greatest curse to the Esquimaux was their being furnished with firearms, chiefly the breech-loading variety, which are smuggled in by traders in small vessels and sent to the natives in exchange for whalebone and furs, this in direct opposition to the law, which prohibits the sale of breech-loading guns or cartridges to the natives. While I was in the territory the Alaska Fur company carried out this law implicitly. Previous to the advent of firearms in the territory, used bows and arrows and spears, and with these implements killed all the deer they needed for clothing and food, but did not increase the number of these animals, which roamed the "tundras," or plains, along the coast in vast herds. As soon as firearms were furnished them they slaughtered the deer right and left, sold what skins they did not need at the time to the traders and left large piles of meat for the foxes and wolves to devour. Then when their supply of clothing became exhausted they purchased from the traders the skins they had sold them. The deer were driven back into the mountains by this wholesale slaughter and were nearly exterminated in the coast region.

The Alaskans will no doubt be greatly benefited by the introduction of the tame reindeer, if they can be taught to take care of them and herd them, as is done by their neighbors in eastern Siberia, and the mission of Mr. Chailman will be productive of much good if successful.

The Alaskans of northern Alaska are not the degraded people that some imagine them to be, and my experience, with a few exceptions, has been that those who have seen the least of the white man are the best specimens of manhood. As for their temperament, I can only say that I traveled alone among them for months at a time, hundreds of miles from the nearest white man, without cause for the slightest fear of personal injury. They treated me with the greatest respect and gave me the best they had. Right here I will mention one custom which shows their hospitality. On arriving at a village my dogs and sled went to the house of the head man of the village, who invited me to make his house my home as long as I wished to remain. A short time afterwards the head man came from outside would call out in a loud tone words which translated mean, "food for the stranger," and immediately would enter a man or woman bearing a wooden dish containing some article of food, such as fish, meat, berries, or an arctic hare. May be a half dozen people would bring something in this manner. I had to tell them to cease, as I had more than I wanted. They would take no pay for this, although a small present before leaving was greatly appreciated.

Little Rock, Ark., March 25. Fred H. Clark.

The Evening Sentinel.



ENTERED AT THE CARLEISLE, PA., POST OFFICE
 AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1894.

REV. DR. JACKSON'S EXPERIMENT.

Enplanders Will be Secured to Manage Uncle
 Sam's Reindeer Farm.

The SENTINEL some time ago told
 how Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, brother

er-in-law of Rev. Dr. Noroross, of Carls-
le, had introduced reindeer into
Alaska. Yesterday's Pittsburg Dis-
patch says William Kjellman a Nor-
wegian, residing in Madison, Wiscon-
sin, has been deputed by the United
States government to go to Lapland
and get five or six Laplander families
to settle at Port Clarence, Alaska, and
teach the Alaskans how to breed and
use reindeer. With reference to it Dr.
Jackson says:

Not until within three years has any
effort been made to domesticate rein-
deer, but three years ago Dr. Sheldon
Jackson, who, under the federal bureau
of education, has direct charge of the
educational and civilizing affairs of the
government in Alaska, obtained an
importation of the animals from across
the Strait of Siberia, and now there are
about 400 of them in the peninsula.
He also has brought over some native
Siberians to instruct the Eskimos in
their care, and the experiment proved
fairly successful.

The native Alaskans took to the
innovation kindly, but Dr. Jackson
realized that by no means the full-
est measure of success was being achiev-
ed, owing to the general inefficiency of
the imported Siberians in treating the
reindeer. He, therefore, concluded to
go to the real home of the reindeer—
Lapland—and secure some of those
people to whom a reindeer is horse,
cow, sheep and goat all combined.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

Agent Jackson's Annual Inspection of
Schools—Reindeer Experiment.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Dr. Sheldon
Jackson, general agent of education for
Alaska, is en route for San Francisco,
where arrangements for supplies for the
Alaskan schools will be made. He will
leave Seattle on the last of the month,
the Revenue Cutter Bear, on which the
annual cruises of the general agent
along the Alaskan coast are made. The
trip will extend to the latter part of
October, and a dozen schools will be in-
spected. Among them is the school at
Point Barrow, the extreme north-west-
ern point of Alaska.

The distribution of reindeer from the
central herd at the Port Clarence rein-
deer station, to other stations located at
Cape Prince of Wales, Golovin bay and
St. Lawrence island, will form part of
the work of the summer. An agent is
now in Lapland securing trained
herders for service at the Port Clarence
station and other points in the vicinity.
Already five families of Laplanders
have been engaged.

Six families of Laps have arrived at New
York and will be forwarded to Port
Clarence, Alaska, to work at the United States
reindeer stations.

LAPS FROM NORWAY.
San Francisco Chronicle

BOUND FOR PORT CLARENCE IN

May 13 ALASKA. 1894

They Will Teach the Natives the
Use of the Rein-
deer.

Special Dispatch to the CHRONICLE.

New York, May 12.—It was a pictur-
esque group that sat on the deck of the
steamship Thingvalla as she steamed up
the bay this morning. They were Lau-

ing Russians, that has never turned a deaf ear to the call of distress in
any section of the globe, will not begrudge a few thousand dollars for the
purchase and introduction of this Siberian reindeer, and the rescue
of thousands of people from starvation.

REPEOPLING THE COUNTRY.

In the second place the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska
will not only thus arrest the present starvation, but will assist in
increasing the population. With a more generous food supply this
population will commence to increase in numbers. Occupying a region
whose climatic conditions are so rigorous that but few white men will
ever be willing to make their permanent home in it, it is important, if
we would save it from being an unpeopled waste and howling wilder-
ness, that we build up the people who through generations have be-
come acclimated and who are as fervently attached to their bleak and
storm-swept plains as the people of temperate and torrid zones to their
lands of comfort and abundance.

They are a race worth saving. I find that public opinion, gained
perhaps by a more familiar knowledge of the Eskimo of Greenland
and Labrador, conceives of the Alaska Eskimos as of the same small
type. But this is not true.

In the extreme north, at Point Barrow, and along the coast of Bering
Sea they are of medium size. At Point Barrow the average height of
the males is five feet three inches and average weight 153 pounds; of
the women, four feet eleven inches and weight 135. On the Nushagak
River the average weight of the men is from 150 to 167 pounds. From
Cape Prince of Wales to Icy Cape and on the great inland rivers
emptying into the Arctic Ocean, they are a large race, many of them
being six feet and over in height. At Kotzebue Sound I have met a
number of men and women six feet tall. Physically they are very
strong, with great powers of endurance. When on a journey, if food
is scarce, they will travel thirty to forty miles without breaking their
fast. Lieutenant Cantwell, in his explorations of the Kowak River,
makes record that upon one occasion when he wanted a heavy stone
for an anchor a woman went out and alone loaded into her birch-bark
canoe and brought him a stone that would weigh 800 pounds. It took
two strong men to lift it out of the canoe.

Another explorer speaks of a woman carrying off on her shoulder a
box of lead weighing 280 pounds. This summer, in erecting the school
buildings in the Arctic, there being no drays or horses in that country,
all the timbers, lumber, hardware, etc., had to be carried from the beach
to the site of the house on the shoulders of the people. They pride
themselves on their ability to outjump or outrun any of our race who
have competed with them. They can lift a heavier weight, throw a
heavy weight farther, and endure more than we. They are a strong,
vigorous race, fitted for peopling and subduing the frozen regions of
their home.

Arctic and subarctic Alaska cover an empire in extent equal to nearly
all Europe. With the covering of those vast plains with herds of
domesticated reindeer it will be possible to support in comparative
comfort a population of 100,000 people where now 20,000 people have a
precarious support. To bring this about is worthy the fostering care
of the General Government.

CIVILIZATION OF THE ESKIMOS.

Thirdly, the introduction of domestic reindeer is the commencement
of the elevation of this race from barbarism to civilization. A change
from the condition of hunters to that of herders is a long step upwards
in the scale of civilization, teaching them to provide for the future by
new methods.

Probably no greater returns can be found in this country from
the expenditure of the same amount of money than in lifting up this
native race out of barbarism by the introduction of reindeer and educa-
tion.

ARCTIC TRANSPORTATION.

Fourthly, the introduction of the domestic reindeer will solve the
question of arctic transportation. (Appendix L.) The present trans-
portation of that region is by dog sleds. One load of supplies for the
trader or traveler requires a second load of food for the two teams of
dogs, and they make but short distances per day. This difficulty of
transportation has been one great drawback to the development of the
country. It has interfered with the plans of the fur trader; it has in-
terfered with Government exploration. Only three years ago when the
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey sent two parties to determine the
international boundary between Alaska and British America the small
steamer that was conveying the supplies up the Yukon River was
wrecked, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the surveying parties
were kept from starvation because of the difficulty of sending suffi-
cient food 2,000 miles along that great valley by dog sleds. If reindeer
had been introduced into the country there would have been no such
difficulty in furnishing food. Bills have been before Congress for sev-
eral years proposing to establish a military post in the Yukon Valley.
If such a post is established it is not at all improbable that a combina-
tion of circumstances may arise some winter by which the forces that
shall be stationed there will be reduced to starvation unless reindeer



From "Reindeers, Dogs, and Snow-shoes."

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Reindeer in Harness.



Reindeer under Saddle.

transportation shall have become so systematized that food can readily be sent in from other regions. The same is true with reference to the Government officials whom it may be found necessary to station in that region.

The same is true of the forty or more missionaries and their families that are now scattered through that vast region; also, of the teachers and their families whom the Government has sent into that country.

These are now separated from all communication with the outside world, receiving their mail but once a year. With reindeer transportation they could have a monthly mail.

During the past three years the whalers have been extending their voyages east of Point Barrow to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and wintering at Herschel Island. To the owners of this property it would be worth tens of thousands of dollars if they could hear from their vessels in the winter before new supplies and additional vessels are sent out in the spring. But this can not now be done. Last winter letters were sent out from the field, overland, by Indian runners that ascended the Mackenzie, crossed over to the Porcupine, and descended the Porcupine and Yukon rivers down to St. Michael, on the coast. It was ten months before those letters reached their destination. It was a great satisfaction to the owners to hear of the welfare of their ships and crews, but the news was too late for business purposes. Millions of dollars' worth of property and thousands of lives are involved in the whaling business. With the introduction of domestic reindeer into that region it will be both feasible and perfectly practicable to establish a reindeer express during the winter from the Arctic coast down to the North Pacific coast of Alaska.

The southern coast of Alaska on the Pacific Ocean never freezes, and is accessible all the year around to vessels from San Francisco or Puget Sound.

A reindeer express across Alaska, from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean, would have a corresponding commercial value to that section as the telegraph between New York and London to theirs. It would enable the owners of the whaling fleet to avail themselves of the latest commercial news and keep a more perfect control over their business.

COMMERCIAL VALUE.

In the sixth place, the introduction of domesticated reindeer will

Laplanners, sixteen in number, brought over by the United States Government for the purpose of teaching the natives of Alaska how to break in and herd the reindeer that have been imported and are being bred there.

The party consisted of five families, two single men and four children. With them were ten reindeer dogs. William A. Kjellmann, superintendent of the Government reindeer station at Fort Clarence, Alaska, was in charge.

The men wore costumes of tightly buttoned coats of reindeer hide reaching below the knees, with woollen trousers tight at the ankles. Their feet were incased in moccasins. The caps were red or blue, somewhat after the shape of a "mortar-board."

The women were dressed much the same, except that in place of reindeer skin coats they had coats of heavy red or blue flannel, with skullcaps to match.

In stature they are shorter than the average American, with light blue eyes and high cheek bones. Each was provided with a leather belt and sheath knife. The youngest was 3 months old and the eldest was 67 years, a robust fellow, who will be employed as chief herder.

Mr. Kjellmann secured them in the village of Koietokeino, in the mountains of Lapland, in Norway. He placed them under a three-years' contract. Each will receive 100 kroners (\$37 50) per month and board. There were forty-three applicants, from whom the sixteen brought over were chosen. Mr. Kjellmann says that in making the choice he traveled over 500 English miles by reindeer, and the selections he made are in point of health and mental capacity the best that could be made. The women are not what would be termed beauties from an American point of view. The three-months-old babe was a cunning little mite, and crowded and exercised her little lungs as cunningly as any American child ever did.

They stood the passage from Christiania, from whence they sailed April 26th, splendidly. One of the dogs died on the trip from a native disease. Shortly after the steamer docked they were taken to Ellis Island, and they expected to start for San Francisco to-night under charge of A. E. Johnson & Co. From San Francisco they will sail directly to Fort Clarence, which they will reach about the second week in June. No detention at Ellis Island was expected, because the Laplanders were contract laborers, for they were under contract to Uncle Sam himself.

be had to go. *Sandwich*

Laplanners En Route. 1894

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Seventeen Laplanders en route to Alaska leave Madison, Wis., to-day for San Francisco, where they take a chartered vessel for Fort Clarence, Alaska, which they expect to reach June 30. The head of the party is William A. K. Jetman, the new superintendent of Fort Clarence station, who made a contract with the Laplanders to manage the herds of reindeer from Siberia.

*Washington (DC) } March
Pathfinder } 1894*

PERHAPS the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in Alaska will show our Arctic Territory to be a land of flowers. A generation ago no one would have dreamed of raising wheat in Manitoba. Now we have discovered that it will grow in the Yukon Valley.

GILLES.

—A Dundee whaler has just returned from an eight months' cruise in Greenland waters without a single whale. Time was when whales were plentiful off the coast of Norway, but three centuries of persistent hunting have driven them far north and west, until all that are left of these leviathans in Greenland waters seem to have retreated behind impenetrable ice barriers.

See Page 78.

The Evening Bulletin.

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607 CHESTNUT STREET,
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SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The Dispute Over the Pacific Railroad Inquiry—Pacific Mail Contract—Reindeer For Alaska—Gossip at the Department.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Judiciary Committee of the House is prepared to proceed with the active consideration of the Boatner resolution for the institution of suits against the Pacific Railroads for the payment of their debts to the government if the House decides that the resolution has been properly referred. The committee hesitates about going ahead with it, however, in view of the strong feeling that exists in the minds of many of the members of the Pacific Railroads Committee that the subject matter of the resolution is properly within the latter's jurisdiction. The resolution was referred to at yesterday's meeting of the Judiciary Committee, and when the question of re-reference comes up, as is expected, Chairman Culberson will state the attitude of the committee in regard to it. At a recent meeting a motion was offered referring the resolution to a sub-committee of five for investigation and report, but owing to the uncertainty regarding the final reference to the House the motion was withdrawn.

Reindeer in Alaska.

General Agent Sheldon Jackson has made a special report to the President concerning the introduction of Siberian reindeer into Alaska by the government. The plan is pronounced thoroughly successful, though slow progress has been made owing to lack of sufficient appropriations. During last summer one hundred and twenty-seven reindeer were purchased in Siberia, one hundred and twenty-four of which were safely landed at the station. This made a total of three hundred and forty-six in September. Herds of one hundred reindeer each have been given to four mission stations, and distribution to various other stations will follow as the herd increases. The statements that the superstition of the Siberian natives would prevent the purchase of live reindeer, that deer could not survive transportation, that it is impossible for them to thrive in Alaska and that the Alaskan dogs would scatter and destroy the herd have been disproved by experience.

The whole subject, says the report, is resolved into a question of time and money. Continuation of the small amount of appropriations thus far made by Congress will result in slow progress, though having little effect on the success of the scheme. The scarcity of the food supply of the region is urged as an important reason why the work should be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness. Action to prohibit private parties, except the Eskimo, from trading for reindeer for a term of years and until the government undertaking is well established is suggested. General permission for private parties to purchase will, it is claimed, advance the price three or four times the actual value by keeping the herds from the natives, as would be done if private parties were allowed to purchase, would defeat the main purpose of the enterprise. It is declared desirable that the larger islands of the Aleutian group be stocked with reindeer. To accomplish this Dr. Jackson recommends legislation for the protection of the reindeer for a designated number of years and for placing them under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

add a new industry to that country, which will go to swell the aggregate of national wealth. Lapland sends to market about 22,000 head of reindeer a year, the surplus of her herds.

Through Norway and Sweden smoked reindeer meat and smoked reindeer tongues are everywhere found for sale in their markets, the hams being worth 10 cents a pound and the tongues 10 cents a piece. There are wealthy merchants in Stockholm whose specialty and entire trade is in these Lapland products. The reindeer skins are marketed all over Europe, being worth in their raw condition from \$1.50 to \$1.75 apiece. The tanned skins (soft, with a beautiful yellow color) find a ready sale in Sweden, at from \$2 to \$2.75 each. Reindeer skins are used for gloves, military riding trousers, and the binding of books. Reindeer hair is in great demand for the filling of life-saving apparatuses, buoys, etc., and from the reindeer horns is made the best existing glue. One great article, smoked reindeer tongues, and tanned skins are among the principal products of the great annual fair at Nischnij Novgorod, Russia. In Lapland there are about 400,000 head of reindeer, sustaining in comfort some 26,000 people. There is no reason, considering the greater area of the country and the abundance of reindeer moss, why arctic and subarctic Alaska should not sustain a population of 100,000 people with 2,000,000 head of reindeer. In Lapland the reindeer return a tax of \$1 a head to the Government, so that they yield an annual revenue to the Government of \$400,000.

With the destruction of the buffalo the material for cheap carriage and sleigh robes for common use is gone. Bear and wolf skins are too expensive; but with the introduction of the reindeer their skins would to a certain extent take the place of the extinct buffalo.

The commercial importance of introducing domesticated reindeer in Alaska was so manifest that shrewd business men on the Pacific coast at once appreciated the great possibilities involved, and hastened, through their chambers of commerce and boards of trade, to take action urging their several delegations in Congress to do what they could to secure an appropriation of money for these purposes. (Appendix N.)

Under favorable circumstances a swift reindeer can traverse 150 miles in a day. A speed of 100 miles per day is easily made. As a beast of burden they can draw a load of 300 pounds.

The progress of exploration, settlement, development, government, civilization, education, humanity and religion, are all largely dependent in that region on reindeer transportation.

If there is any measure of public policy better established than another or more frequently acted upon, it has been the earnest and unceasing efforts of Congress to encourage and aid in every way the improvement of stock, and the markets of the world have been searched for improved breeds. The same wise and liberal policy will make ample provision for the introduction of the reindeer, which of all animals is the most serviceable and indispensable to man in high northern latitudes.

If it is sound public policy to sink artesian wells or create large water reservoirs for reclaiming large areas of valuable land otherwise worthless; if it is the part of national wisdom to introduce large, permanent, and wealth-producing industries where none previously existed, then it is the part of national wisdom to cover that vast empire with herds of domestic reindeer, the only industry that can live and thrive in that region, and take a barbarian people on the verge of starvation, lift them up to a comfortable support and civilization, and turn them from consumers into producers of national wealth.

It will be noticed that the sum asked from Congress is only \$15,000. I hope that this will not be misunderstood and taken as a measure of the importance of the movement, for if the proposed results could not be obtained with any less sum an appropriation of hundreds of thousands of dollars would be both wise and economical.

But so small a sum is accepted on the ground of proceeding with extreme caution. It is the commencement of a great movement that will, if successful, extend its beneficial influences as long as the world stands. Therefore we move slowly and carefully at first in order to secure that success. Commencing in a small way, the first outlay of money is not large.

In 1891 the sixteen reindeer purchased averaged \$10.25 each. This last season the general average was brought down to \$5 each.



Let there be
Plenty deer!

Superstitious ceremony connected with killing or selling reindeer in Siberia.

Journal. Chicago Ill
March 31, 1894

Uncle Sam a Reindeer Breeder

WASHINGTON, March 31.—General Agent Sheldon Jackson has made a special report to the President concerning the introduction of Siberian reindeer into Alaska by the Government. The plan is pronounced thor-

So far the purchase of the reindeer has been defrayed from the money contributed by benevolent individuals.

These gratifying results, however, could not have been attained without the hearty and active cooperation of the Revenue Marine Service.

If this office had been required to charter a vessel for the transporting of the reindeer nothing could have been done with the small sum at our disposal.

But the Secretary of the Treasury directed that the revenue cutter *Bear*, in addition to her regular duties of patrolling the Seal Islands and the coasts of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, following the whaling fleet and inspecting the Refuge Station at Point Barrow, should also give what time was possible to transporting the reindeer.

To the captain, officers, and crew of the *Bear* is due much praise for the hard work done by them.

Special thanks are due Capt. M. A. Healy for his earnestness and efficiency in doing his part of the work; also to Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, Surgeon S. J. Call, and Assistant Engineer Falkenstein, who were in charge of much of the shore work of loading and unloading the deer.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I have the honor of inclosing an excellent map, prepared through the courtesy of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, also several illustrations kindly loaned by The Californian, Scribner's, and Harper's.

Also a few other photographs taken by Surg. Call and Assistant Engineer Broadbent, of the *Bear*.

The map and illustrations will greatly add to the interest of the report.

Hoping that Congress will provide the funds necessary for a further prosecution of the work, I remain, with great respect,

Yours, truly,

SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Hon. W. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Education.

S. Mis. 22—2

APPENDIX A.

[House Report No. 3414, Fifty-first Congress, second session.]

Mr. McComas, from the Committee on Education, submitted the following report (to accompany H. Res. 258):

The Committee on Education reports favorably House joint resolution 258, with sundry amendments recommended by the committee.

Congress has passed several acts encouraging the establishment of agricultural schools and experiment stations in the different States and Territories.

These several acts require the assent of the legislatures of the several States and Territories before their provisions become available; but as Alaska has no legislature, it is the only Territory which is unable to avail itself of the benefits and provisions of these acts.

This bill proposes to extend to Alaska the benefits and provisions of the agricultural acts through the Secretary of the Interior, in like manner to the other Territories. The acts are recited in the preamble to the joint resolution.

There has been very wide divergences of views with regard to the agricultural and horticultural capabilities of Alaska, or whether it has any agricultural capabilities at all.

This bill would secure the establishment of an experimental station in southern Alaska, which has a temperate climate, and test the question of what can and what cannot be raised to advantage.

This would be of very great service, both to the natives, who, through the Government schools, are coming into our civilization, and to the white settlers who may locate in that vast region, which embraces about 580,000 square miles.

There are hundreds of thousands of square miles of area within the Arctic regions of Alaska that, there is no question, can never be adapted to ordinary agricultural pursuits, nor utilized for purposes of raising cattle, horses, or sheep; but this large area is especially adapted for the support of reindeer.

This bill will enable the Secretary of the Interior, through the Government industrial schools, to make the stock-raising of reindeer the great industrial feature of that region.

This will utilize hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory, will build up a large and profitable industry, and above all, will provide a comfortable support for the native population of that region.

This is the more important at the present time, because the American whalers have practically destroyed and driven out the whale and the walrus from the waters adjacent to the coast of Alaska.

The destruction of the whale and walrus has taken away three-fourths of the ordinary food supply of the Eskimo population, and that population to-day on the Arctic coast of Alaska is on the verge of starvation. The large canneries will soon take away the fish supply.

The introduction of tame reindeer from Siberia into Alaska thus has a twofold importance:

- (1) As the establishment of a profitable industry.
- (2) As a relief of a starving people, a relief that will become more and more valuable as the years roll round, a relief that once established perpetuates itself.

This project is wiser than to pauperize the people of Alaska. The revenue from that country warrants this attempt to make these people self-sustaining.

The lease of the Seal Islands by the United States Treasury Department to the North American Commercial Company, on the basis of 100,000 skins, ought to yield a revenue of about \$1,000,000 annually. Under the old lease the revenue was \$317,500 annually.

The extending to Alaska of the benefits of the agricultural bill approved August 30, 1890, would give for the year ending June—

1890.....	\$15, 000
1891.....	16, 000
1892.....	17, 000
	48, 000

oughly successful. Herds of 100 reindeer each have been given to four mission stations, and distribution to other stations will follow. Dr. Jackson recommends legislation for the protection of the reindeer and for placing them under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Telegraph. St. Louis, Mo.
March 31, 1894

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

Dr. Jackson's Report to the President — The Experiment Successful.

Washington, March 31.—General Agent Sheldon Jackson has made a special report to the President concerning the introduction of Siberian reindeer into Alaska by the government. The plan is pronounced thoroughly successful, though slow progress has been made owing to lack of sufficient appropriations. During last summer 127 reindeer were purchased in Siberia, 124 of which were safely landed at the station. This made a total of 346 in September. Herds of 100 reindeer each have been given to four mission stations, and distributions to various other stations will follow as the herd increases.

The statements that the superstition of the Siberian natives would prevent the purchase of live reindeer, that deer could not survive transportation; that it is impossible for them to thrive in Alaska, and that the Alaskan dogs would scatter and destroy the herd have been disproved by experience. The whole subject, says the report, is resolved into a question of time and money. Continuation of the small amount of appropriations thus far made by Congress will result in slow progress, though having little effect on the success of the scheme.

Action to prohibit private parties, except the Eskimo, from trading for reindeer for a term of years, and until the government undertaking is well established, is suggested. General permission for private parties to purchase will, it is claimed, advance the price three or four times the actual value. It is declared desirable that the larger islands of the Aleutian group be stocked with reindeer. To accomplish this, Dr. Jackson recommends legislation for the protection of the reindeer for a designated number of years, and for placing them under the control of the secretary of the treasury.

The News. Baltimore.
March 31, 1894

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Bulletin. Philadelphia
March 29, 1894

Alaskan Experiment Stations.

There are two places in Alaska where efforts are being made to have agricultural experiment stations established similar to those existing in the States, and for which appropriations are made. The locations are at Sika and at a point in the valley of the Yukon river. The matter came up in the House Committee on Agriculture yesterday, and Representative Baker, of New Hampshire, made a brief statement in opposition to the projects, regarding the proposed stations as useless on the ground that there is practically no tillable land in the Territory. The question was not disposed of, and will be again considered.

Bee. Toledo, O.
March 29, 1894

Alaskan Eskimos.

A government publication pictures two Alaskan families of Eskimos, one civilized, the other uncivilized. The

latter are clad in skins and have sutten, incubous faces, while the former appear in rather ill-fitting civilized garments and were evidently alive to the presence of the photographer. Perhaps the most striking contrast, however, lies in the eyes. Those of the civilized Eskimos are well opened, while those of the others are mere slits. Doubtless this difference tells the story of differing household conditions. The uncivilized Eskimo dwells in a dim, smoky hut; his civilized fellow has learned to live in the light.

REINDEER FOR THE ALASKANS.

Weekly Tribune
Salt Lake City, Utah
 What the Government Is Doing in Providing Them.
March 24, 1894.

THEY SUSTAIN A PEOPLE.

Great Success of the Missionary School
 —Arctic Alaska—Condition of the Esquimaux—The Need of Importing More Reindeer from Siberia + Seventeen Thousand Intelligent People Make an Earnest Appeal for Food.

(Copyrighted by Kate Field, City of Washington.)

Esquimaux have recently traveled seven thousand miles to ask Congress to extend to Alaska the provisions of the Agricultural experimental acts, and to make further purchases of reindeer, which they sorely need for food. Never have I been so impressed by a primitive race. This interest led to the following interview with Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Commissioner of Education for our Arctic province:

"Who were the first settlers in Alaska, Dr. Jackson?"

"Fur traders. They went up there to establish trading posts. They cared nothing for vegetables or fruit. They had not time to find out what could be grown. The same was true of the central region, where fur traders went upon the Yukon river, which is so large that it has five mouths, emptying as much water as does the Mississippi at its mouth. The Yukon is one of the great rivers of the world. We have resources there, but no one tests them. At the different missionary stations in all that portion of southeast Alaska they raise beets and peas and as fine celery as I have ever eaten. There are a great many wild fruits, such as raspberries, whortleberries, the salmonberry, which is a species of raspberry, the currant, the cranberry and also crab-apples. I think that an agricultural station would give an impetus to scientific investigation. We could then find out what could be raised, and under what circumstances the largest crops could be produced. The different traders, teachers, missionaries and the native population who through the schools are coming into a civilized condition, would contribute greatly to the advancement of that country through such means. If, for instance, apples did well, everybody would set out apple trees. Pears could be cultivated, and I believe good ones, and people would go to the expense of sending for trees and planting them.

"Alaska has two entirely different climates. There is the coast along the Aleutian Islands which has a climate as mild as that of the city of Washington, or the northern part of the State of Virginia. The Russians kept records at Sitka for fifty or sixty years, which have been tabulated and published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey; so that we are in possession of data as to the climate of Alaska. This mild climate is due to the Japan current, which warms the water. After getting beyond the coast range of mountains, you strike a severe climate. Through the entire southern section of Alaska there



House at Reindeer Station, Port Clarence, Alaska.

From the act establishing agricultural experiment stations approved July 2, 1862, the sum of \$15,000.

The joint resolution would therefore carry for the year ending June 30, 1892, \$93,000, and for the following year, \$33,000.

The committee report therefore this joint resolution with the following amendments and recommend that it pass.

In line 4, page 2, after the word "to," insert "give any assent required by either of said acts, and to."

In line 4, page 2, after the word "benefits," insert "and provisions."

In line 6, page 2, after "Territory," insert "of Alaska."

In line 7, page 2, after the word "acts," add "in like manner as for any other Territory."

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REINDEER FUND, 1891.

1891.		
May 15.	Miss H. S. Benson, Philadelphia	\$200.00
	John N. Brown, Providence, R. I.	200.00
	Jane N. Crow, Boston	30.00
	Mary P. Gardner, New York	10.50
	Sarah B. Reynolds, Kingston, N. Y.	10.00
	Mrs. H. B. Otis, Roxbury, Mass.	10.00
	M. A. & S. H. Foster, Portsmouth N. H.	10.00
June 10.	Boston Transcript from various persons	289.00
	E. G. Read, Somerville, N. J.	10.00
	Effe V. V. Knox, New York	10.00
	Mrs. N. Williamson, Brunswick, N. J.	10.00
	E. E. B., 140 Lanvale street, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
	Helen B. French, Beloit, Wis.	10.00
	Mary Ellen Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
	Judge E. R. Hoar, Concord, Mass.	20.00
	C. H. Barstow, Crow Agency, Mont.	15.00
	M. E. D., per Boston Transcript	1.00
	A. F. Allyn, Chelsea, Mass.	1.00
	R. P. Wainwright, Asheville, N. C.	10.00
	M. A. Haven and Annie W. Davis, Portsmouth, N. H.	10.00
	Mary Hemingway, Boston, Mass.	100.00
	The Mail and Express	500.00
	Mrs. William Thaw	50.00
	Five children in one family, one reindeer each	50.00
	Mrs. F. L. Achey	20.00
	M. E. P.	50.00
	The young ladies of Rye Seminary, Rye, N. Y.	50.00
	Mary L. Parsons	10.00
	Y. P. S. C. E., Reformed Church, Mount Vernon	13.65
	Three ladies of East Orange, N. J.	12.00
	C. K. Harroun	10.00
	H. G. Ludlow	10.00
	Mrs. H. G. Ludlow	10.00
	Mrs. R. C. Crane	10.00
	Mrs. Edwin G. Benedict	10.00
	Mrs. M. C. Cobb	10.00
	E. M. Chadwick	10.00
	Augusta Moore	10.00
	Rev. Wm. T. Doubleday	10.00
	E. M. Eames	10.00
	Chas. H. Wells	10.00
	A. R. Slingusard	10.00
	James M. Ham	10.00
	Mrs. James M. Ham	10.00
	Mrs. Robert I. Brown	10.00
	William Rust	10.00
	Mrs. Levi S. Gates	10.00

1891.		\$10.00
June 10.	Bethlehem Chapel Mission School	10.00
	Mrs. Richard L. Allen	10.00
	Miss M. I. Allen	10.00
	E. Holman	10.00
	C. and family, East Orange, N. J.	5.00
	J. Van Santwood	5.00
	James F. E. Little	5.00
	Frederick W. Stoneback	5.00
	J. H. Charles	5.00
	V. Thompson	5.00

W. T. Bliss	5.00
Howard Wilson	5.00
G. H. Fleming	5.00
W. S. Quigley	5.00
J. Lantz	5.00
From friends	2.60
Mrs. L. E. Hastings	1.20
A. E. Barnes	1.00
Amelia J. Burt	1.00
W. A. Deering	5.00
L. F. Golding	5.00
J. A. Hennessy	5.00
R. H. Stoddard	5.00
William R. Worrall	5.00
H. W. Dourmett	5.05
Betty Deming (a child)	10.00
John Deming (a child)	10.00
Anonymous	10.00
Little Lights Society	5.00
Mrs. Edmund T. Lukens	5.00
W. S.	5.00
Cattenden Hull, A.	10.00
Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk	10.00
W. U. A.	20.00
Thomas Harrington	10.00
E.	10.00
June 18. Mrs. Debbie H. Parker, Charlottesville, Ind.	5.00
Gen. E. E. Whittlesey, Washington, D. C.	10.00
1892.	
Feb. 1. Miss Mary Burroughs, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
11. A. D. Simpson, Christiansburg, Va.	10.00
Total	2,146.00

Of the above amount \$1,158 was collected through the Mail and Express, of New York.

APPENDIX C.

TENT LIFE IN SIBERIA.

By GEORGE KENNAN.

[Published by George P. Putnam's Sons. 1870. Page 116.]

Among the many superstitions of the Wandering Koraks and Chookchees one of the most noticeable is their reluctance to part with a living reindeer. You may purchase as many dead deer as you choose, up to 500, for about 70 cents apiece; but a living deer they will not give to you for love nor money. You may offer them what they consider a fortune in tobacco, copper kettles, beads, and scarlet cloth for a single live reindeer, but they will persistently refuse to sell him. Yet, if you will allow them to kill the very same animal, you can have his carcass for one small string of common glass beads. It is useless to argue with them about this absurd superstition. You can get no reason for it or explanation of it, except that to sell a live reindeer would be "atkin" (bad). As it was very necessary in the construction of our proposed telegraph line to have trained reindeer of our own we offered every conceivable inducement to the Koraks to part with one single deer; but all our efforts were in vain. They could sell us 100 dead deer for 100 pounds of tobacco, but 500 pounds would not tempt them to part with a single animal as long as the breath of life was in his body. During the two years and a half which we spent in Siberia no one of our parties, so far as I know, ever succeeded in buying from the Koraks or Chookchees a single living reindeer.

APPENDIX D.

DOMESTICATED REINDEER IN ALASKA.

[House Report No. 1093, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

Mr. Alexander, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7764) to secure the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska, report the same with a favorable recommendation. This bill does not properly come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, but should have been considered by the Committee on Appropriations. At the suggestion of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations the Committee on Agriculture, having heard the testimony of the missionaries from Alaska, the Commissioner of Education, and others in regard to the merits of the bill, have considered it and recommend its passage.

The testimony showed that there are no reindeer in Alaska; that Alaska could support many times enough reindeer to furnish the inhabitants with food and clothing, and that the reindeer skins are indispensable for clothing; that the whale and walrus, the principal supply of food, have been destroyed to such an extent as to cause much suffering for food; that dogs are used for transportation, and in many places the supply of food is becoming so scarce that the natives are compelled to eat their dogs, thus depriving them of the means of hauling their supplies; that for the development of the country the domesticated reindeer is absolutely indispensable; that the domesticated reindeer can make a speed of 19 miles an hour, and that a fair average rate of speed is 12 miles per hour; and this means of transportation is necessary to develop the gold fields of the interior, which can only be worked from two to two and one-half months a year; that the reindeer would be distributed at the Government schools, the native youths taught to herd and raise them, the increase to be given to worthy students and native teachers for services rendered; that this will induce the natives to become herders, be self-supporting, and not a charge upon the Government; that the natives have no vessels that can transport the live reindeer from Siberia to Alaska; that the vessels from San Francisco to Alaska leave the 1st

of a question as to that certain cereals, fruits and vegetables can be raised."

"What is the extent of that mild territory?"

"The coast is mountainous but between the mountains are valleys of greater or less extent. In some places you have a valley five miles wide, and sometimes fifty miles long. It has been estimated that if you took these valleys and threw them together, they would make a territory nearly as large as the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. That gives you an idea of the probable agricultural section of Alaska."

"What are the warmest sections for agriculture?"

"Kodiak island, Cook's Inlet and Keen Peninsula. They have more sunshine than any other part of the Territory. The trouble in Southeast Alaska is that there is constant rain. It rains nearly the whole year round. In Keen Peninsula and on Kodiak island there are Russians and half-breeds, who have large patches of potatoes on Cook's Inlet, and they also raise cattle and make butter enough to supply that section of country. In that mild belt we have some farming land, but of course nothing like the alfalfa in the Ohio or the Mississippi valleys. They also have a large grazing interest."

"What about live stock?"

"Cattle and sheep do remarkably well there. At Juneau there is a herd of cattle and sheep. On Kodiak island there is a herd of cattle, and along Keen Peninsula and in Oonahaska there are two very good sized herds of cattle; so that there is a possibility of pretty fair agricultural results. Having gotten out of this section and into the central northern portion of Alaska, they never have thaws at all. The ground is covered with what is called thunda, a species of moss which preserves the ice as well as tanbark would. That moss prevents the soil from thawing, so that the ground is frozen all the time. There abound great placer gold mines, which have attracted 300 American miners who can only work two months in the summer. Often they cut wood and burn it in order to thaw out the ground before they can dig, and cut the gravel from which they procure the gold dust. At the same time, while they have this frozen subsoil, one of the traders at the international boundary line raised forty acres of turnips and rutabagas. In a dry season he turned under the snow on his land, and he brought to that country a young moose which he trained to the plow, and plowed forty acres. There is not a cow or a horse anywhere in this central portion of Alaska, so he utilized the moose, and he said he got a good crop, although eighteen inches under the surface it was frozen down to an unknown depth. To show you something of the depth to which the ground is frozen, I may say that Lieutenant Ray in 1880 was at the station of Point Barrow, and the Government sent him word to ascertain the depth to which the frost extended. He undertook the work, and ran down a shaft to the depth of 39½ feet, but still the ground was frozen and he gave it up. This shaft has been utilized as a place of storage for the game which is kept there during the season. It is not in and remains frozen until taken out."

"Are there domestic animals in central and northern Alaska?"

"Very few. While hogs and sheep do well in southern Alaska, they cannot be kept in northern Alaska, because of the difficulty in putting up grass for nine or ten months of winter. Animals would be in danger of being frozen to death, because the temperature will run as low as fifty-nine degrees below zero; you cannot raise cattle, horses or sheep in this section."

"Is that the reason you want reindeer?"

"Yes. In Siberia there are hundreds of thousands of head of domestic reindeer, the same as in Lapland. The natives own herds of from 100 to 10,000 head, very much the same as cattle are owned on the plains of Texas, or sheep in Mexico. Like sheep, they are guarded day and night. Herders are with the reindeer constantly. The reindeer furnishes the natives' family with everything that they need. It has been said that if they were cut off entirely from every other source of supply, they would be perfectly comfortable with the reindeer, according to their ideas of comfort. The skins of the reindeer furnish the entire clothing and food of the family. The sinews make the thread. The gar-

ments are seen with reindeer snow. The flesh of the animal furnishes food, and the natives drink the milk. The

horns make household utensils, and the bones soaked in oil are burned for fuel."

"How extensive is the timber region?" "It extends from the middle of Alaska to Cook's Inlet. From that point there is no timber. On the Aleutian Islands there are no trees. You might travel for five thousand miles along this coast and you would not see a single tree."

"How much coal has been discovered?"

"Coal mines are being worked by San Francisco capitalists in Cook's Inlet. There are coal mines on the shores of the Arctic ocean where the American sealers and whalers can help themselves. It is upon an immense bluff on the seashore, and when the weather thaws it will cause this coal to slack off and drop down on the beach. All the whalers have to do is to go and put it into sacks. It is a lignite, or soft coal. There is a river on the south which has large coal mines, but it is perhaps 100 miles back from the coast. There are coal mines all through that country."

"In 1890, when the Government sent me to establish schools in Alaska, I found that the population was in a starving condition in this section of the country. Formerly the waters were filled with the walrus and the seal, and they made three-fourths of the entire living of the population. Fifty years ago the people through this section had plenty to eat. The American whalers have gone there and driven the whales out of the Bering sea and out of this section. One captain told me that formerly the whalers drop anchors in the Arctic and never lift it the entire summer until he wanted to return with his catch of whales. Whalers now have to go to Herschel Island in order to get whales. Every season I get accounts of this, and the family starving to death. Starvation is getting more and more imminent every year. When the question came up as to what to do with these people, it was first thought that Congress would be asked for an appropriation to feed these Eskimos. That was the proceeding with Indians of the central portion of the United States. The effect was that feeding them impoverished them, and caused them to be killed off; and, if that were to be done, we might as well let them starve to death at once. The suggestion was then made that instead of providing them with food and thus impoverishing them, why not help them to bring over reindeer from Siberia to Alaska, in order to make themselves self-sustaining. That would give them the means not only to save their lives for the present, but to perpetuate the race."

"We have an area there which will sustain 2,000,000 reindeer. That is a section of the United States which is worthless for any commercial purposes. In Lapland, Finland and Russia there are 400,000 head of reindeer. That number of reindeer sustains 26,000 people in comfort, besides yielding a revenue to the Government of \$1,000,000 annually. The Norwegian and Swedish Governments tax reindeer \$1 per head, which yields \$400,000. We have space here for 1,000,000 reindeer or more, and they would sustain 100,000 people in comfort. We have no deer in this country. This country is of only about 15,000 of these people in the villages along the coast, and many of them in danger of starvation. If we introduce the reindeer, it will afford them food for the present and the future."

"In 1892 172 reindeer were landed from Port Clarence. This strait is only forty miles across. There are two islands, one belonging to Russia, and the other belonging to the United States, so that the citizens of Russia and the citizens of the United States are only about two and a half miles apart. That is coming pretty close to the Russian Empire."

"Last summer eighty-eight fawns were born, and seventy-nine of them lived. This last year 127 additional reindeer were purchased and added to the herd. When I left there the latest account I had was that they had 345 reindeer in the herd. This coming summer it is proposed to locate three new herds of 100 head each at different places of Alaska, and a fourth on St. Lawrence Island. We have demon-

stration of May to the 1st of June, none later than the last date mentioned, and that if anything be done this year it is absolutely necessary to get the appropriation in time to send the goods for the purchase of the reindeer by the revenue cutter that leaves San Francisco the 1st of June."

The description given by the missionaries and others of the country, the habits of the natives, etc., was most resting. The distress caused by the continued failure of the food supply shows plainly that the natives will not be able to sustain themselves, and will become a charge upon the Government. For these and other reasons the Committee on Agriculture urge the passage of this bill.

APPENDIX E.

MR. W. T. LOPP'S RECONNOISSANCE ALONG THE COAST NORTH OF BEERING STRAITS.

CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, ALASKA,
January 20, 1892.

DEAR SIR: According to your instructions, I have made two expeditions up the coast north of here, and submit you the following report:

In November employed Eskimo, dogs, and sled, and explored west shore of Louge Inlet or Lake, just north of Cape Prince of Wales, up to its head, where Grouse River empties into it. The mountains (see chart inclosed) were sloping and rolling, not sharp and rocky, and covered with moss. Portions of these hills were covered with 3 to 5 inches of snow, but all the exposed portions were free from any snow. This inlet is about 30 miles long and has two outlets to the sea. Along the banks of Grouse River are acres of bushes (3 to 6 feet), hundreds of ptarmigan, and nice-sized fish in the river.

On December 27 started with boy, dogs, and sled for Ke-ik-tok. Had fine weather—short days—visited about 300 people. Some settlements had plenty of oil, seal meat, and fish, and others had little or none. All were very anxious to have deer introduced. Most of them seem to doubt that ownership would ever pass into their hands. They complain that they have to pay exorbitant prices to Cape Prince of Wales chiefs for deer skins. They reported moss very plentiful. At that time there was so little snow that it would be unnecessary to graze deer on the mountain side. I could see that the smooth expanse of country from coast to mountain was covered with only 3 or 4 inches of soft snow, no crusts or ice. (Unlike last winter, there have been no thaws this winter, consequently no ice crust on snow.) These coast people live on seal meat, oil fish, ptarmigan, and squirrel. They are not a trading people, have had little or no intercourse with ships; are honest, industrious, and healthy.

Found a very prosperous settlement at Ke-ik-tok of eighty people. Asked me to bring the school up there, etc.

I think several hundred deer could be grazed along the hills from Cape Prince of Wales to Ke-ik-tok. I am satisfied from what I have seen and heard that there are hundreds of acres of good grazing land extending from the coast back to rivers flowing into lakes back of Port Clarence and those flowing into Kotzebue Sound. Settlements are so distributed along the coast from Cape Prince of Wales to Kotzebue Sound that deer-men along the mountains could easily be supplied with seal oil and meat. And if inclosures are ever necessary there are plenty of bushes in small rivers to make them. I think these coast people are better situated and adapted for herding than any other Alaskan people.

They are all superstitious and are great cowards after dark. Perhaps it will be necessary to have them stand watch at night in pairs until they become accustomed to the darkness. (One Eskimo never goes any place after dark if he can help it. He sees ghosts; but is all right with a companion.)

Hoping and trusting that we may sometime have occasion to make use of knowledge obtained on these two little expeditions, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. T. LOPP.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX F.

RECONNOISSANCE NORTH OF PORT CLARENCE BY BRUCE GIBSON.

REINDEER STATION, PORT CLARENCE, ALASKA,
August 2, 1892.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith report of expedition made by Mr. Gibson into interior, north of station, for the purpose of ascertaining probable condition of grazing for reindeer during winter months—copied from his notes, as follows:

"I started on expedition July 27, leaving station at 12 o'clock, noon; taking with me as guide Charley, as expert on pasturage, Chief Herder Fungen, and

five natives to pack tent and supplies. Traveled in a northwesterly direction, and for about 4 miles found good feed and several small lakes. I then changed my course to north for about three-quarters of a mile and found scarcely any feed, it being very rocky and barren; I then went west again for 7 miles and camped at a river about 30 feet wide. The first quarter of a mile of this last course was very rocky, boulders from 1 to 5 feet through being plentiful; the remainder of the distance being good feeding grounds."

"The next day started north and traveled in that direction for about 9 miles and found good pasturage on east side most of the way, and wild flowers and berries grew in places; the west side of river is barren and very perpendicular in several places. I then traveled to west and for a short distance on a small river found some feed, but after traveling for 1 mile I retraced my steps and went to northeast for about 3 miles; when men began to complain of being tired and I ordered a halt for the night on a small stream running toward the east. To northeast I saw good indications of feed."

"The next morning I got an early start, taking with me the guide and herder and leaving the others behind to try and find a place to camp that night, having to go without fire the previous night and this morning. I crossed the small river and traveled north for nearly 2 miles where there was but a small quantity of feed, having passed over some very rocky ground. The next 3 miles there is good pasturage, being plenty of grass and considerable moss. I crossed two small streams in this course. Traveled east to get around some large hills; at about one-half mile came to a large mound of slaty rock—mound about 30 feet high and 150 feet across. For 1 mile east found good pasture; crossed a small stream running southeast. Changed to north and for 1 mile found good grazing ground; halted at a large cluster of rock for lunch and shelter from rain; found a white surface on one of the rocks, and I made the following inscription:

B. Gibson, July 29, 1892, 12 m. from Reindeer Station.' Resumed march to north and for 2 miles found good pasturage; crossed a small stream running to south. About 1 mile south is a lake. Changed course to east for 3 miles, crossed one stream, and found good feed in abundance. The land was of a rocky nature. Started to return to camp and traveled southwest for 7 miles to where I gave orders for camp to be located, but found they had gone farther east. I crossed over good feeding ground of a boggy nature, similar to that surrounding station. The herder said it was the best seen since starting on expedition; it was mostly lowland and some low rock hills. I found the camp 2 miles east of where I expected it to be.

"The fourth day I started east and traveled for 4 miles over low hills, the surface being of a broken nature and containing abundance of feed; coming to high hills, changed course to southeast for 2½ miles, finding fair pasturage and ground slightly rocky. Sent packers on river to find suitable camping grounds for night. I traveled 5 miles to northeast, finding good pasturage of a boggy nature; crossed one small stream. Changed to southeast 1 mile and south 1 mile, finding good pasturage on low hills; changed to southwest over low, hilly, and rocky land in some places slightly boggy; the feed on this last course was abundant and of a good quality.

"Fifth day.—It stormed hard last night and blew the tent down about 3 o'clock. I broke camp about 7 o'clock and started for the station, taking a southwest course. After traveling for about 5 miles I crossed a small stream running very rapidly toward the northeast. The land was low hills and furnished abundance of feed. I traveled 2 miles farther in same direction and crossed a large stream with swift current and running northeast; the feed and land the same as passed earlier in the day. Continuing in same direction, but a little more to west for 4 miles I traveled over low hills; good pasturage and plenty of moss. I crossed large hill to north of station, found it barren and very high and rocky. It is about 1 mile from bottom of hill to open land, and from there on to station is good grazing land. I arrived at station at 4:15 in the afternoon. It had stormed hard from the time I left until my return, raining and blowing hard.

"In closing, I will say the herder told me the ground passed over was very good and equaled and in places excelled the pasturage in Siberia; he further stated that the pasturage surrounding station was sufficient for a year, providing that in the winter there was not over 1 foot of snow nor over 1½ inches of icy crust on top. If the ice comes first and the snow later, it is impossible for the deer to dig out the feed.

"I noticed in my travels that the feed was on low hills and lowlands, the high hills being barren.

"The guide, Charley, said that for a long distance into the interior the lowlands were the same as passed over, thus showing that, should it be necessary to go to the interior this winter, there will surely be plenty of feed for the reindeer."

Very respectfully,

MINER W. BRUCE.

Teacher.

REV. SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent of Education in Alaska.

APPENDIX G.

RECONNOISSANCE EAST OF PORT CLARENCE, BY MINER W. BRUCE.

REINDEER STATION, PORT CLARENCE, ALASKA.

August 19, 1892.

SIR: In your letter of instructions for the government of this station, dated July 4, ultimo, you suggest, among other things, that two expeditions be sent out for the purpose of ascertaining the prospects for winter grazing for the reindeer, should the country in this immediate vicinity become covered with ice or heavy snow, thus preventing the deer from pawing through it for food.

One route designated by you was to the north for the station. In the direction of Kotzebue Sound; and in accordance with your instructions Mr. Gibson, on the 27th ultimo, made a trip in that direction, lasting four days and a half, the result of which I communicated to you officially on the 2d day of the present month.

On the 3d instant I started on a trip to the northeast, with an oomek and seven natives, expecting, if my health permitted, to be gone ten days or two weeks.

Our route lay through Grantley Harbor into Innrook Lake, and having a fair wind, we made a splendid day's sail, taking us about half way through the lake, and camping the first night on the west side.

I wish especially to call your attention to the route from Grantley Harbor into Innrook Lake, as it affords, in the event of severe storms, unusual shelter for the deer.

A narrow passage, probably 6 miles in length, connects these two beautiful bodies of water, and as it winds its zigzag course along the line of bluffs on each side, which commence immediately on leaving Grantley Harbor, is unbroken until Innrook Lake is reached. The passage seems to be of nearly an uniform width, and will not exceed, at its widest part, one quarter of a mile. The bluffs on both sides are about 200 feet high, and there appears to be water sufficient to float an ocean vessel.

At several places along the route I left the oomek, and with the Siberian herder went to the top of the bluff and found the country to the north a gently undulating table-land, and with my glass I could see that for several miles this character of country did not seem to change.

On the south side the same aspect of country appeared, but 4 or 5 miles to the south the country became more broken, and took in what appeared to be low mountains.

The whole surface of the country on both sides was covered with a luxuriant growth of low bushes, occasional patches of grass, having the appearance of blue joint, and what was certainly red-top grass and mosses.

Even on this table-land the surface of the country was very uneven, being in places hummocky, and the little spots between seemed to be marshy and often filled with water.

The Siberian herder seemed much pleased with the character of the feed, and frequently pointed out the different kinds of grasses or shrubbery that the deer were fond of, and always designated the moss as choice winter grazing.

From the natives in my party I learned that the snow in this passage does not reach a depth of over one foot, and usually less; also, that when one side of the

country that reindeer can be brought cheaply, and can be transported with ease. They do better in Alaska than they do in Russia, because the grass has been cropped there so many generations that it is short, but in Alaska the moss is thick and rank.

"Are there not wild reindeer in that country?"

"Yes, they are the same animal, only they are changed by domestication. The caribou, or wild reindeer, existed formerly in the whole country. The introduction of herds of reindeer has turned the attention of hunters and trappers to the reindeer, so that they have been largely killed off. On the peninsula an old native told me that when he was a child there were once numerous, but there are none seen now. They have all been killed or been driven back. None of them can now be had for food to any large extent; so that the question comes up, first, as to the question of humanity.

"Here are 15,000 people who have been robbed by the white man, the American whaler. We can feed them by putting this industry in their hands. We cannot stock the sea with whales, but we can give them a new food. This frozen country is utterly worthless to the world except as ranges for reindeer. For that purpose it is to that country a question of food supplies just as much as are the cattle ranges in Texas. If that country were stocked with reindeer, we would soon be able to sell hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of venison in St. Louis, San Francisco, to Washington and other Eastern cities.

"Out of the 400,000 in Lapland, there are sent to the markets of Europe 22,000 carcasses of reindeer, harn and smoked tongue. The hides are valuable. The bookbinders in Leipzig, Germany, are using reindeer leather. Paris is buying reindeer leather largely from Lapland, and the present fad among fashionable young men is the deerskin glove, which is made from the hide of the Lapland deer. We can make this country worth millions of dollars to the United States by introducing the reindeer.

"A San Francisco paper said a while ago that, while we were spending millions of dollars on this herring sea arbitration, the day is coming when the reindeer will be more valuable commercially to the United States than the seal islands. We simply ask that the enactment of the Hatch experimental station bill be extended to Alaska. Every other section of the United States has the benefit of it, and we want to be put on an equality with Utah, Arizona and the States and Territories of the Union."

"What is the average value of these reindeer if we should purchase from the owners in Russia?"

"About \$5 in barter. One hundred dollars in gold would not buy a reindeer in Siberia, and yet \$5 worth of calico or tobacco would. In that country they know nothing about money. It costs \$10 or \$20 to bring the reindeer, which represents simply the amount of coal consumed by the Government vessel in transporting them."

"What education do the Esquimaux receive?"

"In 1890 and 1891 the Government put a school at Bering's strait, where there was a population of less than six hundred Esquimaux. They had such a bad reputation among the whalers as being savages that no whaler was dropped anchor anywhere near them for a long time. One whaler went in there and dropped anchor some sixteen years ago, and began to trade and swindle natives, selling them whisky, and the natives rebelled and came very near capturing the schooner. After that, whalers did not venture in there. In that country lumber is scarce; and when we built a small schoolroom we thought that if we got fifty natives we would be a great success. When I went back the year after establishing the school, I was anxious to know the result. In that country they have only one communication a year with the rest of the world. All the traders, missionaries and missionaries get mail once a year; so we cannot hear from that station until after twelve months. When I went back I asked how many they had in the school, and they told me 336, and the average daily attendance for the nine months was 104 out of a population of a little less than six hundred people. Some people told me to wait, as it was a new thing; and the second year there would not be so many. I found the second

year that there had been an average daily attendance of 100, and last year they had 145. The first year the teacher, of course, could not understand a word they said, nor could they understand a word he said. You can, therefore, understand the disadvantage under which the teacher was working. He had to gain a little knowledge of their language, and they gained a little knowledge of his. All the teaching is done in English. The Government has insisted that the entire population shall be made English-speaking. At the end of the first year, the boys had progressed so far that they were able to speak enough English to do business. They would take fox skins and wolverine and beaver skins down to the traders and ask the traders how much they would give by weight or measure in tobacco, lead, calico, powder, or anything of that sort. The boy could ask the captain how much he would give for a bunch of fox skins, and the captain would answer so many yards of calico, or so many pounds of powder, or lead, and they understood each other.

"When those boys began school they could not understand a word the teacher said.

"These people are very intelligent. They are far above the average North American Indian. The first year the teacher told these people at Cape Prince of Wales that the Government was going to introduce the reindeer, and they showed so much anxiety about it that three of them formed a partnership and agreed that one should go over to Siberia in a canoe late in the fall, and the others would take care of his family while he was gone. He was to go over and get caught in the ice late in the season so that he would have an excuse to spend the winter with a herd of reindeer to learn to manage them, in order that he might come back and take care of one on this side. On one occasion I know that one of those natives had some whalebone, and he said to the captain of a vessel, 'If you will buy me twenty head of reindeer, I will give you this bone.' All the garments which these people are wearing came from Siberia. The Siberians bring them over and trade them for whalebone, furs and oil. In that way the traffic in reindeer skins has been going on for a good many generations. These people appreciate the effort of the Government for them in this respect." KATE FIELD.

A PERILOUS SUMMER TRIP.

The Newly Explored Northwest—Last Summer's Long Trip in That Region.

Our own continent still yields instructive and valuable results to the explorer, and the work of the Canadian traveler of whom we give a portrait, must not be overlooked. While the interest excited by geographical discovery in Africa, the heart of Asia and other distant lands is proper and commendable, surely that associated with exploration on our own continent ought not



Joseph B. Tyrrell.

to have the second place in the regard given it by American readers. Mr. Tyrrell has returned lately from the performance of a most notable trip of discovery.

Accompanied by his brother and a small company of Canadian Indians, in May, 1893, he started from Edmonton,



Hoisting in a Reindeer on Board the Bear

[From a photo. by Assistant Engineer A. L. Broadbent, U. S. R. M. Published by permission of The Californian.]

passage is covered with snow, the other is lightly covered. If this be true, it would appear that the deer, if it becomes necessary to move them from the station, can find good grazing either one side or the other of the passage; and in severe storms a refuge may be had behind the high walls of the bluffs.

On the morning following our first day's sail I took the herder to the top of the hill just back of our camp. It is probably four or five hundred feet high and runs out to a point into Imbrook Lake. From its top a splendid view of the country in every direction is had. The general contour, as far as I could see, was the same as that observed from the bluffs along the narrow passage. My position commanded a view to the northwest, north, and northeast, and for a distance of 25 miles at least the same character of country prevailed. As far as the eye could reach not a mountain was visible and not a speck of snow was seen.

To the west there were several miles of what appeared to be a marsh, or a very low land, covered with little patches of water back from the lake. These gradually disappeared in the north, where the land became higher and of the same general character I found farther to the south.

From my position I could see the faint outline of the north end of the lake, probably 12 or 15 miles away, and I thought I could discern the winding course of a river coursing through the table-lands to the north, and if so, it was probably the Agee-ee-puk River.

On the sides and top of the hill from which I was making my observations there was a thick growth of the same kind of grasses and shrubbery found the day before. I was surprised to find along the route to the top of the hill patches of low willow and elder bushes, from the branches of which twittered and flitted small birds, and every few paces we advanced aroused ptarmigan in large numbers.

There was nothing in the appearance of the country, so far as I could see, that would suggest anything like what one would expect to find bordering on the Arctic circle. On the contrary, the vegetation, much of it, was such as is found in temperate climates, and the birds and insects of the same variety that abound in country where the mercury never ranges lower than zero.

From my position on the top of the hill I could see what appeared to be a break in the range of mountains on the south side of the lake, and as the wind was blowing from the north, thus preventing farther advance in the present state of the weather, I concluded to sail to the other side and investigate the country in that direction.

The distance across was about 4 miles, but the wind died out when about half way across, and we were compelled to paddle the rest of the way, a very slow process of travel in an oomeak.

On reaching shore we went into camp, and after dinner I started with the natives for the mountains. My purpose was to simply get an idea of the country between the shore of the lake and the foot of the mountains that day, and take all of the next for determining the extent of the pass.

All the afternoon we traversed the lowlands towards the mountains and found the same general growth of vegetation as that found before. If anything there was of thicker growth or to all appearances more nutritious. If anything there was more moss, and perhaps the low bushes hung fuller with blueberries than any found before. There were several small mountain streams leading across to the lake, and if they were supplied from melting snow it was far up or hidden between narrow gorges, as none were seen from where we traveled.

It was after 6 o'clock when we returned to camp, and before retiring the natives understood that on the morrow we were going to try to find a passage into the interior.

Accordingly, by 7 o'clock we were ready to begin our tramp. We took with us an ax, spade, field glass, and two hard-tack apiece. Our course lay across the lowlands towards the mountains, and the break in the mountains, and it was at least 7 miles from camp across to the entrance. Part of the distance lay over comparatively smooth land, and a considerable portion over hummocky ground. There did not appear to be any difference in the thickness of the vegetation, or the variety in these two different surfaces, but the rough ground was the most tedious I have ever attempted to travel over. The little ridges or hummocks are too wide to step over, and too shaky to stand upon, so that our trip over this section was a series of ups and downs, mostly the latter.

At our stops for rest I had holes dug with the spade and was surprised to find a black, sandy soil, from 1 foot to 3 feet deep, in nearly every instance. Sometimes we could not dig more than a few inches on account of encountering stone or slabs of rock, but this was not the rule. I thought I discovered the secret of such a heavy and luxuriant vegetation here, from the rich class of the soil and the abundance of water.

In our way towards the break we passed through two groves of elder and willow trees that were dense, of from 2 to 4 inches in diameter near the butt and from 10 to 15 feet high. It was evident that a little grubbing and thinning out would have improved the size of these trees materially.

Our journey up the side of the mountain near what appeared to be a pass was a tedious one, for the nature of the ground was more or less hummocky. I find that this class of land is as liable to occur on high or table land as upon low and marshy ground.

It became apparent as we ascended the mountain that the break or pass which appeared to extend through the range was a false one, and when near the top it appeared to be a sort of blow-out which came to an abrupt perpendicular at the end of a sudden break ahead. From the top of the mountain we had ascended, although not the highest by considerable, we could see that the country to the south was a succession of mountains of perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 feet high, and that there was no pass into the interior unless following the course of some river.

Accordingly, we commenced our descent about 2 o'clock, and varied our course somewhat. It took us farther to the east along the base of the mountains and then straight to camp.

On our way back we passed over a section of country that was a complete bed of moss. We could rake it up in armfuls, and in a few minutes, during a spell of rest, we gathered sufficient to feed, as our Siberian herder declared, our whole herd of about 150 head of deer for one day.

If his estimate was correct, I feel assured that in this particular section a half-dozen men with hand rakes and pitchforks could, in one week, gather enough to feed our herd the coming winter.

At different times during the day, as had occurred during the day before, the Siberian herder gave me to understand that a trip in search of winter grazing was a useless expenditure of time; that what might appear to be good feeding ground now, when winter set in might be covered with a thick crust of ice or deep snow; that nothing could be told from the lay of the land whether feed could be gotten at by the deer or not; that a locality which was all that could be desired this winter would be totally inaccessible next; that it was no practice on the Siberian side to select what appeared to be a good section for winter grazing, and if it became covered with thick ice or deep snow, to move the deer to some locality where feed could be had.

This was the same information Mr. Gibson had gathered from our chief Siberian herder, whom he had with him, and I partly resolved, if the wind was not favorable for moving north the following morning, to retrace my steps and return to the station.

I had left rather against my judgment, for my work of late had told on me and I needed rest. On my return to camp that evening I was completely worn out, and during the night experienced a slight chill.

The morning broke rainy, and I was feeling miserably. The judgment of the Siberian that it was a useless trip was a strong argument in my present condition, and when, an hour later, a strong north wind settled the matter of progress towards the north against us, at least for that day, but was a fair wind for the station, I ordered everything packed, and, after about fourteen hours' sail, reached the station.

As we must in a considerable measure depend upon the judgment of the four Siberian herders, who have spent all their lives in the rearing and care of reindeer, it seems to me that in the present state of affairs at the station, with so much to do and so little time before cold weather will set in, when the presence of myself and Mr. Gibson is required, further exploration in search of winter feed ought to be abandoned, or at least postponed until later in the fall.

From this view of the matter, I would respectfully ask a modification of your instructions upon this point.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

MINER W. BRUCE,
Teacher.

REV. SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent of Education in Alaska, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX H.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GUIDANCE OF REINDEER STATION.

ON BOARD U. S. REVENUE MARINE STEAMER BEAR,
At anchor off Port Clarence, July 4, 1892.

SRE: During the months of August and September, 1891, I purchased in Siberia and landed (September 21) at Unalaska sixteen domestic reindeer. Having no herder to take charge of them, I turned them loose on the small island of Amak-

sa, proceeding down the Athabasca river by canoes. Since the party went through Lake Athabasca and up the Black river. They pushed on by canoe and afoot for the remaining distance to Chesterfield Inlet. The Tyrells are probably the first men, certainly the first white men, to cross from the Athabasca basin to Hudson bay. This region has an area of two hundred thousand square miles. It was found to be destitute of fur-bearing animals, and, of course, its mineral resources remain unknown. The return of the expedition was along the shore of Hudson bay to Fort Churchill by water; thence by land to Winnipeg. Mr. Tyrell reports to the Canadian Government, by whom he was sent out. One result of his expedition will be to change considerably maps of the coast line bordering Hudson bay from Chesterfield Inlet to Fort Churchill.

REINDEER IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

Mr. J. B. Tyrell of the geological survey tells some marvelous stories regarding the game he saw in his journey through the great "barren grounds" of the Canadian Northwest. He says:

"When we reached the edge of the woods north of Lake Athabasca, in the beginning of August, we commenced to make a few deer every day. One evening as we were paddling along a moderately large lake one of my half-breeds drew my attention to what he thought to be earth moving some distance away, and on looking through my glass I saw that it was an immense herd of reindeer. There were thousands in the herd. They were in bands of 200 or 300 each, and crowded as closely as possible together. It was presumed that they did so in order to partially escape the torture of the black flies.

"Walking in between a couple of bands we opened fire, and they stampeded in every direction. One of the party was obliged to take refuge behind some heavy brush to prevent the deer from tramping upon him. We killed seventy of them. The fat ones furnished rich, juicy meat. The choice meat of each when dried would average only about twelve pounds.

"After remaining there two or three days, during which we were engaged in drying meat, we started taking photographs. We could walk right into the midst of the deer. As we did so they would rush a little way to each side to allow us to pass and then close up the ranks immediately behind us. The sight was amazing. There we stood, surrounded on every side by deer, swaying their long slender horns to and fro. As far as we could see there were countless herds, covering about twenty acres each and standing as thick as they could mass together."

Mr. Tyrell said there were no ducks or geese in that country, but when they reached the shores of Hudson Bay they found evidence of both ducks and geese having been there in large numbers.

Times, Philadelphia
April 18, 1894

Reindeer in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—General Agent Sheldon Jackson has made a special report to the President concerning the introduction of Siberian reindeer into Alaska by the government. The plan is pronounced thoroughly successful, though slow progress has been made, owing lack of sufficient appropriations. During last summer 127 reindeer were purchased in Siberia, 124 of which were safely landed at the station. This made a total of 346 in September. Herds of 100 reindeer each have been given to four mission stations and distribution to various other stations will follow when the herd increases. It is declared desirable that the larger islands of the Aleutian group be stocked with reindeer to accomplish this. The necessary legislation for the protection of the reindeer for a designated number of years and for placing them under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

American, Baltimore
April 1, 1894

Siberian Reindeer in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—General Agent Sheldon Jackson has made a special report to the President concerning the introduction of Siberian reindeer into Alaska by the government. The plan is pronounced thoroughly successful, though slow progress has been made, owing lack of sufficient appropriations. During last summer 127 reindeer were purchased in Siberia, 124 of which were safely landed at the station. This made a total of 346 in September. Herds of 100 reindeer each have been given to four mission stations and distribution to various other stations will follow as the herd increases. The statements that the supporters of the Siberian natives would prevent the purchase

of the reindeer, that deer could not survive to thrive in Alaska, and that the Alaskan dogs would scatter and destroy the herd have been disproved by experience.

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TAME REINDEER IN ALASKA.

ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE THE SIBERIAN SPECIES.

It was in the fall of 1890, that THE ALASKAN heard for the first time from the mouth of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D. about the great danger, which threatened the Eskimos of Alaska of succumbing in the near future to starvation. Dr. Jackson then returned to Sitka from his tour of inspection to Northern Alaska, on board the Revenue Steamer Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy. In a lecture the reverend gentleman told us of his findings and how the whaling ships were pushing further and further through Bering Straits into the Arctic Ocean, in quest of the whale and the walrus, which through the eager pursuit by the whaling fleet had almost become extinct in lower latitudes. The fact had become painfully apparent to an interested observer, that through the wholesale destruction of these marine animals, the Eskimo was threatened with an entire deprivation of the food, upon which he had been wont for ages to subsist, and that nature had nothing to offer him, under existing conditions, for a substitute. Without human foresight coming to the aid of that hardy race, its members were doomed to be gradually annihilated by starvation, and its villages should soon be converted into charnel houses, as in reality already had taken place in some instances.

In addition to conveying Dr. Jackson, as General Agent of Education for Alaska to the settlements which dot Alaska's coasts of Bering sea and the Arctic Ocean, Capt. Healy was under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to visit the coast of Siberia, and distribute presents to the Koraks around Cape Navarin in return for shelter and food furnished shipwrecked American whalers. A cruise of 790 miles long was made by the Bear along the Siberian coast, and this voyage was most opportune to demonstrate to Dr. Jackson and Capt. Healy the advantage the Asiatic coast dwellers possessed in the domesticated reindeer, while their neighbors on the American side had nothing to rely upon for food but the products of the sea, which were diminishing at an alarming rate by the white man's pursuit.

For the space of more than two years, since Dr. Jackson pointed out to us the duty which had involved upon the people of the United States to save the Eskimo from annihilation, we have



Young Eskimo Woman.

nak, where they successfully wintered.

The landing this morning at this station from the U. S. Revenue Marine steamer *Bear* (Capt. Michael A. Healy, commander) of a band of fifty-three domesticated reindeer from South Head, Siberia, together with four herders, marks the establishment of the first herd of the kind in Alaska.

This is an event of far more than ordinary importance. If successful, it will create throughout northern and central Alaska a new food supply in place of the whale, the walrus, and the fur-bearing animals that are yearly becoming scarcer and more difficult to obtain.

Furnished a better and surer food supply, the native population, now decreasing in numbers, may reasonably be expected to increase.

Changing them from mere hunters to herdsmen, it will be the first upward step in their civilization.

With the increase in civilization of the natives and the general introduction of domestic reindeer, the vast, bleak, frigid, and now comparatively useless plains of Arctic Alaska will be reclaimed and become a source of wealth and prosperity to the land.

The realization of this desirable condition of things is largely in your hands. The friends of the movement and the National Government, which has been asked to extend it, will be encouraged to go forward or led to withdraw from further effort as the herd now intrusted to your care prospers or comes to naught.

With so much at stake, you will make the care and welfare of the herd your first and most constant care. Everything else is of secondary importance.

WINTER GRAZING.

The most trying season will be next winter, when the food that now abounds everywhere will be largely covered up with snow and ice. In Siberia I am informed that the winter grazing is sometimes from 100 to 150 miles away from the summer grounds, the herd being driven back and forth spring and fall.

It is essential, then, that you take early steps to find a good location for winter. To this end I would advise that as soon as your house is inclosed you take Charley and the most experienced of the Siberian herders and make a thorough exploration of the surrounding country. I would make one trip through Grantly Harbor, Yoks-hook River, Imrock Lake, to the headwaters of Agee-ee-puk and Cov-vee-arak rivers; also, on the trail from Grantly Harbor towards Unala Kleet and St. Michael. I would also advise a trip into and through the mountains north of the station. Charley will be a good guide, and perhaps the Siberian will know by the lay and general appearance of the land the most suitable place to winter.

I feel great solicitude with regard to this. A mistake may result in the loss of our herd by starvation. The natives around Port Clarence affirm that, while there is not much snow on the plains between the hills and the sea, yet it is covered with a hard, icy crust which the deer can not break through for food. They further say that, years ago, when the wild reindeer frequented the coast, they were only found in summer—that in winter they migrated towards Norton Sound.

It may prove that the winter grazing grounds that shall be selected may be too far away; that it will become necessary to close up for the winter the present house and establish temporary headquarters in the vicinity of the deer. If this necessity arises, I would suggest that you build a log house (if in a timber country) or a dugout for winter use.

PROTECTION FROM DOGS.

Another danger to the herd arises from the attacks of strange dogs. You will, therefore, require one of the herders on watch to be armed, and instruct

him to shoot down any dog attacking the herd, and report the same to you for settlement. When a dog is thus killed you will send for the owner, explain to him the necessity for the step, express your regret at his loss, and then make suitable payment for the dog.

When any visiting natives come into your neighborhood have them notified at once that they must keep their dogs tied up. Deal firmly, justly, kindly, and patiently with the natives, and thus secure their good will.

Once a month you will count the herd, and if any are missing or have been killed note it down, with cause (if known), and report same with all the circumstances to the Bureau of Education.

If any exigency arises by which it becomes necessary to kill a deer for food, you will first use any surplus among the goldings, and after that from among the bulls. None are to be killed, however, except in cases of extreme necessity.

HERDERS.

The herders consist of two classes:

1. Experienced men from Siberia.
2. Native Alaskans who may wish to learn the management and care of reindeer.

The Siberians, being away from their friends and among a strange, selfish, and at times jealous and suspicious people, need your special care and protection. Take pains to make them feel that you have a fatherly interest in them. I hope their treatment will be such that they will choose to remain with us permanently.

The second class should be picked young men (one or two from a settlement), who are expected to take a two-years training in the care of the herd and thus become fitted to take charge of future herds in the neighborhood of their own homes. At the close of their two-years course, if they have been faithful to their duties and mastered the business, it is proposed to give them the deer as their start in life. This class will need constant watching. Anyone persistently refusing to obey necessary rules, shirking his duties on watch, or otherwise showing a want of interest in this work, or anyone that proves too dull to learn is to be dismissed from the service and sent away from the station.

The second class are to be subdivided into classes corresponding with the number in the first class.

For instance, if you should have twelve in the second class, and, as now, four in the first class, you will place three of the second class under the tuition and oversight of each of the four of the first class; and whenever he goes on watch they shall accompany him and be subject to his direction. It will then, as a general rule, be necessary for only one of the Siberians to be with the herd at a time.

In case of sickness of one of the Siberians his pupils will be assigned duty with the others until the sick one recovers and returns to duty.

After conference with the Siberians you will be able to systematize the hours of watch. In this I would defer largely to the method pursued in Siberia.

When the seasons of watch are determined upon you will see that each watch promptly relieves the preceding one at the proper time.

The herders of both classes are to be housed, clothed, fed, and cared for at the expense of the station.

SHELTER.

At the home station, when off duty, have the herders construct comfortable dugouts for their own use. If you can spare the large dugout already commenced that can be turned over to the herders.

If it becomes necessary to have the herd a large distance off, buy some walrus hides for a covering, and let the herders make a small tent that can be moved from place to place.

You will make an inspection of the dugouts every Saturday, and require them to be kept as cleanly as possible. Allow no slops or offal to be thrown upon the ground near the door.

SUPPLIES.

You will furnish them with the necessary iron teapots and pots for cooking. They are expected to procure driftwood for fuel. You will also furnish them a sufficiency of reindeer skins for bedding. These supplies are Government property, and are to be carried upon the inventory list.

You will supply them with comfortable native fur clothing, according to the season.

If the supplies I leave with you for this year are not sufficient, you will employ some of the native women to make more. As the reindeer clothing can be purchased ready made in Siberia cheaper than made in Alaska, you will make out at each season a list of garments needed and respectfully request the commanding officer of the revenue cutter to have them purchased for you. For this you will furnish him sufficient barter from the reindeer trade goods.

Once a month you will inventory all bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, and other Government property used by the herders.

Twice a month, if the weather is suitable, all bedding should be hung out to air and sun upon a line erected for the purpose.

Herders of the second class need special watching that they do not give or sell their clothes, bedding, or other Government property to their friends.

FOOD.

Flour, corn meal, pilot bread, beans, and tea will be sent from San Francisco. It is best, however, as far as possible, to preserve their native diet. You will therefore purchase supplies of oil, dried and fresh fish, etc.

As soon as you can determine it fix upon a regular ration, which you can issue daily or at regular intervals as experience shall show to be best.

Outsiders or friends are not to be allowed to gather in and eat with the herders. Nor shall the herders be allowed to give them food. If any food is to be given away it must be done by the superintendent or his assistant, and an account kept of the same, giving date, approximate amount, and number of recipients. You will encourage the herders when off duty to trap for rabbits and foxes both for fur and food.

When any garment, bedding, skin, or other property (except food) is issued for a herder or his wife, charge it against him in a book kept for the purpose. This will be a check against wastefulness, prevent any one receiving more or less than his share, and enable us to keep an account of the expense of training each individual.

I kept our attention riveted upon his efforts to prevent the wiping out of that boreal race, and have published in these columns the information we had gained from time to time on the subject. It was, therefore, with much satisfaction that we recently received through the kindness of the reverend gentleman, a copy of Senate Mis. Doc. No. 22 entitled "Report on Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska, with Map and Illustrations by Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska, 1893," and will follow him in his endeavors, and those of Capt. Healy, U. S. Revenue Marine, to bring the question to a solution, as commanded by humanity.

Dr. Jackson commences his report by relating his experiences during his cruise in 1890, in Northern Alaskan and Siberian waters, as stated heretofore, and upon his return to Washington in the latter part of the same year he was successful in enlisting the interest of Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, and Representative Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, in bringing proposed measures before either branch of Congress, providing for the monetary aid during 1891, for securing a herd of tame Siberian reindeer to be transplanted into Northern Alaska. Owing to the session of Congress ending on March 4, 1891, however, no legislation in furtherance of the scheme was obtained, and Dr. Jackson made an appeal in several newspapers of the country for voluntary subscriptions to the object in view. The response was prompt and generous, and \$2,145 were received.

Moreover, the executive branches of the Government showed a very favorable disposition to assist the efforts of the reverend gentleman to make a beginning with the translocation of the Siberian deer into Alaska. Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, charged Dr. Jackson with the continuance of the work of introducing the deer, in addition to his regular work for the schools. The Treasury Department issued instructions to Capt. Healy, of the Bear, to furnish the Doctor every possible facility for the purchase and transportation of the animals, while the Department of State succeeded in the Russian Government issuing instructions to its officers, on the Siberian coast, directing them to render what assistance they could.

All preparations having been made, and an assortment of goods procured for barter with the Siberians for their reindeer, Dr. Jackson, embarked once more for the coast of Siberia, in the revenue cutter Bear, on May 25, 1891.

PROCURING THE FIRST REINDEER.

The task of purchasing reindeer in Siberia was not entered upon without many uncertainties and misgivings, as it never had been accomplished before.

George Kennan, in his work "Tent Life in Siberia," asserts that while he visited that region as a member of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, he had not been able to purchase live reindeer from the inhabitants, and that the other members forming part of that same great enterprise, which came to an end through the successful

laying of the first cable connecting Europe with North America, had experienced the same difficulty. Mr. Kennan says in regard to this:

"As it was very necessary in the construction of our proposed telegraph line to have trained reindeer of our own we offered every conceivable inducement to the Koraks to part with one single deer; but all efforts were in vain." Other considerations were: First, that the wild deerman of Siberia are very superstitious people, and need to be approached with great wisdom and tact. Dr. Jackson's calculations in regard to this subject were: "If a man should sell us deer, and the following winter an epidemic break out in his herd, or some calamity befall his family the Shannans would make him believe that his 'bad luck' was all due to the sale of the deer."

Second, The Siberian deerman are a nonprogressive people. They have lived for ages outside of the activities and progress of the world. As the fathers did, so continue to do their children.

Those people had never before been asked to sell their deer, and they were suspicious of the designs of the Americans who had come to visit them. The presence of Capt. Healy allayed these fears to a great extent, however. This gallant commander had been long and favorably known along the Siberian coast and Dr. Jackson pays him a deserving tribute by stating, "With a stranger in command I am confident that but little would have been accomplished in the summer of 1891."

The result of the mission was that sixteen live reindeer were purchased and safely landed at Amaknak Island, in the harbor of Unalakleet while arrangements had been made for the purchase of more animals the following season.

Upon Dr. Sheldon Jackson's return to Washington in the fall of 1891, he once more commenced to take steps to secure the necessary congressional aid in furtherance of the scheme to introduce a permanent food supply through domesticated reindeer, and this time his efforts were crowned with success.

On the 2d day of May, 1892, Dr. Jackson started for his third summer's work on the coast of Siberia and Arctic Alaska in the U. S. Revenue Steamer Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy commanding.

Upon reaching Unalakleet, May 22d, he found that the reindeer left the previous fall on Amaknak and Unalakleet Islands had wintered successfully and were in good condition with an increase of two.

THE WORK IN THE SUMMER OF 1892.

During the season five trips were made to Siberia, and 175 reindeer purchased. On June 29th, the head of Point Clarence was decided upon as the first Alaska reindeer station, and in the early morning of July 4th the first installment of 53 deer was landed there.

Mr. Miner W. Bruce, of Nebraska, was appointed superintendent of the station and herd, with Mr. Bruce Gibson of California, as his assistant. Four Siberians, well ac-

WIVES.

If any of the herders shall be married and have their wives with them, you can issue a ration and clothing also to the wife, requiring from her in return some sewing or cooking for the herders. If there are several women you can apportion the work among them.

SCHOOL.

If circumstances permit, you will gather the herders that are off duty, and such others as may wish to attend, into the schoolroom for two or three hours daily (except Saturday and Sunday) and drill them in elementary reading, arithmetic, and writing. Special emphasis will be given, both in and out of school, to the use of the English language.

FUEL.

As far as possible you will procure and use driftwood for fuel at the station. The coal is to be reserved for keeping a fire through the night and for seasons when you may be unable to secure driftwood.

MORALS.

It is scarcely necessary to write that you will allow no liquor, gambling, profanity, or immorality at the station or among the herders.

You will allow no barter or unnecessary work at the station on Sunday.

You or your assistant must always be at the station. Both of you must not be absent at the same time. If the station is temporarily removed to the winter grazing grounds then that for the time being becomes headquarters.

REPORTS.

1. You will keep a log book or brief daily journal of events at the station, extending from July 1 of each year to the following June 30. This book is to be mailed to the Bureau of Education.

2. You will keep in a book furnished you an itemized statement of all barter for supplies for the station, giving date of transaction, name and quantity of article purchased, and articles and quantities of each given in exchange. A copy of this statement will be annually forwarded to the United States Bureau of Education.

3. On the last day of March, June, September, and December of each year you will make out an inventory of all stores and public property in your possession, including bedding and cooking utensils in use by the herders. This does not include the clothing issued to and in use by the herders.

A copy of these reports will be forwarded by the annual mail to the United States Bureau of Education.

4. On the last day of June each year you will make out and mail to the United States Bureau of Education an annual report of operations at the station. In this report you will embody any recommendations that your experience may suggest for the benefit of the station.

5. On the 1st of August each year you will make a requisition for supplies for the following year.

As the work is new and untried, much must necessarily be left to your discretion and good judgment.

Wishing you great success, I remain

Yours truly,

SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent.

Mr. MINER W. BRUCE,
Superintendent of Reindeer Station, Port Clarence, Alaska.

APPENDIX J.

DOMESTIC REINDEER IN LAPLAND.

[From Du Chailly's Land of the Midnight Sun, vol 2, pp. 167 and 168.]

The Fjeld Lapp's time is engaged in adding to his herd, to which he and his family devote all their energies, for their welfare depends on the growth of the animals. It is difficult to ascertain exactly the increase or decrease of reindeer according to the districts, for the people often change, and there has been of late years in the North a large immigration of Norwegian Lapps to the territory of Sweden, especially to Karesuando, but, taken as a whole, the population and the reindeer are increasing. There is a greater number in Norway than in Sweden, owing to the number of stationary bönder (farmer) and sea Lapps which far outnumber the nomads.

According to the late census there are in Sweden (1870) 6,702 Laplanders, with 220,800 reindeer; in Norway (1865) 17,178 Laplanders, with 101,768 reindeer; in Finland (1865) 615 Laplanders, with 40,200 reindeer; in Russia (1859) 2,207 Laplanders, with 4,200 reindeer.

With those that belong to farmers and Samois I think we may safely say that the reindeer number about 400,000. The Samois have the largest and finest breeds which are not numbered among those of the Lapps. In Kautokeino there are Lapps who own 2,000 reindeer; in Sorsle, in Sweden, one is said to own 5,000, and others 1,000 and 2,000. Some of the forest Lapps have 1,000. In Lulea Lappmark there are herds of over 2,000; in Finnmarken, of 5,000; and some Lapps have owned as many as 10,000. A herd of 2,000 to 2,500 is said to give about 200 to 250 calves yearly.

Every owner has his own mark branded upon the ears of all his reindeers, and no other person has a right to have the same, as this is the lawful proof of ownership; otherwise, when several herds are mingled on the mountains, the separation would be impossible. According to custom no one can make a new mark but must buy that of an extinct herd; if these are scarce the price paid to the families that own them is often high; the name of the purchaser and each mark have to be recorded in court, like those of any other owner and property. The tax paid is according to the pasture land occupied.

U. S. REVENUE STEAMER BEAR.
San Francisco, Cal., December 6, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Under orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, I have been ten years on the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean station of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service.

My duties have brought me very closely in contact with and greatly interested me in the native population.

On account of this interest, I have watched with pleasure the coming among them of the missionaries of the several churches and the teachers of the Government schools.

I have also seen with apprehension the gradual exhaustion of the native food supply.

From time immemorial they have lived principally on the whale, seal, walrus, salmon, and wild reindeer. But in the persistent hunt of white men for the whale and walrus, the latter has largely disappeared, and the former been driven beyond the reach of the natives. The white men are also erecting canneries on their best fishing streams, and the usual supply of fish is being cut off; and with the advent of improved firearms the wild reindeer are migrating farther and farther away.

With the disappearance of the whale, walrus, salmon, and reindeer, a very large portion of their food supply is taken away, and starvation and gradual extinction appear in the near future.

On my recent cruise I was accompanied by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States General Agent of Education, and together we have made the question of a future food supply the subject of special thought and investigation.

We have consulted with a few of the leading teachers, missionaries, traders, and whaling captains whom we have met, and they, without a single exception, agree with us that the most practical relief is the introduction of domesticated reindeer into that portion of Northern and Arctic Alaska adapted to them.

In Lapland there are 400,000 domesticated reindeer, sustaining a population of 27,000. In Siberia, but a few miles from Alaska, with climate and country of similar conditions, are tens of thousands of tame reindeer supporting thousands of people, and it will be a very easy and comparatively cheap matter to introduce the tame reindeer of Siberia into Alaska and teach the natives the care and management of them.

This it is proposed to do in connection with the industrial schools established among the natives by the Bureau of Education. As in connection with the industrial schools in Dakota, Indian Territory, and elsewhere, the Indian boy is taught the raising of stock, so in the industrial schools of Alaska it is proposed to teach the Eskimo young men the raising of tame reindeer.

A few thousand dollars expended now in the establishment of this new industry will save hundreds of thousands hereafter. For if the time comes when the Government will be compelled to feed these Eskimo it will cost over \$1,000,000. In Northern Alaska there are about 400,000 square miles that are adapted to the reindeer and are unfit for anything else.

This region has a present population of about 20,000, all of whom will be ultimately benefited by the new industry.

With an assured support, such as will come from herds of tame reindeer, there is no reason why the present population shall not be increased in numbers and advanced to the position of civilized, wealth-producing American citizens.

Asking for your favorable consideration and earnest advocacy of this matter,

I remain, very respectfully,

M. A. HEALY,
Captain, U. S. Revenue Marine.

Hon. W. F. HARRIS, LL.D.,
U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

DESTITUTION AMONG THE ALASKA ESKIMO.

[An Interview with Capt. M. A. Healy, U. S. Revenue Marine Service, in San Francisco Chronicle, December 12, 1890.]

For several seasons past the Eskimo of Northwestern Alaska have experienced great hardships in obtaining a supply of deer meat for their winter stores. It is to be feared that when the *Bear* makes her annual visit to the Arctic next summer many of the villages will be found to have lost their residents from starvation. The latest advices from the Arctic report a failure not only in the autumn deer hunt, but in the entire catch of walrus, walrus, and seals.

Naturally of a timid disposition the deer have learned that the natives with breech-loading arms are far more formidable foes than when bows, arrows, and spears were employed in the chase. Again, the Eskimo spare neither young nor old when a herd is found, and little suckling fawns, as well as does carrying young, fall victims to their guns.

Formerly on the lower Yukon around St. Michael, on Norton Sound, and in the country known as the Kotzebue Sound district, numbers of deer made yearly visits. Now it is rare to find that the natives living at these points have seen or tasted deer meat.

The Alaskan deer of the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions have been confounded with the reindeer of other localities, but while certainly belonging to the rangifer family, they are the true barren-ground caribou, differing from the upland caribou and domesticated reindeer of Lapland and Siberia in being smaller in body and horns. From July to September the instincts of the deer induce them to come from the interior to the seacoast to obtain rest and freedom from the tortures inflicted by the hordes of mosquitoes that infest the inland swamps, and also to get saline matter from the herbage and moss growing in proximity to the ocean. In September they commence their inland migration, and from July until the middle of October they are ruthlessly pursued by the natives. Some rest is afforded to the animals during the dark days that prevail in the Arctic zone from November until January, but as soon after the early part of February as the weather permits the food-seekers again take the field. The does have their young during April, and by a provision of nature the horns of the female only attain size during the time she is suckling the fawn and until it reaches such an age that it can feed about two months.

When it is considered that a deer weighing on an average 125 pounds is consumed at a single sitting by five or six natives it may be readily perceived that the average returns of a successful hunting party must be large to feed a village.

During the past season in the Arctic the attention of Capt. Healy of the United States revenue steamer *Bear*, has been directed to a very pointed manner to the attainment of some method whereby the supply of deer for food and clothing

reindeer, were brought over and placed in charge of the herd. With the Siberians were placed a few young Alaska Eskimo's, who are expected to learn the management and care of the herd.

Explorations to find good reindeer pasturage had been commenced by Mr. W. T. Lopp, teacher at Cape Prince of Wales, in the summer of 1891 and were continued the following summer by Messrs. Bruce and Gibson; all of the investigators named bringing in favorable reports.

* * *

PROSPECTIVE GAINS.

The advantages to be derived from the importation of the tame reindeer are manifold in their character.

In the first place it will afford the natives a permanent food supply. As has already been stated the native supply of food in that region had been destroyed by the industries of the white men. The whale and the walrus that once teemed in their waters, and furnished over half their food supply have been killed or driven off by the persistent hunting of the whalers. The wild reindeer (caribou) and fur-bearing animals of the district, which also furnished them food and clothing, are largely being destroyed by the effective breech-loading fire-arms, and supplying the natives with a domesticated animal, as the Siberian reindeer, which serves alike for food, a source from which to draw warm clothing, and as a beast of burden, is about the only remedy human ingenuity can devise to fill their sore wants. Dr. Jackson says in relation to this: "The reindeer is the animal which God's providence seems to have provided for those northern regions, being food, clothing, house, furniture, implements, and transportation to the people."

It is also a notable fact, as can be seen from the chart of Alaska and N.

E. Siberia, accompanying the report, that Alaska North, as well as South, of the Yukon river offers abundant pasturage for reindeer. It can reasonably be expected, therefore, that if Government continues to furnish money for the purchase of reindeer, the struggle for existence, to which the Eskimo and the Indian of the Interior is now subjected, will be considerably alleviated, which at the end means a re-peopling of the country.

The introduction of reindeer will be, further, the means of elevating the coast and interior race from barbarism to civilization. A change from the condition of hunters to that of herders, the history of the human race shows is a long step upwards in the scale of civilization, teaching them to provide for the future by new methods.

Lastly, the introduction of the domestic reindeer will solve the question of arctic and sub-arctic transportation. The present transportation of that region is by dog sleds. One load of supplies for the trader or traveler requires a second load of food for the two teams of dogs, and they make but short distances per day. This is of course, a great drawback. On the other hand, reindeer can find their

food at every camping ground. Mail transportation by means of reindeer can be carried on all the year around between the shores of the Gulf of Alaska, to the northernmost settlement at Point Barrow. During the past three years, the whalers have been extending their voyages east of Point Barrow to the mouth of the MacKenzie river, and wintering at Herschel Island. By a reindeer mail service, communication between the vessels could be kept up without interruption at stated intervals. The report says in regard to this: "A reindeer express across Alaska, from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean," would have a corresponding commercial value to that section as the telegraph between New York and London theirs. It would enable the owners of the whaling fleet to avail themselves of the latest commercial news and keep a more perfect control over their business."

Several illustrations and the chart which accompany the report greatly add to its interesting features, to many of which, in the narrow scope of a newspaper article, it has not been possible to refer.

The efforts of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, so ably supported by Capt. M. A. Healy, deserve the gratitude of the country, as they tend not only to materially benefit the coast and inland dwellers of Northern Alaska, but also to open up a vast region the rich resources of which are only hinted at, but have not been ascertained thus far.

purposes may be increased in Northwestern Alaska. This year, taking advantage of the presence on the *Beard* of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States Commissioner of Education for Alaska, the captain, in conjunction with Commissioner Jackson, intends to present to the Secretary of the Interior data upon the subject.

Within a radius of 100 miles inland from the shores of the ocean on the Siberian coast, from Cape Navarin to Plover Bay, there are a people known as deer men. They belong to the Chukchee tribe of Siberians, and are essentially a nomadic race, wandering from East Cape, on the northern coast, to Cape Navarin, southward. Accompanied by their herds of tame reindeer, aggregating in many instances thousands, they roam in search of food. These reindeer, while resembling the Alaskan species in the main, differ in the texture of their skins, the pelts being spotted brown and white with a smooth surface. These deer men subsist mainly on the products of their herds, bartering the skins with the coast natives for tobacco, seal oil, walrus hides for their boot soles, and other minor commodities, such as powder, shot, lead, and flour. At Cape Navarin and East Cape, Siberia, they sometimes meet the whaling ships and sell them deer meat and skins for tobacco, etc.

Capt. Healy's ideas are to propose to the Government that he be empowered to purchase a number of these deer of both sexes and transport them on the *Beard* to some point on the Alaskan coast where moss and feed are plentiful. These deer are to form the nucleus of a herd, and from the yearly increase they can be distributed over other portions of the Northwest Territory. As the Alaskan Eskimo are not skilled in herding the deer, Capt. Healy intends, if permission be granted by the Government, to endeavor to enlist the services of some experienced Siberian natives to instruct them.

Unless some measures be adopted, as suggested by Capt. Healy, it is sure that a decade will witness the extermination of the people of our Arctic province on its northwest shores. The results of the active and unscrupulous chase of their pelagic food supplies by the whalers have already become evident; walrus are almost invisible on the ice floes within reach of the native hunters, while the flurried and galled whale makes its passage to the unknown regions of the Arctic Ocean at a speed which defies the natives to capture it.

The proposition of Capt. Healy will be communicated to the Washington authorities at an early date.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHALES.

[From Bancroft's History of Alaska, pp. 698 and 699.]

Of whaling enterprise in the neighborhood of the Alaskan coast mention has already been made; but a few statements that will serve to explain the enormous decrease that has occurred in the catch within the last three decades may not be out of place.

Of the 600 or 700 American whalers that were fitted out for the season of 1857, at least one-half, including most of the larger vessels, were engaged in the north Pacific. The presence of so vast a fleet tended of course to exhaust the whaling-grounds or to drive the fish into other waters, for there are no permanent whaling-grounds on any portions of the globe except those encircled by ice for about ten months in the year. In the seas of Greenland, not many years ago, whales were rarely to be seen; in 1870 they were fairly plentiful. The sea of Okhotsk and the waters in the neighborhood of the Aleutian Islands were a few decades ago favorite hunting grounds but are now almost depleted, while in 1870 the coast of New Siberia was swarming with whales. Schools of sperm whale are occasionally seen between the Alaska peninsula and Prince William Sound, and the humpback sometimes makes its appearance as far north as Baranof Island. Between Bristol Bay and Bering Strait a fair catch is sometimes taken, but most of the vessels forming what is termed the north Pacific whaling fleet now pass into the Arctic Ocean in quest of their prey. Probably not more than 8 or 10 of them are employed on the whaling-grounds of the Alaskan coast.

In 1881 the whaling fleet of the north Pacific mustered only thirty and in the following year forty craft, of which four were steamers. The catch for 1881 was one of the most profitable that has occurred since the date of the transfer, being valued at \$1,139,000, or an average of about \$57,000 for each vessel, some of them returning with cargoes worth \$75,000 and few with cargoes worth less than \$30,000. In 1883 the catch was inconsiderable, several of the whalers returning "clean," and few making a profit for their owners.

The threatened destruction of these fisheries is a matter that seems to deserve some attention. In 1850, as will be remembered, it was estimated that 300 whaling vessels visited Alaskan waters and the Okhotsk and Bering seas. Two years later the value of the catch of the north Pacific fleet was more than \$14,000,000.

After 1852 it gradually decreased until in 1862 it was less than \$800,000; for 1867 the amount was about \$3,200,000; in 1881 it had again fallen to \$1,139,000, and for the season of 1883 there was a still further reduction.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 13, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your desire to obtain information relative to the introduction of reindeer into the northwest portion of the Territory of Alaska, I would say that in my opinion the project is entirely feasible. My experience in Alaska permits me to state on authority that the next decade will witness the extinction of the American reindeer, or rather caribou. In 1881, when I first visited the district of Norton and Kotzebue Sounds and the lower Yukon, deer were plentiful. This past winter (1889) not a single animal had been seen within a radius of 200 miles. Similar conditions are coexisting from Port Clarence to Point Barrow, and where in former years the hunters had to travel but 50 miles to reach the deer haunts, to-day they traverse twice that distance. These contingencies arise from three causes:

1. The indiscriminate slaughter of young and old animals.
2. The use at the present day of improved weapons of the chase, in lieu of the primitive bows, arrows, and spears.
3. The conditions of wind prevailing at the seasons when the deer go to and from the coast. It must distinctly be understood that upon a supply of these animals our Alaskan Eskimo depend for clothing as well as their stores of meat, should their pelagic sources of provender fail.

The proposition to introduce deer from the Siberian herds can be effected at a cost of but a few thousand dollars.

The location for the first experimental station should be on Choris Peninsula or the vicinity of Kotzebue Sound. This location has climatic similarities with Siberia. The food (moss) supply is abundant and herding easy.

Post
Boston Mass
March 25, 1894

Big Herds of Reindeer.

Some time ago the Government sent to Norway and Lapland, to get reindeer, and to import them into Alaska, where they could live on the mountains, and furnish support to the poor Indians who are in bad straits. With these reindeer there will be hides to make tents of, meat to live on, milk and cheese and butter to protect them from famine. The horns will furnish handles for their knives, and points for their spears and arrows, beads and ornaments, and a great number of household articles, and implements of use. Then if the Indians get reindeer, they can ride in sledges on their hunting trips, and will be induced to settle down in small villages, where they can gather the herd about them, and they will be induced to become more domestic, like the Eskimo and Lapps. But the Government need not have gone so far to get reindeer, there are millions of them in British America. Last year, May 1893, two young men, brothers, named Joseph and James Tyrrell, made an exploration in a territory west of Hudson's Bay, where no white man had ever been. They found a large river, 800 miles long, and sixteen lakes, the smallest being fifty miles across. They found a vast treeless plain, hundreds of miles across, covered with sedge grass, with big rocks sticking up through its surface. Here and there, as they left one of the lakes, about half way down the length of the river, as they had not met with any animals, they were startled to see, at a distance, on the borders of the lake, a host of moving objects. As they came closer, they discovered that it was a large herd of reindeer, which had probably come down to the lake to drink. Landing, the explorers passed among them with surprise at their tameness. The poor brutes had never seen a human being, and were not afraid of them when the men went among them. They were almost as tame as cows, and the explorers could pass through the herds within fifteen feet of many of them. There were hundreds of thousands of these fine animals. The men got up on a sand hill, and as far as they could see, behind this great herd extending. They saw them gathered in groups of several thousand, huddled close together to protect

As the results of this initial experiment become manifest, additional locations for herds can be established. Within two seasons the Chukchee herdsmen will be able to instruct the Eskimo in the style of herding.

I have made inquiries upon the subject and now give you the result. Ten years ago the Russian steamer *Alexander* went to the Kamchatka Peninsula, and officers of the Alaska Commercial Company bought seven male and seven female deer, transporting them to Bering Island (one of the islands leased by the company from Russia). Capts. Blair and Greenberg, and Superintendent Lubegoff inform me that the herd now numbers 180. From this you can judge the rate of propagation.

The revenue steamer *Bear* can be utilized for transportation, and I know no man more capable of conducting the experiment than Capt. Healy.

I hope that the small sum required will be voted by Congress, as unless something is done for these people their annihilation is only a question of a brief period.

The whalers have so frightened the big fish that the natives are unable to pursue them in their rapid passage, while the extermination of the walrus is almost a fact.

These remarks I present as requested.

Yours very truly,

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

HENRY D WOOLFE.

WILD REINDEER IN ALASKA.

[Charles H. Townsend in the Report of the Cruise of the U. S. Revenue Marine Steamer *Corwin*, 1885, Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding, pp. 87 and 88.]

Reindeer are found more or less regularly throughout Alaska. They were found by Mr. McLenagan on the Nulitak, as well as by our party on the Kowak. Traders in the service of the Alaska Commercial Company told me of their common distribution over the Yukon, Kuskokvim, and Aleutian divisions of the country. They have even been shot on Unimak Island, at the end of the peninsula; but reindeer are restless animals, irregular in their migrations and habits. Sometimes they desert whole sections of the country for months together, and they appear to have withdrawn from many regions where firearms have been introduced. Notwithstanding the fact that large herds of reindeer are kept in a state of domestication by the Chukchees at East Cape and other well-known places on the Asiatic side of Bering Straits, with whom the natives of the Alaskan side communicate regularly, there appears to be no domestication of the species whatever in Alaska, nor indeed in any part of North America.

In time, when the general use of firearms by the natives of upper Alaska shall have reduced the numbers of this vary animal, the introduction of the tame variety, which is a substantial support to the people just across the straits, among our own thriftless, alcohol-bewitched Eskimos, would be a philanthropic movement, contributing more toward their amelioration than any system of schools or kindred charities. The native boats could never accomplish the importation, which would, however, present no difficulty to ordinary seagoing vessels. The taming of the American reindeer is impracticable, for domestication with this animal at least is the result of subjection through many generations. Something tending to render a wild people pastoral or agricultural ought to be the first step toward their advancement. In our management of these people, "purchased from the Russians," we have an opportunity to atone, in a measure, for a century of dishonorable treatment of the Indian.

REINDEER.

[From Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 7, pp. 24 and 25.]

The reindeer (*Tarandus ranqifer*), the only domesticated species of deer, has a range somewhat similar to the elk, extending over the entire boreal region of both hemispheres, from Greenland and Spitzbergen in the north to New Brunswick in the south. There are several well-marked varieties, differing greatly in size and in form of the antlers, the largest forms occurring farthest north, while by many writers the American reindeer, which has never been domesticated, is regarded as a distinct species. The antlers, which are long and branching, and considerably palmated, are present in both sexes, although in the female they are slender and less branched than in the males. In the latter they appear at a much earlier age than in any other species of deer, and Darwin conjectures that in this circumstance a key to their exceptional appearance in the female may be found. The reindeer has long been domesticated in Scandinavia, and is of indispensable importance to the Lapland race, to whom it serves at once as a substitute for the horse, cow, sheep, and goat. As a beast of burden it is capable of drawing a weight of 300 pounds, while its fleetness and endurance are still more remarkable. Harnessed to a sledge it will travel without difficulty 100 miles a day over the frozen snow, its broad and deeply cleft hoofs being admirably adapted for traveling over such a surface.

During summer the Lapland reindeer feeds chiefly on the young shoots of the willow and birch; and as this season migration to the coast seems necessary to the well-being of the species, the Laplander, with his family and herds, sojourns for several months in the neighborhood of the sea. In winter its food consists chiefly of the reindeer moss and other lichens, which it makes use of its hoofs in seeking for beneath the snow. The wild reindeer grows to a much greater size than the tame breed, but in Northern Europe the former are being gradually reduced through the natives entrapping and domesticating them. The tame breed found in Northern Asia is much larger than the Lapland form and is there used to ride on. There are two distinct varieties of the American reindeer, the barren-ground caribou and the woodland caribou. The former, which is larger and more widely distributed of the two, frequents in summer the shores of the Arctic Sea, retiring to the woods in autumn to feed on the tree and other lichens. The latter occupies a very limited tract of woodland country, and, unlike the barren-ground form, migrates southward in spring. The American reindeer travel in great herds, and, being both unsuspicious and curious, they fall ready victims to the bow and arrow or the cunning snare of the Indian, to whom their carcasses form the chief source of food, clothing, tents, and tools.

themselves from the black flies. The explorers were out of provisions, and had to kill some of the reindeer and dry the meat, to carry along with them, but they killed only as many as they needed. For many days after they left the shores of that lake, and were coasting down the river, they saw great herds of these reindeer, which lived on the short sweet grass and green fresh moss, which is very nourishing and excellent. Let us hope it may be long before this beautiful herd of God's untrained creatures is wantonly slaughtered by hunters, as the bison or buffalo of our plains were.

Express
Albany, N.Y.
April 16, 1894

Alaska's Dogs.

Youth's Companion.

"Without dogs the larger portion of the great Esquimaux pupling the barren Northern coast of America would find it impossible to exist in its chosen home." So writes Mr. E. W. Nelson in his "Mammals of Northern Alaska." They are used in the winter for hunting, sledge drawing and the like for themselves.

They receive much hard usage, as well as do much hard work, but are described nevertheless as a rollicking set, full of play, fond of human society, and quarrelsome as schoolboys. Mr. Nelson credits them with a vein of humor, and declares that their varying characteristics can be read in their faces.

They are worth from \$2 to \$15 apiece, according to age, size and intelligence. For sledge drawing they are harnessed in teams of either seven or nine—three or four pairs and a leader. The load is from 350 to 700 pounds, and the course is mainly through unbroken snow or over rough ice.

With a team of seven dogs and a load of more than 300 pounds Mr. Nelson made a journey of more than 1,200 miles in about two months. The last sixty miles were made over a bad road in a continuous pull of 21 hours.

They are much affected by the moon. During full moon half the night is spent by them in howling in chorus. "During the entire winter at St. Michael's," says Mr. Nelson, "we were invariably given a chorus every moonlight night, and the dogs of two neighboring villages joined in the serenade." He speaks of its "wild, weird harmony," and seems to have found it agreeable rather than otherwise.

The influence of the moon is also very apparent when the dogs are traveling. They brighten up at the moon rises, and pricking up their ears start off as if they had forgotten their fatigue. The fur traders take advantage of this fact and sometimes lie over during the day and travel at night. The dogs endure an astonishing degree of cold.

Pickayune
New Orleans La
April 19, 1894

Supplies for Alaska Schools.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education for Alaska, is en route for San Francisco, where arrangements for supplies for the Alaska schools will be made. He will leave Seattle on the last of the month on the revenue cutter *Bear*, on which the annual cruises of the general agent along the Alaska coast are made.

The trip will extend to the latter part of October, and a dozen schools will be opened. Among them is the school at Point Barrow, the extreme northwest point of Alaska.

The distribution of reindeer from the central herd at the Port Clarence relay station to three relay stations, located at Cape Prince of Wales, Colville Bay and St. Lawrence Island, will form one of the work of the summer. An agent is now in Lapland securing trained horses and other points at the Port Clarence station and five families of Laplanders have been engaged.

Christian Advocate
Pittsburg Pa
May 10, 1894

THE National Bureau of Education is making an earnest and apparently successful effort to introduce reindeer into Alaska, for the service and support of the natives. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of education in that country, is in charge of the experiment. A large number has already been sent there, and if all has gone well, there should now be about five hundred of them. These are to be sent this summer in herds of a hundred to five different places. Five families of Laplanders,

seventeen persons in all, are now on their way to this country, and will be sent to Alaska to take charge of the herds, and to teach the natives how to handle them. The experiment is looked upon with much hope. The Alaskans are wretchedly poor, and this will furnish them a new and important means of subsistence.

MAY 7, 1894.



An article in *The Companion*, some time ago, gave an account of the introduction of the reindeer into Alaska, by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, under the authority of the United States government. The reindeer were first taken to Alaska three years ago, and have thriven there to such an extent that at the time of the last report four hundred of them were living in excellent condition on the Alaskan peninsula; but in spite of this proof of the adaptability of the country and climate to the European and Asiatic reindeer, the experiment has not thus far been a success.

Its failure is due to the fact that the Siberian natives who were relied upon to teach the Eskimos in the care and use of the reindeer were incompetent to the task. Behind Port Clarence, Alaska, lies a country which abounds in reindeer moss and other lichens. It is an ideal pasturing ground for the reindeer, and Dr. Jackson brought there have thriven. The Old World reindeer is but another species of the American caribou, and is able to live better much the same as the caribou, as that animal. Some naturalists, indeed, regard the European reindeer and the American caribou as the same species.

Though the region about Port Clarence was so favorable to the deer, the Siberians failed to give the Alaskan natives any idea of the proper treatment of the animals. Consequently, a young Norwegian of Wisconsin, who is acquainted with the Norwegian Lapps, has been commissioned by the United States government to go to Lapland and engage five or six families of Lapp people, and take them, with the dogs and various other equipments used by them in handling reindeer, and transport them to Port Clarence.

These people are relied upon to teach the reindeer science to the Alaskan natives. The task will not be an easy one, as it is necessary to permit the deer to range during a considerable part of the year, the peculiarities of the face of the country and the climate may make the Lapps themselves uncertain how to manage the animals.

The absence of mosquitoes in large numbers on the Alaskan coast may also embarrass the Lapps, for in the work of caring for the reindeer the mosquito is a most valuable assistant.

Capt. M. A. Healy, in January, 1892, writing to Senator Charles N. Felton, says:

"The three great problems of existence of both natives and whites in the Territory of Alaska are food, clothing, and transportation. They are to be solved in a rigorous climate and rough and almost impenetrable country, and one in which nothing as yet is produced from the ground. The food supply must either be found in the flesh of the wild animals and birds of the country or brought from without. With the white population the food might be said to be brought wholly from without. The enormous expense this entails has kept this population down to the narrowest limit of employees of firms or companies capable of maintaining stations there and confined these stations to a few scattered well-known points along the immense stretch of seacoast or on some of the principal rivers as the Yukon.

"FOOD SUPPLY.

"The native population of the northwest part of the country depend for food upon whale, walrus, seal, fish, and what few wild animals, such as deer and caribou, they can kill. The whale and walrus have been so persistently pursued by white men that they have rapidly diminished and are now so scarce and shy that their capture by the natives is attended with great difficulty and uncertainty. This scarcity of their principal supply of food is greatly felt by the natives along the whole northwest coast and to such an extent that in the short space of winter whole villages have been wiped out.

"I have seen almost the entire population of St. Lawrence Island lying strewn about their huts dead from starvation. And this winter of 1891-'92 the same fate may be that of Kings Island. Upon my visit there in September last, the seal and walrus catch having failed them, the natives were reduced to the direst extremities. Their larders were exhausted and their only means of subsistence their dogs and the kelp and carrion cast up by the tide. What supplies could be spared from the vessel and what bought at St. Michaels station were given the people, with the hope that it would tide them over until more successful hunting. But this hope is not without misgiving that upon my return in the spring I shall find many of them whom I count as friends cold in death. The interior natives are dependent wholly upon caribou and deer and what fish come into their streams during the short summer. Caribou and deer are rapidly diminishing there, as they have in other countries, and the fishing streams are being taken up by white men, so that the lines of existence are on all sides being drawn tighter and tighter about these poor native Alaskans.

REINDEER-SKIN CLOTHING.

"Clothing of reindeer skin has been found the best and only kind to withstand the intense and continued cold of the country. These skins are now bartered at a high price from the natives of the Siberian coast, and are passed along the Siberian side from village to village, increasing in value the farther they go from the Bering Straits. The experience of white men and natives has been the same, and even in our summer visits to the country we on the vessel use reindeer clothing to keep from suffering.

"The methods of transportation now in use in Alaska are by dog trains and boats. By boat it is impossible to travel nine months in the year, and during the three months of summer when the streams are open they can be used only down stream. By dog trains transportation is limited, slow, and uncertain, and the greater part of the load is taken up with food for the animals. These dogs have been so closely bred that they are now degenerated in size, strength, and sagacity. I have for years been requested by natives to bring them a larger breed to improve their dogs, and the Hudson Bay Company has imported the English mastiff for use in trains where the native dog is too slight.

"Among the whites the greatest difficulty experienced by miners, missionaries, explorers, and residents has been the want of a rapid and assured means of transportation. The history of every expedition that has penetrated into the country any distance from the coast has been one of suffering and oftentimes hunger from the difficulty of travel and packing. Horses, cattle, asses, and other beasts of burden, excepting tame reindeer, are out of the question because they can not live in the country, and it is impossible to provide food for them when snow covers the ground the larger part of the year. On account of this difficulty the country, except along the seacoast and a few of the navigable rivers, is as little known to-day as when it was first bought. And those great mineral deposits which Alaska is said to contain remain as yet undiscovered.

"WHAT THE REINDEER MIGHT DO.

"To my mind the only satisfactory solution of all three of these problems, important as they are, is the introduction of tame reindeer into the country. In proper numbers they will transform the native population from a fishing to a pastoral people, and prove to them a never-failing supply of food. The hides of the animals already furnish almost the only clothing used, but at a greatly exaggerated cost. And to the white explorers, miners, missionaries, and settlers the reindeer will prove a means of transportation and packing that will enable them to learn and develop the resources of a vast country.

"The natives of Siberia have for centuries carried and reared the tame reindeer, and thus been safe against periodical periods of starvation when the whale and walrus fail them. They are a strong, swift, and hardy animal, tractable and easily broken to harness and packing, and especially adapted, or, in fact, made for the country and climate. In travel they are self-sustaining. The supply of moss upon which they feed covers the whole of northern Alaska, and instinct leads them to secure it in winter as well as summer by burrowing through the deepest snows. It is not necessary for us to speak of the value of such pack animals to the prospector. To the explorer they are equally valuable, and when supplies fail are equally valuable as food.

"If I may revert back to the days of the Western Union Telegraph expedition to that part of the country, where reindeer could be procured for drafting as well as for food, the thousand and one obstacles that at first seemed insurmountable were, through the medium of these animals, easily overcome.

"The natives of Alaska quite see the advantage of such an animal in their midst, have expressed to me their eager wishes for them, and along the Yukon, the most thickly settled part of the country, the white people are enthusiastic over their introduction, for in them they see a solution of many of the difficulties of existence there.

"Horses and cattle have been tried in this section, but, on account of the unaccustomed nature of the animals and the impossibility of feeding them in winter, with no success.

"THE SIBERIAN WILL SELL."

"Some writers and others have claimed that the Siberian natives will not sell reindeer to white men, but Dr. Jackson and I have disproved this by buying during the past summer, at different points on the Siberian coast, sixteen of the animals, and securing promises to sell us as many as we could take care of the coming summer, should they be wanted. The sixteen we purchased, the first ones to be introduced into this Territory, we placed at Unalaksa for propagation.

"I believe this is the most important question that beavs upon the Territory of Alaska to-day, and a small sum donated by Congress for the purpose will in the end develop the country, its character and resources, and prove a great benefit to the commerce and wealth of the United States in general and the Pacific coast in particular.

"I am referring not to the Alaska of the tourist—that narrow strip of island from the southernmost boundary to Sitka—but to that immense territory of 500,000 square miles of the north and west of which the world has no knowledge and no conception, and to which the Alaska of the tourist bears as much relation as the State of Florida does to the whole United States."

APPLICATION FOR A TEAM OF REINDEER.

FORTY MILE CREEK, August 13, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Capt. Peterson informs me that you would bring some reindeer, bought by the Government to distribute in Alaska. If you did get any and send me a pair, or, better, two cows and one bull, I will surely reward your trouble. I am doing freighting here in the winter with dogs, and reindeer would be far ahead of them. You could leave them in somebody's care in St. Michael for the winter, and have them sent up here in the spring. I will pay for them whatever, if you did not get any this year for the Government, and you have a chance to buy some for me. I wish you would do it, and I will pay for them whatever, it is.

Respectfully,

FRITZ KLOKE,
Forty Mile Creek, Alaska.

APPENDIX M.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF REINDEER.

[N. Width, importer and commission merchant of Scandinavian products, 63 Broadway, room 23. Cable address, "Puncheon, New York."]

607 PENN MUTUAL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1892.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON,

Bureau of Education, Washington:

I received your favor of the 14th and a pamphlet, which I have read with great interest. If reindeer can be imported in Alaska from Siberia and if there exists abundance of reindeer moss in Alaska, the facilities for realizing the plan are rather great.

Besides the advantages mentioned in the pamphlet, there exists one to which I want to call your attention—the great commercial importance.

To Sweden and Norway it is not only the Laplanders who live on reindeer; smoked reindeer meat and smoked tongues are sold everywhere in the said countries and the hides are in great demand, tanned to a soft skin (used for gloves, military riding trousers, etc.).

There are merchants in Stockholm the only trade of whom is in Lapland products, and the skins, dried with the hairs on, are exported by the thousands to Germany and England. I sold myself, 1878, about 5,000 such skins to a firm in Leipzig, Germany. The Norwegian Preserving Company use large quantities of reindeer meat for canning, and fresh it is considered a delicacy. Russia exports fresh reindeer meat, frozen, in carloads to Germany.

The price of smoked hams is in Sweden about 10 to 9 cents a pound; of smoked tongues, 8 to 10 cents apiece (or a pair, I can not exactly remember which); of dried hides, with hair on, \$1.25 to \$1.75 apiece, and more if they are not worm-bitten. The Swedish reindeer have mostly a kind of insect which lays its eggs in their skins; this causes holes which are seen in the skin when tanned, and diminish their value. The hairs are in great demand for the filling of life-saving apparatus (buoys, etc.), while they possess buoyancy in a wondrous degree. The best existing glue is made of reindeer horns. If I were sure of getting a trade in these articles and had the money, I would not consider it a moment, but go to Alaska at the first opportunity and make a fortune in ten years.

The number of reindeer killed for the trade (besides what the Laplanders use for themselves) is yearly 12,000 to 15,000 in Norway, probably 6,000 to 7,000, besides Sweden imports large quantities of meat and skins from Finland.

In 1881 I visited the fair in Nischni-Novgorod, Russia, and became there acquainted with a merchant from Nuhangel, who had brought to the fair 5,000 pair smoked tongues and 6,000 tanned skins (the tanned skins have a value of \$2 to \$3 apiece). A Swedish dragoon regiment wear trousers exclusively made of tanned reindeer skins (no other material permitted).

I think these facts might be of some interest. Capt. Healy says in his letter: "If the Government will be compelled to feed the Eskimo it will cost over \$1,000,000." If the Government realize the plan of domesticating reindeer, it would probably bring a good yearly income to the United States.

Yours respectfully,

N. WIDTH.

I should be very much pleased to learn later on how far the project succeeds and what steps the Government will take; if I move to Puget Sound next fall I shall probably make a trip to Alaska.

In the spring the reindeer are turned out to wander in the woods, where they browse the young shoots of the willow, and birch, wandering to a great distance. In midsummer it is necessary to bring them up for various purposes. The Laplander takes one deer by the nose, puts a large bell on his neck, and follows him out into the woods.

At this time the country is visited, commonly, by great swarms of mosquitoes. To save themselves from being eaten alive by these insects, the reindeer crowd together in large herds. When the deer of one of these herds hear the tinkling of the bell on the bellied deer, they come flocking in curiosity to see what it is, and are caught by the Laplander.

If a summer season is unusually cool, the mosquitoes do not become troublesome; and the deer are not forced to flock together, and the bell deer finds only a few scattered individuals. In such a case the Laplanders are unable to get their deer together at this season, which is to them a serious calamity.

Staats Zeitung
New York City
May 11, 1894

Uncle Sam importiert Lappländer. Mit dem am Samstag fälligen Dampfer „Island“ treffen 12 Lappländer hier ein, die von der Regierung für die Rentkühler-Stationen in Alaska angemommen sind und unter Führung eines Bundesbeamten unverzüglich nach Fort Clarence weiterreisen werden.

Staats Zeitung
New York City
May 13, 1894

„Wer zählt die Völker, nennt die Namen“— konnte man gestern mit Schiller ausrufen, wenn man das Leben und Treiben auf Ellis Island beobachtet, denn selbst die ältesten Einwanderungsbeamten, welche fast alle Feststehenden des Erdennetzes gesehen und Vertreter der verschiedensten Rassen des Menschengeschlechts an sich vorbei in die neue Welt haben den eindringlichen sehen, waren gestern gefesselt von dem pittoresken Anblick, den fünf auf 15 Köpfen bestehende lapppländische Familien darboten, die mit dem Dampfer „Island“ angekommen waren. Die Lappländer waren in ihren seitlichen Sonntagsstaat gekleidet, die Männer trugen gedrungene Gestalten von kaum 5 Fuß Höhe, blond und sehr reichlich in ihrem Aeußeren, ebenso wie die Frauen, deren Gefichter Intelligenz verriethen. Die Männer trugen blaue bis zu den Schenkeln reichende Röcke mit rothem Besatz, ihre Hosen waren nach Art der alten polnischen Kappen oben vieredig und mit bunten Schnüren und Bändern besetzt. Die Weiber trugen enganliegende hirschkledartige Kleider, die Hüfte umschloffen lange plumpe Schürze, wie sie die Chinesen tragen. Die Frauen trugen feuerrote Hosen. Befondere Aufmerksamkeit erregte ein kleines Canoe in Form einer Waibe, das mit dünnen Stäben besetzt war. In dieser lapppländischen Wiege, die von der Mutter an einem Bande aus dem Rücken getragen ward, saß ein nur wenige Wochen altes Baby, das in dicke Decken eingepackt war und schier erstickte in seinem Käfig. Ein Mädchen und drei Knaben waren nach von der Partie. Einige der Männer hatten trotz der Hitze, jedenfalls aus alter Gewohnheit, ihre hohen Rentkühlerpelze angethan, und Männer wie Frauen hatten lange Messer im Gürtel.

Die Lappländer sind aus dem Wege nach Fort Clarence, Alaska, und stehen im Dienste der Bundesregierung, die sie angesehener hat, um im hohen Norden der Rentkühler und um die Gefrierstationen abzufragen. Die finnbischen Beamten des Konstruktionsbureaus konnten daher nicht einschreiten, da es Oufel Sam zum Unterrichte von anderen Menschenkindern erlaubt ist, Leute zu irgend einem Zwecke zu importieren. Einwanderungs-Kommissär Dr. Jenner ließ die Lappländer in malerischer Gruppierung photographiren, um das Bild seinem Racitäten-Kabinett einzubereiten. Der seltsamen Einwanderer nahm sich ein hier anwesender junger Pappe, William Reimann, der Sohn des 66 Jahre alten Sammel-Reimann, des ältesten Mitgliedes der Gesellschaft, an. Derselbe ist schon drei Jahren

hier eingeplant und hat sich bereits, sogar in der Tracht, völlig americanisirt. Die Lappländer begeben sich von hier nach Hudson, wo sie einige Tage verbleiben, und dann nach San Francisco zu reisen, von wo sie mit einem Joliffutter nach Alaska geschickt werden. — Die Bundesregierung hat schon seit einigen Jahren eine Reihe von Reconniteren dorthin bringen lassen, und man beabsichtigt, nach einige hundert Stüd in Sibirien anzupflanzen, die zum Theil zum Postdienste verwandt werden sollen. Den letzten Emigranten ist von der Bundesregierung ein monatlicher Sold von 100 Kronen abgebilligt worden.

Sum
New York Leit.
May 13, 1894

SIXTEEN GUILILESS LAPPS.

N. Y. Sun, May 13, 94.
BROUGHT OVER TO TEACH THE ART
OF HANDLING REINDEER.

The Government Will Send Them to Alaska,
Where They Have Imported Reindeer,
but Don't Know How to Use Them.

A party of sixteen contract laborers arrived yesterday on the steamship Island of the Thinsvalla line. Although they are known to have come here under contract the Government will not interfere with them, because the Government itself made the contract with them. They are from Lapland, and are past masters in the art of breaking, training, handling, and driving reindeer. Their business here is to teach the natives of Alaska how to manage reindeer, of which about seventy-five have been brought from eastern Siberia to Port Clarence.

Since the importation of the reindeer the Alaskans have been experimenting with them, and the death rate in Port Clarence has gone up several per cent. As the reindeer bid fair to become the ruling race in Alaska, it was decided that something must be done to subdue them. The Lapps have the reputation of knowing all there is to be known about these animals, so Mr. William A. Kjellman was sent by the United States Bureau of Education to Lapland to round up a number of the natives and bring them here. He went four months ago, and after 500 miles of travel in sledges, in the course of which he learned a good deal about reindeer, their habits, peculiarities, and shortcomings, he got his Lapps, but not without difficulty.

Mr. Kjellman says the Lapps are a hospitable people. Everywhere he went they received him with open arms, and bid him to feasts of black bread and goose grease. Mr. Kjellman had never regarded goose grease in any other light than as a useful material to rub on the chest in case of severe colds; but he learned that it had other uses. Nevertheless, he still believes that its curative qualifications are superior to its edible properties. After having eaten their goose greased bread and slept in their hovels, which he preferred to the open air, although the Lapps themselves sleep out of doors except in the coldest weather, the explorer proposed to his hosts that they come back with him. They asked for specifications.

"One hundred kroner a month and expenses," said Mr. Kjellman. One hundred kroner is \$27.50 in our money. The Laplanders opened their eyes and intimated that their guest was a millionaire and owned herds of reindeer that covered the earth for the space of a province. They reckon wealth in Lapland by reindeer. From twenty to one hundred reindeer will buy a wife. Mr. Kjellman's hosts opined that Mr. Kjellman probably possessed a large assortment of wives. After explaining that he owned no reindeer, and wives weren't reckoned as personal property in America, and furthermore that it was the United States Government that was paying the bill in the end, they gave a glowing description of the trip to this country.

"You will go in a boat bigger than one hundred houses," he said, "and come to a great city, with ten times more people than all Lapland. Then you will get in a huge carriage on a track and go thousands of miles across the country at a speed twice as fast as your swiftest reindeer, and then another boat will take you far north to another country like your own."

The Lapps are a frank, outspoken people. They listened courteously to their guest, then they consulted among themselves, after which

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 31, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 29th received, and in answer beg to say, that I wrote to a friend in Norway about a book or pamphlet, as desired: I think, however, it would be easier to get such book from England, as probably some English tourist or other has written about the Laplanders, who always have been an object of great interest to tourists traveling in Norway.

The acclimatization of reindeer in Alaska would most certainly considerably increase the revenues from this province, as soon as some thousand deer could be yearly slaughtered and the hides and meat brought into the market. I believe I have written to you hereabout on a previous occasion; the tanned skins (soft and with a beautiful yellow color) would no doubt find a ready sale; in Sweden they are paid with seven to ten kr. (\$2 to \$2.75) and used for military pantaloons, gloves, bed-pillows, etc., and the hair, owing to its great buoyant quality, is much used for life-saving material. Russia sends frozen reindeer meat by carloads to Germany.

If I had capital, and if the climate in Alaska were not too severe, I would like very much to start such trade, in which I have some experience.

There is also another animal which would suit admirably for Alaska—the so-called "Thibetian ox," "yak," also "grunting ox" (probably while grunting as a hog). The animal has feet as a goat, well fitted for climbing rocks and stones; the cow gives an excellent milk which gives an excellent butter (the reindeer has not this merit); is used in Thibet also very much for transporting purposes. This ox, which is to the natives in Thibet what the reindeer is to Laplanders, is admirably qualified to sustain cold, seems even to love the cold, and to thrive best in cold and rough weather; it loves to throw itself in frozen lakes and rivers, to lie in snow and shady places, is always lying in the open air, has to seek its food for itself, only the herders have to take care to bring it down in the winter in the lower regions where the snow melts and the food is accessible.

In Thibet these animals are completely left to themselves; if taken some care of they might multiply quicker and be much improved. They are seen in the zoological gardens in Europe, probably also in this country; might be shipped from Bombay or Calcutta, I presume. This animal might become by and by as abundant in Alaska as formerly were the buffalo on the Western prairies, and make Alaska a visiting place for sportsmen.

With my compliments for the new year, I remain, dear sir, yours, respectfully,
N. WIDTH.

REV. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—As a proof of what man can do with a good will and good sense, even in the cold, inhospitable region, I wish to mention that in a place in Sweden, under 67° north latitude, where rich iron ores have been found and bought by an English company, a Swedish colonel and engineer in 1890 planted a grand park and garden, where all kinds of vegetables are growing, even rhubarb, asparagus, cauliflower, raspberries, straw berries, currants, large pine and birch trees. The park has an area of 2,800 to 3,000 square feet.

APPENDIX N.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, January 20, 1891.

Resolved, That our delegation in Congress be requested to urge the passage of the joint resolution introduced December 19, 1890 (H. Res. 258), extending to Alaska the benefit of laws encouraging instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Adopted unanimously by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco this 20th day of January, A. D. 1891.

Attest:

[SEAL]

THOS. J. HAYNES,
Secretary.

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON

(Organized under the laws of the State of Virginia.)

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1894.

HARD TIMES IN ALASKA.
March 14 — 1894.

MINOR W. BRUCE ON ESQUIMAUX AND REINDEER.

"FOR the first time in history a number of Esquimaux have visited the Capital, traveling seven thousand miles to plead with Congress for the means of subsistence. Your enterprise, Mr. Bruce, has done more to interest people in the most intelligent of native races than all the reports that, so far, have been made. Your object lesson of men, women and children, bright, healthy, amiable and ready to work, has had its effect on all who have met your wards, from the lady of the White House to the bell boys of the Shoreham. How long have you been personally acquainted with 'our arctic province' as clever Mr. Elliot calls what was Russian America until twenty-six years ago?"

"My first visit to Alaska was made in 1869, at the

herd; otherwise, I would have opened the doors and let the natives in.

"A few years ago the wild caribou ranged through this region; but since the whalers came, they have killed off the deer without regard to age or sex, until last year the natives saw only two deer, and perhaps only twenty or thirty were in that entire country. Their waterproof garment is made from the intestines of the seal and sewed with sinew from the deer. Those people do not use thread, and would not use it if they had it. This garment is a wonderful piece of work, and very useful. I have never seen better seamstresses than these Esquimaux women. When I left the North, I promised them that I would take them to see the President. The older boy suggested that he wanted to make a gift to the President, and I finally told him to carve the largest pipe that he could make. This pipe is made from the large tusk of the walrus. The walrus plays an important part in the manufacture of canoes. One walrus yields only from ten to twelve pounds of ivory, and the carcass is left to rot.

"Here is a little pair of shoes made from a blanket of mine. The women have drawn out the threads and sewn it. The back part is stitched with the thread I have described. The boy carved the President's pipe with the broken blade of an old penknife. In Chicago I took him into the establishment of an engraver who taught him to engrave with civilized tools. He started the pupil in, and the boy endeavored to make a facsimile of his pipe on a small scale. Here is the small pipe, and you can see that the figures are on a uniformly smaller scale. He has the very same figures on this that are on the other, this being a counterpart of the original. He did that carving in four days. The engraver published in one of the Chicago papers that the boy had developed greater skill than any young man he had undertaken to teach the art of engraving. The boy did this on his own account without a pattern. You will notice that on the top is carved the walrus and the seal, a deer and a rabbit."

"What is the transportation of that part of Alaska?"

"At present it is done by dogs. I have five or six of these dogs which I brought from Port Clarence. I have in New York one of a shipment of fourteen reindeer from Siberia. All but nine of them died, as they were three and a half months in a little schooner. The sled reindeer are always geldings. When I left we had but seven of our reindeer yet alive. The food gave out, and they had to feed them on cabbage and bread. I brought five of the deer and two sleds with me. When I got to St. Louis, one of the deer died. One has pulled through, and is now pretty fat. He has no horns, as they were knocked off in traveling; but on the first of June his horns will come out anew. They shed their horns every spring."

"What is the average rate of speed made by a reindeer in traveling?"

"It depends upon the condition of the roads. For a little while after you get started they seem to go about a mile a minute. They will first run at a breakneck speed. When they get quieted down, I think they make about six or seven miles an hour. The people from Labrador say they make thirty miles an hour, but I have not been able to concur in that opinion. The training and breaking of the reindeer is a very interesting and exciting process for those who love excitement. The sled has no tongue or shafts. It is six or eight inches wide, and there are two lines reaching to the head of each deer, while at the end there are loops which slip over the hand and catch around the wrist. The moment you let the deer loose he darts off at a breakneck speed, and every moment the sled strikes obstructions. Before you go very far you will be upset and strike the snow or ice. That has always been my experience. I have never attempted to drive one without being tumbled off in that fashion."

"What would be the objection to having tongues to the sleds?"

"None whatever; and I imagine that white men will improve the methods of driving them. We are not usually hurt when an accident happens, because the snow acts as a kind of cushion, and when you strike the snow it does not bruise you. If it did, I presume I would

not be here to-day. I have never been hurt."

"What is the nature of Alaskan education?"

"I have visited many of the schools, and I never saw a more earnest lot of workers in my life. I never saw such advancement as is made in the schools in that section. The pupils are naturally sprightly and take to learning quickly. I hope the Department will finally take means, or that Congress will take means, which will keep away white influences. To my mind, the only successful school in that country is down in Southeast Alaska, where Dr. Duncan has been teaching for thirty-three or thirty-four years. He has a village there which will compare with any village anywhere. He has every branch of industry, even photography, milling and can-

ning; and other work has been done. He has always kept the white people away, except in cases where they were stranded. Those natives have not intermarried with the whites, but have married among themselves. There is also another town in Alaska called Jackson, named after Dr. Jackson. The school at that place, I think, is next in efficiency to Mr. Duncan's, and compares favorably with schools in other localities.

"I should be sorry to see the influence of white men introduced among these people. It would be much better if the people from whaling places were kept altogether away. I think if the cutter *Bear* would look after the interests of these people in that respect, it would save many a heartache, and many a trouble which at present exists."

"Have these people a written language?"

"No; everything is taught them by word of mouth."

"Have they not a picture language? Do they not indicate their ideas by pictures?"

"Yes."

"What distance must these people go for supplies by reason of the destruction of the whale?"

"These people find fish all along the coast. Wherever the beach is shallow, they go out, cut through the ice and catch fish."

"Is an adequate supply thus obtained?"

"They have not an adequate supply, and I fear never will have again, until we carry out the reindeer scheme. In that way they can be provided with food. Unless that is done the natives will be exterminated; that is all there is about it. Of course, in that country the ground is frozen up. They go out on the ice, but they do not know what minute the ice will break and float off with them. I have known natives to go out to hunt for seal, going down three or four miles from shore without anything to eat, and running the risk of being carried out to sea. Last year three men were taken out on the ice and carried out into the sea, and had it not been that the wind shifted, they would never have been heard from. They came to my settlement after three or four days in this perilous situation. They were very weak and almost unable to walk. They have to take those risks."

"Where are the great fish lakes and rivers?"

"The great salmon country is at Karluk River on Kodiak Island. It is one of the most wonderful streams on the face of the earth. When I got there I thought a proper name for it would be the River of Life. There are four or five large canneries there in operation. They took several hundred thousand cases of fish last year."

"Those canneries are conducted by our people?"

"They are. In the entire country I think there are about thirty canneries. Notwithstanding the means adopted to fish in that country, there is plenty of fish, but they will not last long if the canneries continue. We are depriving these natives of the fish. I saw a salmon last summer that was nearly as long as I am tall. It was a beautiful bright red salmon. Of course, that kind is in limited quantities and is caught only at certain seasons."

"You want reindeer imported in large quantities from Siberia and ought to have them, Mr. Bruce. Seventeen thousand intelligent Esquimaux, the largest race population in Alaska, ought to be saved and must be saved."

"Thanks for your interest. The editor of the WASHINGTON is gratefully remembered by thoughtful residents of far-away Alaska."

instance of a number of newspapers, principally the Omaha Bee. I was sent there to investigate and form my own conclusions in regard to a report made by ex-Governor Swineford of Alaska, touching the capabilities of the country from an agricultural standpoint. Another question which I was instructed to look into was the work of the missionaries, which had been seriously attacked. During that season I visited most of the southern portion of Alaska, Southeast Alaska, and the lower portion to Mt. St. Elias. I traveled three months by canoe, visiting the coast. Whenever I saw a low spot, I went ashore and investigated. I found very many nice little tracts all over the country where vegetation was abundant and the undergrowth as thick as in a tropical climate. The timber stood high, was thick and of a handsome growth, consisting principally of the fir tree. I wrote letters to the papers which fully substantiated ex-Governor Swineford's position on that matter. The following summer I spent five and a half months in the country continuing my researches, though previous experience had demonstrated the correctness of my former conclusions."

"What was this experience?"

"About 1871 I went into Nebraska with a colony to the section known as the Great American Desert. The country appeared to have an alkali appearance with white ground, and it was generally supposed that it would not produce crops. Nebraskans will tell you that Knox County has proved to be the garden spot of the State. The mercury in Southeastern Alaska seldom goes below zero. It struck me that where grass grew so abundantly, certain kinds of root crops could be raised. All through that country I saw that the natives raised potatoes and other vegetables. Some of these I found were very fine. The following season I went West and discovered that the half-breeds raised the smaller vegetables and that they were excellent in taste. The interior of Alaska I have never visited, but I have seen people from the interior, where the mercury reaches seventy degrees below zero, and they tell me that they raise certain crops successfully."

"What will the interior best produce?"

"All through that interior region, and around Mt. St. Elias, there are splendid minerals; every mineral known anywhere in the world is found in Alaska. Recently there have been discovered wonderful placer diggings. Gold has been found in the interior, but the expense of getting there is very great. All supplies must be packed over mountain ranges thirty miles across. This expense makes it necessary to strike for a yield of ten or twelve dollars a day in order to make a success. I believe that the time is coming when the Government will take charge of all that country and construct a range into it for a distance of about thirty miles, so that people can go there, and get supplies in, at a moderate rate."

"One question I think ought not to be lost sight of, and that is that in Alaska, where the seasons are short, during the summer the sun shines almost all the time. I spent last winter at the Port Clarence reindeer station, and the sun shone constantly for twenty days, barely dipping the horizon."

"The sun not out of sight for twenty days?"

"It was barely out of sight. Immediately behind Port Clarence there is a range of mountains, and if it were not for those mountains we could have seen the sun constantly. At Cape Prince of Wales the sun shines for a longer time. It is the land of the midnight sun; and I wish that you could experience the beautiful scene, when it does not rain. At Point Barrow, six hundred miles north, where the rescue station is located, the sun shines for two months constantly, during the summer. When the days shorten, they do so very rapidly. It is reasonable to suppose that where the sun shines so constantly, vegetables will gain faster than they do in this country, where we have long, cool nights."

"All through this section I found as many as a dozen different varieties of grass. I found a soft, delicate, beautiful grass, resembling timothy or blue grass. I saw also beautiful flowers and many different kinds of vegetation. These plants grow by magic there, through this short summer with the long days."

"What has been your experience among the Esquimaux during the winter months?"

"For five and a half months last winter I think there were only two days during that time when ice or snow was known to thaw a particle. It was freezing all the rest of the time, with the thermometer down to 48° below zero on the coast. I have seen those people endeavoring to subsist on what few seals and small fish they were able to catch. I never saw a people so hard pushed for food as these Esquimaux were last winter. It was really pitiful. They were aware that within their view the reindeer were quietly feeding, and yet one hundred people out of the five hundred were in a starving condition during the time. These people knew they could destroy the reindeer herd; yet, although they were actually starving, we never lost a deer, and never noticed the slightest depredations upon our supplies. The Esquimaux are well disposed and have treated us with the utmost kindness all the time. During that five and a half months this harbor was the rendezvous of the whaling fleet. They would come in there for protection, and when the ice broke, would go further north. During that time these natives would go out on the ice and break little holes in it. They would cover themselves with clothing, and would cut a hole in the ice perhaps one and a half feet in diameter—and you must remember that there the ice is about four feet four inches thick. After they cut the hole in the ice with an ivory-pointed spear, they would lie down at the edge, pull their hoods over their heads, and after inserting the ivory spear into the ice, wait an opportunity to spear fish. I have seen them there for hours watching to spear a few fish and draw them to the surface. They sometimes get a stray seal but it is very seldom."

"Do your wards speak English?"

"No. I do not want them to speak English; my reason is that I find the natives who speak English go among white people and talk with them and get bad ideas into their heads."

"Do they understand anything about what you are saying?"

"One little boy has been taught to say, 'How do you do?' and 'Good bye.' Aside from that, they do not understand a word. I told them we were coming here to ask that the Department be given money to expend in the purchase of reindeer for them. One of my men is an Arctic herder, one of the four at the village where I was last winter. He is twenty-one or twenty-two years old. When I first asked his age, he studied a moment soberly and candidly, and then repeated in his own language something equivalent to five times twenty, meaning that he was one hundred years old. These people keep track of their children until they are five or six years old, but after that they have not the slightest idea of time. He was candid in that expression. When I repeat this to him in his own language he understands it. Whatever happens in a village travels all over the country very quickly. During the winter some natives from St. Michael's visited us to see our reindeer herd. I need hardly say that I took great pleasure in showing it to them."

"American whalers have driven the whales out of that country. Not over five or six years ago these people could go out in their oniaks, or small boats made of driftwood—the only thing they have to make them of. These boats measure thirty to forty feet long, having a carrying capacity of two to four tons each. They used to be able to go out while the whales were running and get enough for their own use; but within the past five or six years the whales have been driven off until there was only one caught in this region last year. At Cape Prince of Wales last year a whale floated in. Whales frequently are harpooned and get away, and then die in the water and drift ashore. A carcass was landed here, and within two days there were over a thousand natives who came from every section. When they got through there was not a particle of whale meat left. They would take the flesh away and bury it for food. The missionaries told me that the stench was so great from that whale that they could not stand it. That shows the state of the destitution. The only thing that kept me from opening the storehouse to these people last year and letting them in to eat as much as they could, was that I knew the Department was looking to me for the safety of that

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1894.

MORE ABOUT ALASKA.

THE COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE REINDEER.

"AS United States Commissioner of Education for Alaska, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, you are just the person to supplement the story told last week by Mr. Bruce. It is possible that continual reference to our Arctic possessions may at last produce some effect on the public, and eventually on Congress. Who were the first settlers in Alaska?"

"Fur traders. They went there to establish trading posts, and gave no thought to the agricultural or other resources of that country. At the missionary stations of Southeast Alaska beets and peas are raised, and as fine celery as I have ever eaten. There are a great many wild fruits, such as raspberries, whortleberries, salmonberries, currants, cranberries and crab-apples. I think that an agricultural station up there would give an impetus to scientific investigation. We could then find out what could be raised, and under what circumstances the largest crops could be produced. The different traders, teachers, missionaries and the native population who through the schools are being civilized, would contribute greatly to the advancement of that country through such means. If, for instance, apples did well, everybody would set out apple trees. Pears could be cultivated, and I believe good ones, and people would go to the expense of sending for trees and planting them.

"Alaska has several climates. The Aleutian Islands have a climate as mild as that of the city of Washington, or the northern part of the State of Virginia. The Russians kept records at Sitka for fifty or sixty years, which have been tabulated and published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey; so that we are in possession of data as to the climate of Alaska. This mild climate is due to the Japan Current, which warms the water. After getting beyond the coast range of mountains a severe climate sets in. Through the entire southern section of Alaska there is no question that certain cereals, fruits and vegetables can be raised."

"What is the extent of mild territory?"

"The coast is mountainous, but between the mountains are valleys of greater or less extent. It has been estimated that if these valleys were thrown together they would make a territory nearly as large as the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. That gives you an idea of the probable agricultural section of Alaska."

"What are the warmest sections for agriculture?"

"Kodiak Island, Cook's Inlet and Keeni Peninsula. They have more sunshine than any other part of the Territory. The trouble in Southeast Alaska is that there is constant rain. It rains nearly the whole year round. On Keeni Peninsula and on Kodiak Island there are Russians and half breeds, who have large patches of potatoes on Cook's Inlet; they also raise cattle, and make butter enough to supply that section of country. In that mild belt we have some farming land, but of course nothing like the amount in the Ohio or the Mississippi Valleys. There is also a large grazing interest."

"What about live stock?"

"At Juneau there is a herd of cattle and sheep. On Kodiak Island there is a herd of cattle, and along Keeni Peninsula and in Oonahaska there are two very good sized herds of cattle; so that there is a possibility of pretty fair agricultural herds. In the central northern portion of Alaska, the ground is covered with what is called thunda, a species of moss which preserves ice as well as tanbark would. That moss prevents the soil

from thawing, so that the ground is frozen all the time. There abound great placer gold mines, which have attracted three hundred American miners who can only work two months in the summer. Often they cut wood and burn it in order to thaw out the ground before they can dig and cut the gravel from which they procure the gold dust. Yet with this frozen subsoil, one of the traders at the international boundary line raised forty acres of turnips and rutabagas. In a dry season he turned under the moss on his land, and brought to that country a young moose which he trained to the plow, and plowed forty acres. There is not a cow or a horse anywhere in this central portion of Alaska, so he utilized the moose, and said he got a good crop, although eighteen inches under the surface it was frozen down to an unknown depth. Lieutenant Ray in 1880 was at the station of Point Barrow, and the Government sent him word to ascertain the depth to which the frost extended. He undertook the work, and ran down a shaft to the depth of thirty-nine and one-half feet, but still the ground was frozen and he gave it up. This shaft has been utilized as a place of storage for the game which is kept there during the season. It is put in and remains frozen until taken out."

"Are there domestic animals in Central and Northern Alaska?"

"Very few. While hogs and sheep do well in Southern Alaska, they cannot be kept in Northern Alaska, because of the difficulty in putting up grass for nine or ten months of winter. Animals would be in danger of being frozen to death, because the thermometer falls as low as fifty-nine degrees below zero; you cannot raise cattle, horses or sheep in this section."

"Is that the reason you want reindeer?"

"Yes. In Siberia there are hundreds of thousands of head of domestic reindeer, the same as in Lapland. The natives own herds of from one hundred to ten thousand head, very much as cattle are owned on the plains of Texas, or sheep in Mexico. Like sheep, they are guarded day and night. Herders are with the reindeer constantly. The reindeer furnishes the natives' families with everything they need. It has been said that if they were cut off entirely from every other source of supply, they would be perfectly comfortable with the reindeer, according to their ideas of comfort. The skins of the reindeer furnish the entire clothing of the family. The sinews make the thread. The garments are sewn with reindeer sinew. The flesh of the animal furnishes food, and the natives drink the milk. The horns make household utensils, and the bones soaked in oil are burned for fuel."

"How extensive is the timber region?"

"It extends from Kodiak Island to Cook's Inlet. From that point there is no timber. On the Aleutian Islands there are no trees. You might travel for five thousand miles along this coast and you would not see a single tree."

"How much coal has been discovered?"

"Coal mines are being worked by San Francisco capitalists in Cook's Inlet. There are coal mines on the shores of the Arctic Ocean where the American sealers and whalers can help themselves. One is upon an immense bluff on the seashore, and when the weather thaws this coal slacks off and drops on the beach. All the whalers have to do is to put it into sacks. It is a lignite, or soft coal. There is a river on the south which has large coal mines, but it is perhaps one hundred miles back from the coast. There are coal mines all through that country."

"In 1890, when the Government sent me to establish

schools in Alaska, I found that the population was in a starving condition in this section of the country. Formerly the waters were filled with the walrus and the seal, and they made three-fourths of the entire living of the population. Fifty years ago the people through this section had plenty to eat. American whalers have gone there and driven the whales away. One captain told me that formerly he could drop anchor in the Arctic and never lift it the entire summer until he wanted to return with his catch of whales. Whalers now must go to Herschel Island to get whales. Every season I get accounts of this or that family starving to death. Starvation is more and more imminent every year. When the ques-

tion came up as to what to do with these people, it was first thought that Congress would be asked for an appropriation to feed the Esquimaux. That was the proceeding with the Indians of the central portion of the United States. The result was that feeding pauperized them, and caused them to be killed off. If that were to be done, we might as well let them starve to death at once. The suggestion was then made that instead of providing them with food and thus pauperizing them, why not help them to bring over reindeer from Siberia and make them self-sustaining? That would not only save their lives but perpetuate the race.

"We have an area there which will sustain two million reindeer. It is worthless for commercial purposes. In Lapland, Finland and Russia there are four hundred thousand head of reindeer. That number of reindeer sustains twenty-six thousand people in comfort, besides yielding a revenue to the government of four hundred thousand dollars annually. The Norwegian and Swedish Governments tax reindeer one dollar per head. We have space for enough reindeer to sustain one hundred thousand people in comfort. We have now a scattered population of only about fifteen thousand of these people in the villages along the coast. If we introduce the reindeer, it will afford them food for the present and the future.

"In 1892 one hundred and seventy-two reindeer were landed from Port Clarence. This strait is only forty miles across. There are two islands, one belonging to Russia, and the other belonging to the United States; so that the citizens of Russia and the citizens of the United States are only about two and a half miles apart. That is coming pretty close to the Russian Empire.

"Last summer eighty-eight fawns were born, and seventy-nine of them lived. This last year one hundred and twenty-seven additional reindeer were purchased and added to the herd. The latest account was that they had three hundred and forty-five reindeer in the herd. This coming summer it is proposed to locate three new herds of one hundred each at different places in Alaska, and a fourth on St. Lawrence Island. We have demonstrated that reindeer can be bought cheaply, and can be transported with ease. They do better in Alaska than they do in Russia, because the grass has been cropped there so many generations that it is short; but in Alaska the moss is thick and rank, so that the reindeer are thriving better in Alaska than in Russia."

"Are there not wild reindeer in that country?"

"Yes, they are the same animal, only they are changed by domestication. The caribou, or wild reindeer, existed formerly in the whole country. The introduction of breech-loading firearms turned the attention of hunters and trappers to the reindeer, so that they have been largely killed off. On the peninsula an old native told me that when he was a child they were quite numerous; but there are none seen now. They have been killed or driven back.

"Here are fifteen thousand people who have been robbed by the white man. We cannot stock the sea with whales, but we can give them a new food. This frozen country is utterly worthless, except as ranges for reindeer. If that country were stocked with reindeer, we would soon be able to sell hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of venison to San Francisco, and to Washington and other Eastern cities.

"Out of the four hundred thousand in Lapland, there are sent to the markets of Europe twenty-two thousand carcasses of reindeer, ham and smoked tongue. The hides are valuable. The bookbinders in Leipzig, Germany, are using reindeer leather. Paris is buying reindeer leather largely from Lapland, and the present fad among fashionable young men is the deerskin glove, which is made from the hide of the Lapland deer. We can make this country worth millions of dollars to the United States by introducing the reindeer.

"A San Francisco paper said a while ago that the day is coming when the reindeer will be more valuable commercially to the United States than the seal islands. We simply ask that the enactment of the Hatch Experimental Station bill be extended to Alaska. Every other section of the United States has the benefit of it and we want to be put on an equality with Utah, Arizona and the rest of the Union."

"What is the average value of these reindeer?"

"About five dollars in barter. One hundred dollars in gold would not buy a reindeer in Siberia, and yet five dollars' worth of calico or tobacco would. In that country they know nothing about money. It costs ten or twelve dollars to bring a head over, which represents simply the amount of coal consumed by the Government vessel in transportation."

"What education do the Esquimaux receive?"

"In 1890 and 1891 the Government put a school at Bering's Strait, where there was a population of less than six hundred Esquimaux. They had such a bad reputation among the whalers that no whaler has dropped anchor anywhere near them for a long time. One whaler went in there some sixteen years ago, began to trade and swindle natives, selling them whisky, whereupon the natives rebelled and came very near capturing the schooner. In that country lumber is scarce; and when we built a small schoolroom we thought that if we got fifty natives it would be a great success. When I went back the year after establishing the school, I was anxious to know the result. In that country they have only one communication a year with the world. There is only one mail a year. When I went back I asked how many they had in the school, and they told me three hundred and forty-six. The average daily attendance for the nine months was one hundred and four out of a population of less than six hundred people. Some people told me to wait, as it was a new thing and the second year there would not be so many. I found the second year that there had been an average daily attendance of one hundred and six, and last year they had one hundred and forty-six. The first year the teacher, of course, could not understand a word they said, nor could they understand a word he said. You can, therefore, understand the disadvantage under which the teacher was working. He had to gain a little knowledge of their language, and they gained a little knowledge of his. All the teaching is done in English. The Government has insisted that the entire population shall be made English-speaking. At the end of the first year, the boys had progressed so far that they were able to speak enough English to do business. They would take fox skins and wolverine and beaver skins down to the traders and ask the traders how much they would give by weight or measure in tobacco, lead, calico, powder, or anything of that sort. The boy could ask the captain how much he would give for a bunch of fox skins, and the captain would answer so many yards of calico, or so many pounds of powder, or lead, and they understood each other.

"These people are very intelligent. They are far above the average North American Indian. The first year the teacher told them at Cape Prince of Wales that the Government was going to introduce the reindeer, and they showed so much anxiety about it that three of them formed a partnership and agreed that one should go over to Siberia in a canoe late in the fall, and the others would take care of his family while he was gone. He was to go over and get caught in the ice late in the season so that he would have an excuse to spend the winter with a herd of reindeer to learn to manage them, in order that he might come back and take care of one on this side. On another occasion I knew that one of those natives had some whalebone, and he said to the captain of a vessel, 'If you will buy me twenty head of reindeer, I will give you this bone.' The Siberians bring over garments and trade them for whalebone, furs and oil. In that way the traffic in reindeer skins has been going on for a good many generations. These people appreciate the effort of the Government for them in this respect."



Specimen illustration from

CHAILLU'S LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

THE MORAVIAN.

BETHLEHEM, PA., MAY 2, 1894.

From Page 56

DOMESTICATED REINDEER IN ALASKA.—

On April 26 five families of Laplanders, seventeen persons in all, were to sail from Christiania for New York, in charge of a Mr. W. A. Kjellman, of Madison, Wis., with a view to service in connection with the introduction of the domesticated reindeer into Alaska—the well-known project in charge of the Bureau of Education at Washington. If all has gone well at Port Clarence last Winter, and the herd there has increased in proportion to the previous experience, there must be about 500 head now at that central station. It is designed to separate them into herds of 100, which are to be distributed to points like Cape Prince of Wales, Golovin Bay and St. Lawrence Island, and placed in charge of these experienced herders from Lapland. The coming of these men and women therefore marks a decided advance in the wise plans of the Bureau, and we may venture to hope that the time is not far distant when these useful animals will be generally distributed throughout arctic and sub-arctic Alaska.

The Land of the Midnight Sun. Summer and Winter Journeys

and train reindeer. This is a vivid reminder of the vast extent and range of Uncle Sam's dominions—that there is a territory where the hardy reindeer will prove of service to man, and perhaps materially assist in developing the resources of the country. The reindeer were brought from Siberia, across Behring Sea. The men who are to care for them have come from near the North Cape, across the Arctic. Thus the two have travelled nearly around the globe, to meet in our Arctic province.

LAPLANDERS FOR ALASKA.

New York Tribune
A COMPANY OF NORTHERNERS ON THEIR

May 13, WAY, 1894

FIVE FAMILIES ENGAGED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR POSTAL AND COURIER SERVICE—
TO TEACH THE ALASKANS HOW TO
USE THE REINDEER.

Every properly constituted person, at least if he be of New-England origin, has studied "Warren's Common School Geography"; and, as in his life the days grow longer and the years grow shorter, he has remembered the picture of the reindeer driven by a Laplander in a sled, illustrating the descriptive portion of the text devoted to Lapland.

Those who were at the Barge Office yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock saw coming in the gates through which the ceaseless stream of immigration flows upon these shores veritable Laplanders and veritable reindeer drivers. In fact, the flower of Lapland reindeer trainers and drivers were there, picturesque in costume—some clothed in deer-skins, some in gaudily braided, thickly quilted garments; all fair of complexion, stolid of look and hard of muscle.

There were five families of them, sixteen souls in all, on their way from Lapland to Alaska. The postal and the courier service which the Government of the United States desires to establish in its great purchased territory of Alaska cannot now be carried on except by means of teams of Esquimaux dogs in winter time, when the tundra-lands are frozen over. The Government has long seen the importance, from a military and strategic point of view, of a method of communication and rapid transportation between the Pacific Coast and the frontiers of Canada. It is also a fact that the native inhabitants of Alaska, the pseudo-Esquimaux who inhabit those barren tracts which lie in the vast stretches of Alaska's interior, are hardly up to the standard of American citizenship. It is doubtful if the chief of a native village would be able, unless he had had at least three years' schooling in New-

From Page 56

Christian

It is an interesting Sea police—that the that the Government sending food to the duced, as they pe domesticating these correspondent Dr. S. eral Agent for Educ on the Eastern coast, cloth, and tobacco, attracted the attention. With this he also two Siberian he the people of the A them both with food supply is particularly seal by whites has ctries of Alaska have which was formerly It is interesting, th comfort and wealth

May 13, 1894

Although there is a strong feeling in this country against the importation of "contract laborers," there will probably be no objection to the incoming of a party brought hither yesterday by the United States Government itself. There are sixteen of them, and they are Laplanders, from Northern Norway, and bound for Alaska. In appearance they are strikingly picturesque and outlandish—not in an offensive sense—and their errand is not less strange to the average American, for they are to breed

The oldest number addressed the guest. The head of the Lapps was that while the for signer was an honored guest and beautiful to look upon, yet undoubtedly he was a liar of remarkable attainments. They were Christians, they added, and took no stock in fairy tales. They assented on a wild story right here in Lapland. When Mr. Kjellmann perceived that his steamship and railroad prospects was a little too much for his guleless friends. After that, in endeavoring to get immigrants he expressed details. After much trouble he got together sixteen Lapps and took them to Christiansburg, where they embarked for this country. There were eleven dogs with them, one of which died of seasickness on the passage. The party consists of five families and two single men. There are four children, the youngest of whom is three months old. The head of the party is 67 years old. Mr. A. E. Johnson of the Thingvalia line was at the dock yesterday to meet them, and with him were several newspaper men. The Lapps formed a queer group as they stood on the deck. They are rather small in stature, but broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and very muscular and agile. They are fair-haired and blue-eyed, and their faces are wrinkled and worn from exposure to the weather.

To judge from their dress they must have expected to go sleigh riding on their arrival. The women were attired in bright and blue blanket garments; while the men wore reindeer and wolf skins of great thickness, and very uncomfortably warm the whole party looked. Each carried a big knife and a small bag containing provisions. These consist of black bear, goose fat, and an occasional dried herring for special occasions. They do not cook their food. Throughout the passage they were very quiet, and when they awoke, one of them was seasick, and for time not spent in sleep was taken up in examining the ship, which was a never-ceasing source of wonder. When they arrived at the dock they carefully considered the crowd awaiting the ship. Then they sat down on the deck, and ate their food, but not bread, spread it with goose grease, and had breakfast then and there.

Just as they finished one of the young ones arose, and in high excitement pointed to something on the pier. The others all jumped up, looked, gesticulated, discussed, and chattered with great interest. All there was at the place indicated was a dry horse waiting for a truck to be loaded. It was afterward learned that this was the subject of their discussion and amazement. The Lapps finally decided that it was a harmless reindeer of great size, ungainly in appearance, but probably the best the country could afford.

At 11 o'clock they went to Ellis Island, and at 12 o'clock last night the party, accompanied by the ten dogs which will be used as sled dogs, took a West Shore train for Chicago. They will go to San Francisco, and from there to Alaska. Their contract is for three years, and it is thought that if they like Alaska and decide to remain there they will form the nucleus of a colony of Finns and Lapps. Meantime they will devote their attention to the reindeer.

Among the party are Isak I. Somley, his wife, Berrelains Somley, and some small Somleys; Peter Alaskian Nist, Frederick Larsen, a 14-year-old lad, who is the scholar of the party, speaking Finnish and Norwegian in addition to his own language; Aslak and Mathis A. Eira, and Mrs. Kieste Komi, with her infant, Karan Kom, whose age is in a portable cradle lined with furs. It is a very hot and stuffy-looking contrivance and is carried strapped on the mother's back as Indian women carry their papooses. Children make up the rest of the immigrant party.

Dec 24, 1894

News which is brought back by the Bering at Port Clarence are multiplying so rapidly in a few years be relieved from the necessity of it there. At Oonalaska they cannot be introduced falling down steep ravines. The plan of in Alaska originated with our old friend and action, formerly missionary, and now the Gen- that Territory. He bought sixteen reindeer eria, which he paid for in guns, ammunition, them to Amakuk and Oonalaska. His efforts ongress, and were supported by an appropria- to purchase 150 more reindeer, and to obtain the Port Clarence corral. The reindeer is to ons the most valuable of all animals, furnishing ansportation. To Alaska the question of food ant, as the pursuit of the whale, the walrus and ip rapid diminution, while the canning indus- y limited the supply of salmon for the natives. At. The caribou and deer are also diminishing. To learn that this new source of sustenance, successfully opened for the natives of Alaska.



LAP WOMAN AND CHILD.

York politics, to make a big chief like "Dick" Croker. As there is no probability of a native chief having these advantages, the future of the Alaskan natives seems dark and obscure. It is a bad time for big chiefs in New-York anyway—in fact, for big chiefs throughout the country.

Moved by all these impulses, the United States Government sent to Lapland William A. Kjellmann. He was sent by the Alaskan Department of the Board of Education, and he travelled 500 miles in



LAPLANDERS ENJOYING A SMOKE.

the other Midnight Sun, living with the natives and selecting from them the best for his purposes. He made a contract with these five families to go to Alaska for three years, and there introduce the reindeer. For these three years' service the heads of families will each get \$35 a year and their subsistence, so that if they go back to Lapland they will go back "bloated bondholders" and "lure-proud aristocrats" against whom the boreal Coxitees and silver Senators of the wild and icy Arctic Sea coast will probably arise with thunders of denunciation. These people have their passage guaranteed to and from Alaska, besides their pay and subsistence.

Some years ago the Government purchased a herd of seventy-five reindeer from Eastern Siberia. They are now in Alaska, but no one knows how to manage them. The Laplanders will show them how.

It is hoped that the Laplanders will be pleased with Alaska. All the grazing grounds of Lapland are occupied, and with their herds of reindeer the Laplanders roam from one grazing ground to another. In Alaska there are vast stretches of unoccupied territory will, it is thought, tempt the hardy Northerners, at least some of them, to take up their permanent abode there, and to bring over others of their countrymen, so that in time and not a very long time either, there may be in Alaska a large and flourishing colony of Laplanders.

The Laplanders are hearty and brave, good citizens and of considerable intelligence. An Alaska whose interior is peopled by Laplanders would indeed be a desirable territory. The Laplanders who arrived yesterday came on the Thingvalia Line steamer island from Christiansburg, Norway. A. E. Johnson, the agent of the line, took them in charge and forwarded them last night over the West Shore road on their way to California. At San Francisco they will take the first steamer up the coast to Port Clarence, in Alaska.

The oldest of the Laplanders is sixty-seven years old, though he looks but 40. He wears a heavy skirt of deerskin and dress reform trousers of dark blue. In his left hand he carried an ordinary gipsack, which seemed strangely out of keeping

with his Northern attire. He was probably proud of it when he first purchased it. He was probably proud, but he looked very much disgusted with it. He strolled along at the rear of the procession with the unconscious pride in his hands, forever getting it tangled up with his legs and tripping himself every time his once cherished piece of bric-a-brac threatened to trip him up.

The youngest of the crowd was a baby three months old, as hardy and bronzed a little imp as ever was seen on these shores. He was confined in an oyster basket, and was taken out, and cried and kicked most strenuously to be taken out. When finally he was released at No. 5 Broadway, where the oyster basket was taken, he squirmed off at everybody present in good purpletic style, and was evidently trying to say in Lapland baby talk that he wanted to suffer from a cold.

All the Laplanders seemed to suffer from the heat, and looked with curiosity but not with admiration at the green grass, the trees and flowers in the Bowling Green. It is to be seen that they all felt as a Northerner feels on the Bowdler "The Isle," a very good country for some people, pretty and all that; but what a place for civilized man to live in!

Their hearts were in the Arctic solitudes—the long, long nights, and the long, long days, the roaming, nomadic life which for what shall say how many thousand years?—this race have lived. They thought them all in Alaska, and the Aurora Borealis arching above the American flag will welcome them there.

LAPLANDERS UNDER CONTRACT.

New York Times

A Number Engaged to Instruct Alaskans

May 13 Arrive Yesterday. 1894

A number of Laplanders, who have been engaged by the United States Government to instruct Alaskans in the art of driving and herding reindeer, arrived here yesterday on board the Thingvalia Line steamship island. The party numbered eleven men in all, it comprised five families, two single men, and four children.

The Laplanders are plainly contract laborers, but, as they are under contract to the Government, there was no trouble on that score. They were all clad in their native costumes, and, of course, excited much comment when they were landed from the steamship. The men were clad in tightly-buttoned coats of reindeer hide, and had their feet encased in moccasins. Their woolen trousers fitted so tightly around the ankles that many wondered how the wearers managed to get into them. The caps were fashioned of a gaudy-hued material and shaped somewhat like a "mortar board." The women were costumed very much like the men.

Per Alasken Rist, sixty years old, is the eldest of the party. He is a typical Laplander in appearance. He looks as if he had just stepped from out of some pictorial geography. Like his companions, he is much smaller in stature than the average American. All have light blue eyes and high cheek bones. The women are not likely to take part in any beauty show. The youngest of the group was a child three months old.

William A. Kjellmann, Superintendent of the Government reindeer station at Port Clarence, Alaska, was in charge of the party. He said that the members of it were under a three years' contract. They were to receive 100 kronas (\$17.50) per month and board. Ten reindeer dogs had been embarked on the vessel, but one of these died during the voyage.

The party left for San Francisco last night. From that city they will embark for Port Clarence, Alaska. They will reach their destination about June 15.

SIXTEEN GULELESS LAPPS.

New York Sun

BROUGHT OVER TO TEACH THE ART

OF HANDLING REINDEER.

May 13, 1894

The Government Will Send Them to Alaska,

Where They Have Imported Reindeer,

But Don't Know How to Use Them.

A party of sixteen contract laborers arrived yesterday on the steamship island of the Thingvalia line. Although they are known to have come here under contract the Government will not interfere with them, because the Government itself made the contract with them. They are from Lapland, and are masters in the art of breaking, training, handling, and driving reindeer. The business here is to teach the natives of Alaska how to manage reindeer, of which about seventy-five have been brought from eastern Siberia to Port Clarence.

Since the importation of the reindeer the Alaskans have been experimenting with them, and the death rate in Port Clarence has gone up several per cent. As the reindeer bid fair to become the ruling race in Alaska, it was decided that something must be done to subdue them. The Lapps have the reputation

The leader of the party, whose Lapland name would look like a stickful of type on a pl, is called Fred Larsen for short. He was clad in reindeer skins and was evidently togged out as a lady-killer. Some one asked what he thought of the United States, and he immediately smiled



THE HON. HENRY M. TELLER.
Senator from Colorado.

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

DISTRICT OF ALASKA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Sitka, October 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report, in compliance with the act of Congress creating a civil government for the district of Alaska, approved May 17, 1884.

I was duly qualified as chief executive of the Territory of Alaska August 28, 1893. The brief period for which I have performed the duties of governor will necessarily limit my report to generalities, there not being sufficient time to collect accurate statistics of the diversified industries and products of the country. The civil officers, who were entrusted with the administration of both the civil and criminal law, have been vigilant and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the people are in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

Mining, fishing, and the taking of furs are the leading industries that furnish employment for a large majority of the people, both white and native.

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the general agent of education in Alaska, and who was the first Protestant missionary in Alaska, and by whose energy, fidelity, and good management both the mission and government schools were established and brought to their present state of usefulness and efficiency, is now engaged in the laudable work of importing domesticated reindeer into western Alaska from the tame herds of Siberia. For three years Dr. Jackson has made a voyage to Siberia each year with Capt. M. A. Healy on the revenue cutter *Bear*, without whose assistance nothing could have been done, and they returned each year with a number of domesticated reindeer which were landed at different points on the Alaskan coast. The animals suffered no damage by transportation and have wintered safely and have grown fat on the abundance of food found in that country suitable to their wants. It is claimed that the general introduction of this animal into that region will arrest the present starvation, and restock that vast country with a permanent food supply, and that by covering these great plains with herds of domesticated reindeer, it will be possible to support in comparative comfort a large population, and that a change from the condition of the hunter to that of the herder will be a long step upward in the scale of humanity and that it will hasten the elevation of the race from barbarism to civilization, and it is also claimed that the reindeer can be used as a means of transportation by which the interior of Alaska may be penetrated and explored. All of which claims I believe to be well founded.

For more than a hundred years after the discovery of western Alaska by Vitus Behring in 1742 that country supported a large population, and was swarming with sea otter and other fur-bearing animals, and was a mine of wealth to the Russians for more than a century, and of great commercial value and importance to all the civilized nations of the world.

Why not make an effort to reclaim this part of the country, and return it in part to its former commercial value and importance, when it can be done so cheaply, if taken in connection with our other important interests on the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George, which are in the immediate vicinity. The money to pay the expense of the first and second purchases of reindeer in Siberia was donated by philanthropic individuals. Congress on March 3, 1893, made an appropriation of \$6,000 for that purpose, which was made immediately available, and was put to immediate use.

This summer Dr. Jackson made one voyage with Capt. M. A. Healy on the U. S. revenue cutter *Bear*, and Capt. Healy made several additional voyages during the same season to Siberia and the ship was freighted each time with domesticated reindeer purchased in Siberia and landed in Alaska on the shore of the Behring Sea. This subject is worthy of the attention of Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES SHEAKLEY,
Governor of Alaska.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

In a way that threatened to cut his ears in two.

"Good, good," he said. "Three cigars and much wine—great country."

He was a smart chap, this young Lapp, and when the party got to the Hotel Danmark, at No. 34 Greenwich street, he stood in the doorway, still clad in deer skins, and winked much at the young women of New York who gathered in the street with obvious admiration.

The men in the party have been engaged by Government officials to start the Alaskan reindeer station, and they have brought with them all the necessary paraphernalia, except the sledges which they expect to make when they arrive there. They are paid \$400 a year and expenses, and are expected to instruct the Alaskan Indians in the mysteries of reindeer farming. They are in charge of William Kjestman and will leave for their future home in a day or two.

LAPLANDERS ARRIVE

San Francisco Chronicle

SIXTEEN OF THEM BOUND FOR

June 6 ALASKA. 1894

They Will Initiate the Esquimaux in the Handling of Reindeer.

The steamer Umattila arrived from Victoria and Puget sound ports yesterday afternoon. Among the passengers was a group of Laplanders, sixteen in number. They had been imported from the northern part of Norway by Uncle Sam in defiance of the contract laws and are bound for the Arctic ocean, where they are to train the Esquimaux in the handling of reindeer. From Tromsø they were taken to Christiania and from there to New York in the steamer Iceland. From New York they were transported to Seattle over the Great Northern, and were to have connected with the Walla Walla, which arrived here a few days ago. They were delayed by washouts, however, and the brig W. H. Myer has been kept back here in consequence. The brig will leave on Sunday next taking the crowd to Port Clarence. The Myer is the last of the whalers to go north, and she will meet McKenna's Norwegian steamer Fearless at Port Clarence.

The party of Laplanders consisted of sixteen in all, there being six women in the crowd and several paposes. It required a discriminating eye to distinguish the women from the men for nearly all were dressed alike. They are all fat and healthy looking, but were not over clean. Quite a curious crowd gathered on the Broadway dock, attracted by the strangers from the high latitudes, but the inspec-



FAMILY OF MOOSE.

tion was held from a distance. The favorite dish of the Laplanders is blubber, and coming down on the steamer they showed a marked preference for blubber over ice cream. On the dock the perfume coming from the strangers was suggestive of a tanyard.

The Sailors' Home had contracted with the Government to care for the party while it remained here and there were a number of gurneys to take the crowd to its moorings ashore. The Laplanders were piled into the vehicles like sardines, and all of them wanted to keep their heads out of the windows. The most interesting feature of the outfit were the dogs which accompanied the party. They were eight in number, most of them being black in color, and the rest spotted with white. They were all intelligent looking and apparently very gentle. They are used to herd the reindeer.

*Tribune
New York City
May 13, 1894.*

AN ESQUIMAU MAIDEN AT THE CAPITOL.

From the Washington Post.

One of the attractions at the Capitol yesterday was Riner, the Esquimau maiden, aged three years and a half. The little tot was dressed in white linen and except for her black hair and decided Mongolian cast of countenance, resembled other children of her age as closely as one egg resembles another. She was in charge of Mr. Miner W. Bruce, who introduced reindeer as a domestic animal in Alaska for the preservation of the natives, and who brought Riner and a party of Esquimaux to the United States last July. The little girl is unusually intelligent, speaks English to a very limited extent, but chats freely in her own native tongue with her guardian. She attracted quite a circle of friends in the House restaurant during her visit at the Capitol yesterday, and enjoyed her stay with perfectly childish glee. Mr. Bruce will soon return with the Esquimau delegation to Alaska, but little Riner will be placed in an educational institution probably in Washington, and will not again see her parents until she reaches the age of sixteen or seventeen.

*Morning Journal
New York City
May 14, 1894.*

The Laplanders who have just passed through here on their way to Alaska to teach the natives how to grow reindeer will probably find, if they get caught in a Western town, that we know how to grow fair cheaply and plenty of it.

UNCLE SAM'S LATEST.

Laplanders Imported to Look After the Alaska Reindeer.

The steamship Island, of the Thingvalla Line, yesterday brought a strange lot of passengers into this port.

Their headgear resembled the red hat of the cardinal, save that it contained many more colors. A skirt after the pattern of the plainsman, but made of blue cloth, with scarlet trimmings, fell gracefully to the knees, and trousers of baggy but picturesque cut completed the suit of the men. From the side of each, incased in a sheath of leather, hung a dangerous looking knife.

The women in place of a hat wore a scarf of bright red. Their dress was in all respects like that of the men, save that the skirt fell to the toes. It was made of a bright blue, but coarsely woven, cloth, and the trimming, of which there was considerable, was of a dazzling red.

They were Laplanders, and they had come all the way from the ice-bound, frost-bitten, cold and bleak mountainous country of Lapland. They were the finest specimens of their race, and were selected because of their ability to stand hardships—the hardships consisting mainly in having to travel through a warm country on their way to one where the temperature is about the same as in their own.

They are in the employ of the United States Government, and they are going to Alaska to teach the natives how to train and herd the reindeer about which the Alaskan doesn't know much. It is proposed to make practical use of the reindeer in that country.

A year ago the United States Government established at Port Clarence, Alaska, a reindeer station, placing the same in charge of William K. Kjelmann, a Norwegian of much experience. He secured deer from the Eastern Siberian coast, and then, on February 26, he sailed from New York for Lapland to get his help.

He had no trouble in coming to terms with them, since his offer of 100 Kroners per month, about \$750, was gladly accepted. The Government, too, is to furnish them with food. The question of shelter was not discussed, for the Laplander always sleeps in the open air.

Five families were engaged—sixteen people in all. Of this number seven are men, five are women and four are children. The oldest in the party is sixty-two years and the youngest an infant of three months. The latter was a chubby little fellow, with a charming disposition, for he permitted himself to be handled and hugged by strangers without the slightest protest. The party will go to Alaska by way of San Francisco.

*Press
New York City
May 13, 1894*

LAPLANDERS FOR ALASKA.

Under Contract to the Government to Care for Mail Reindeer.

The Thingvalla liner Island, which arrived yesterday, brought the first Laplanders who have ever set foot on American soil. They comprise five families. There are six men, five women and five children, whose ages are from 3 months to 10 years. They have been engaged by the Bureau of Education of the Alaskan Governmental Department, and their duties will be to take charge of the herd of reindeer which the United States Government purchased between two and three years ago, to be used for carrying the mails in Alaska.

The Laplanders, who belong to Finnmark, a mountainous district in Norway, looked exceedingly picturesque in their peculiar costumes.

Some of the men wore long tunics of reindeer hide with the hair on. Others were clad in thick blue flannels, and all wore peculiar blue and red caps with four corners. Each carried slung from his shoulder a bag containing Finnish tobacco, and they smoked long pipes continuously. Their shoes were also of reindeer hide, the soles being over two inches thick and padded inside with flannel. The women, whose hair hung over their shoulders, wore red turbans, and none of them had less than six immense silver rings on their fingers.

Baby Karew, the youngest of the party, was fastened in a cradle of wood resembling those in which the Indian papooses are carried. He was packed in wool, and appeared to enjoy his confinement, as his mother carried him about strung from her shoulder by a leather strap. Both men and women carried long and dangerous looking sheath knives. Every one of the party seemed to be much affected by the heat. At Ellis Island they were photographed in a group by Dr. Newborn of the Marine Hospital. They left by the West Shore Railroad last evening for Madison, Wis., where they will break the journey and rest a few days. Thence they will go by rail to San Francisco, traveling by sea to Fort Clarence, Alaska.

*Recorder
New York City
May 13, 1894*

IMPORTED LAPPS

Quaint Denizens of Northern Lands to Herd Reindeer

in Alaska.

N. Y. Recorder May 13, 1894

IS THEIR IMPORTATION LEGAL?

The Law Forbidding the Admission of Foreigners Under Contract as Laborers Is Specific, but Lawyer Dillon Is of the Opinion that the Department that Imported the Laplanders Has Not Violated the Statute.

Of all the quaint and curious strangers that have crowded to these shores during the past year, none were so odd or so picturesque as a little company of Laplanders that landed at the Battery yesterday afternoon after a journey across the sea. Sixteen of them there were in all, men, women and children, tall and hardy specimens of their stout and muscular race. They were passengers on the Thingvalla line steamship Island, which arrived here yesterday from Copenhagen and Christiansand. They were in charge of William A. Kjelmann, representing the Bureau of Education, Alaska Department, at Washington, at whose instance they were imported.

Mr. Kjelmann was sent to stand last February to collect some of the most experienced herders of reindeers to be found in that country. The United States Government wanted them to instruct its employees in Alaska in the handling and training of reindeers, with the intention of replacing with them the herds of Esquimaux dogs that are now there. The Government intends to substitute reindeers for the dogs in the courier service in that frozen corner of its territory.

Mr. Kjelmann had an interesting experience in his search for suitable people and traveled over 500 miles through Lapland by reindeers. The Laplanders that he gathered, he says, are the best obtainable and are celebrated among their own people for courage, hardihood and accomplishment in the art for which this Government requires them.

In the party under Mr. Kjelmann's care are eight men, five women and three children, representing five families. The youngest of the party is but 3 months old, and the eldest 67 years. This old fellow is as tall and muscular as his younger companions. They are all under contract to

the United States Government for three years, and will receive 1,200 kroner, or \$22 a year, with their food and lodgings and free transportation from Lapland to their destination. They left Lapland last March and journeyed to Christiansand, where they boarded the steamship Island. They were given quarters in the stowage of that ship, and were well cared for on the way over. Capt. Skjold, commander of the Island, said yesterday that they thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

After the Island docked at her pier in Hoboken the curious looking aggregation was taken down to Ellis Island on a transfer steamboat. There they were registered, and were then brought to this city. At the time they landed at the Barge Office, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Battery Park was crowded with promenaders and as the newly-arrived strangers tramped across the park to State street and up to the branch office of the Thingvalia Lane, at 5 Broadway, they were followed by at least 600 people.

The visitors were attired in their native costumes, with big fur overcoats, the men wearing trousers of skins and the women skirts of the same material. The 3-months-old child was carried across the back of its mother in a box that looked like the body of a mandarin. The heads of all the party was of cloth gaudily embroidered. The party looked like stragglers from a circus procession as they tramped up State street. They had evidently expected to encounter winter weather on their arrival, for they were cottoned and laced up as tightly as stout cords could bind them. They perspired freely after they got out under the sun, but trudged on, unmindful of the heat or the jeers of the regiment of gamins that followed them.

From the office of the Thingvalia Lane agents they were taken to 84 Greenwich street, where they were fed. At 8 o'clock last night they were taken over to the West Shore Railroad depot in Weehawken, and soon after started for San Francisco. On arriving there, they will take a steamship for Alaska, stopping at Fort Clerent.

Mr. A. E. Johnson, passenger agent of the Thingvalia line, said yesterday afternoon that the coming of the reindeer would undoubtedly inaugurate the immigration to Alaska of this class of people, as their generous treatment by the Government would be told and re-told in their letters to their relatives and friends in Lapland.

It was suggested yesterday afternoon that, as the Laplanders had come here under contract with this Government, the Government had violated its own laws preventing the immigration of persons so employed. Mr. John F. Dillon, the celebrated lawyer, when seen at his residence, 671 Madison avenue, last evening, said that he did not think the Government had violated the law in the case as the law under which he did not apply to it. Mr. Dillon was not conversant with the statute applying to the importation of laborers, and declined to express a definite opinion on the matter. The immigration law allows of the importation of artists, and perhaps these people might be classed under that head, as they were undoubtedly artists in their own special business.



COMBAT OF MOOSE BULLS.

Standard
Syracuse N.Y.
May 14, 1894

A COMPANY OF LAPLANDERS.

They Pass Through This City En Route for Alaska to Work for Uncle Sam.

Early yesterday morning at about the time all good Catholics were going to first mass a West Shore train passed through Syracuse bearing a party of men, women and children who were just awakening from their first night's experience on a railroad, who had in fact never seen a railroad train before they laid eyes on the one they boarded in Hoboken the night before. They were sixteen Laplanders on their way to Alaska under contract with the United States government to teach the Alaskans how to train and use the reindeer. Since the importation of the reindeer the Alaskans have been experimenting with them, and the death rate in Port Clarence has gone up several per cent. As the reindeer did fair to become the ruling race in Alaska, it was decided that something must be done to subdue them. The Lapps have the reputation of knowing all there is to be known about these animals, so William A. Kjelmann was sent by the United States bureau of education to Lapland to round up a number of the natives and bring them here. He went four months ago, and after 500 miles of travel in sledges, in the course of which he learned a good deal about reindeer, their habits, peculiarities, and shortcomings, he got his Lapps, but not without difficulty.

They landed in New York Saturday morning dressed in the odd fur garments of the northern country and everything they saw was the cause of the most tremendous wonderment. The fastest time they had ever made was behind their dog sleighs over the ice fields of Lapland, and the conductor said their amazement at the rate of speed they were traveling was something amusing. They were too stolid to be frightened, however, and they had caused no trouble. They made their meals off from coarse black bread covered with goose grease and dried herrings. The party consisted of five families and two single men. They go to San Francisco overland and from there take a steamer to Alaska.

Recorder
New York City
May 14, 1894

Sixteen Lapps left New York for Alaska late Saturday night.

They are going to teach the Eskimos of Alaska how to use the reindeer which were bought and sent up there by the United States Government. Before the reindeer came the Eskimos had only savage dogs to drive before their sledges. Now they have seventy-five reindeer, but don't know how to drive or take care of them. So the Lapp professors of reindeer driving are traveling seven or eight thousand miles to teach them.

The Government doesn't import school teachers to teach white farmers how to drive oxen, but Indians and Eskimos are different.

All our country once belonged to the Indians as all Alaska belonged to the Eskimos. When the white people take possession of their lands and kill off the game that the natives lived upon, the least they can do in return is to teach the natives how to support themselves without hunting. So the United States teaches the Indians farming on their reservations, and it teaches the Alaskans how to plow with reindeer, because the climate is supposed to be too severe for horses.

As a matter of fact, though, if it's ever tried, it will probably be found that horses will do very well in Alaska, if well taken care of in the Winter. The climate is not much more severe than that of Winnipeg, where there are horses enough.

Schwatka, the explorer, once used ponies in Alaska.

Sun
Baltimore Md
May 14, 1894

Laplanders for Alaska.

Sixteen Laplanders in native dress, said to be the first who have ever set foot on American soil, came to New York yesterday as passengers on the Danish steamer Island. They comprise five families. Six of the party are men, five are women and there are five children from three months to ten years old. They have been engaged by the bureau of education of the Alaskan governmental department, and their duties will be to take charge of the herd of reindeer which the United States government has purchased about three years ago, and which are to be used in future for the carrying of the mails in Alaska.

Some of the men wore long tunics made of reindeer hide, with the hair on. Others wore old thick blue flannels, and all wore peculiar blue and red suits with four corners. Each carried slung from his shoulder a bag of Finnish tobacco, and they all smoked long and large pipes continuously. Their shoes were of reindeer hide, the soles being over two inches thick and padded inside with tanned.

The women, whose hair hung over their shoulders, wore red turbans, and none of them had less than six turquoise silver rings on her fingers.

Both men and women carried long and dangerous-looking sheath knives. Every one of the party seemed to be much affected by the heat, and their remissive-pile apparel seemed rather out of season. Ten dogs accompanied the party. They are of a black and tan color, long-haired, and resemble in appearance the Scotch Collie. They are to be used for herding the reindeer.

The party left by the West Shore Railroad last evening for Madison, Wis., where they will rest a few days. From Madison they will go by rail to Chicago, and thence to San Francisco. From San Francisco they will go by sea to Fort Clarence, Alaska, and take up their duties on the reservation.

The Laplanders were in charge of William A. Kjellman, superintendent of the reindeer station at Fort Clarence. Kjellman made a contract with them for three years, paying them \$2 a day for their services, and transportation and food. They will return to Lapland with their fortunes made.

*Commercial
Buffalo N.Y.
May 14, 1894*

PARTY OF LAPLANDERS

THEY PASSED THROUGH BUFFALO.

A Curious Crowd of Foreigners—Expert Reindeer Trainers Who Will Teach Alaskans How to Handle these Animals—Queer Costumes.

A party of sixteen Laplanders arrived in Buffalo over the West Shore yesterday noon en route to San Francisco. They are on their way to Alaska where they will teach the natives the art of breaking and driving reindeer. The Alaskans, it is well known, have been experimenting in the use of reindeer for some time and have imported some seventy-five from Russia, but their method of using these animals has been unsuccessful. The reindeer promises to become a valuable adjunct to Alaska and the government has decided that it was incumbent upon it to do something for the longevity of this imported stock. Accordingly some four months ago William A. Kjellman was sent by the United States bureau of education to Lapland to bring over a consignment of natives, inasmuch as no one but a Lapp is expert in the handling of reindeer and he brought over sixteen skillful trainers, the ones who passed through here yesterday. The baggage car of the train contained ten sledge dogs which were also members of the party.

It was learned that the strangers had been brought under contract with the government and although a contract against the government is not likely to pass judgment upon itself in the matter. In the party were Aslak and Mathis A. Eira, Islak L. Somley, his wife, Berrehna and several children; Frederick Larsen, a youth of 14, Mrs. Kjesto Keml and babe, which was carried in a portable cradle of furs, strapped to the mother's back. The remainder of the party was made up of children.

Mr. Kjellman, who has charge of the party, stated some interesting facts concerning his trip in quest of the Lapps. He found the foreigners a most hospitable lot of people who extended to him the luxuries of goose grease and black bread without stint. There were eleven dogs with them on the start but one died on the way over from sea sickness.

The party consisted of five families, four children and two single men. The head of the party is 67 years old. They are small in stature, broad shouldered, deep-lunged, muscular and agile. They are a blue-eyed and fair-haired people with faces wrinkled and weather beaten from exposure. The clothing worn was of heavy, uncomfortable material, and the poor Lapps looked as if they would like to get into some spring clothing or a refrigerator car for the remainder of the trip. The men wore reindeer and wolf skins of great thickness while

the women were blanketed in bright red and blue robes. Each carried a big knife and a small bag of provisions. The food consisted of black bread, goose fat and some dried herrings. On the passage over none of them was seasick, and the time not spent in sleep was taken up with examining the ship.

*Times
Hartford Conn
May 14, 1894*

TWO CONTRASTING PICTURES.

The great extent and climatic range of the United States may be suggested by two facts. One is the fact that among the great and splendid Florida hotels for winter guests there are some that are in a climate of practically perpetual summer. Such an establishment, for example, is Mr. Flagler's big high-rate hotel at Palm Beach, on the south side of Lake Worth, where in January and February the guests stroll beneath cocoanut trees in a summer-like air, where the conditions favor such vegetation and fruits as are popularly supposed to flourish only within the tropic belt. Another suggestive fact, that speaks of the other and contrasting limit, was the arrival at New York, last Saturday, of a party of sixteen Laplanders, including five families, brought from their own cold country in the extreme north of Europe by the United States Government for the purpose of breeding and training reindeer in Alaska, for postal and courier service. A herd of these useful animals was brought some time ago into Alaska from Siberia, crossing Behring Sea. But it needs Laplanders to train them. The Laplanders can find in Alaska almost any climate they wish, so far as the reindeer's habits and welfare are concerned. There are yet native reindeer, of the American type, in the backwoods of Maine and the Canadian provinces to the eastward of that region, in the tireless "caribou" of those great forests. They are closely akin to the Lapland reindeer, and resemble the latter in nearly all respects. That these, as well as the Norway variety, would thrive in some parts of Alaska there can be no doubt. They are now merely game for hunters. The reindeer is the only species of deer which has been thoroughly domesticated and brought into service by man. The creature could be made a very useful and valuable addition to the resources that serve human needs in Alaska.

*Advertiser
Boston Mass
May 15, 1894*

Wonder is expressed that it should have been some time necessary to import a number of Lapps to teach the inhabitants of Alaska how to use reindeer. Of course the government would not go to this expense if it were not expected to prove in the end an industrial and financial success. Perhaps Shakespeare had a prophetic vision of something of this kind when he made Prince Hamlet say that "thrift will follow lawning."

*World
New York City
May 20, 1894.*

In Alaska, where snows and ice prevail, the only way of carrying on postal and carrier service has been by means of Esquimaux dogs. Reindeer, however, are better for these purposes. For that reason our Government the other day imported from Lapland some five families of Laplanders. These landed in New York last week on their way to Alaska where they will teach the natives how to train and how to use the reindeer. After a certain number of years the contract with our Government expires, and the Laplanders can return to their native country if they choose.

Some of the tribes in Alaska, so missionaries tell us, have only 500 words, so that it is almost impossible to make them even understand what is said about the world outside. The men never do any work if they can help it; indeed, they cannot, for their dress is so peculiar and so primitive it takes two hands to keep it on. When sometimes a native goes away on a visit to the States, he tells his friends when he comes back that it is all a "big lie" about our cities and our houses. He does this, as he tells the missionary, because they would

not believe him anyway, and they would think him quite crazy if he told the truth.

*Free Press
Detroit, Mich
May 22, 1894*

The progress of the party of seventeen Laplanders, who landed at New York city May 12 and now are en route for the Alaskan reindeer station, is watched with considerable interest at the United States bureau of education. The party, which remained at Madison, Wis., during last week, left in a special train this morning for San Francisco. There some time will be spent in securing supplies and on June 1 the seventeen northerners will leave on a specially chartered vessel for Fort Clarence, Alaska.

the location of the main reindeer station, which they expect to reach about the end of June. The head of the party is William A. Kjellman, the recently appointed superintendent of the Port Clarence station. He was sent to Lapland by the interior department, and after traveling more than 500 miles in that country made a contract with five families to go to Alaska for three years and there manage the herds of reindeer already brought from Siberia as well as some yet to be introduced. The oldest of the party is 67 and the youngest 4. The head of each family will receive \$35 a year and subsistence for their services and their passage to and from Alaska guaranteed by the department.

*Herald
May 24, 1894*

AN interesting experiment in colonization is the settlement of fifty families from Lapland in Alaska. This is in pursuance of the principle that immigration moves upon parallels of latitude, and there is reason for confidence in the abundant success of the scheme.

*Independent
Statesman
Concord, N.H.
May 24, 1894*

Our New Visitors.

For the first time in the history of emigration, Lapland appears in the record of arrivals, the number being sixteen, including men, women, and children. They have not come to seek their fortune, or to become American citizens, being only in transit for Alaska, where they are to assist in

Almeida has been rearing reindeer. Laplanders who has never read about the Laplanders would recognize these new comers by their low stature, high cheek bones, and other features, in addition to their coats of reindeer hide and other peculiar points.

Their dogs were also curiosities, and had the whole party been placed on exhibition it may not have lacked visitors, but they only remained one day, and are now crossing the continent en route for their far distant destination. Their entire journey is not less than 7,000 miles, being the longest distance ever undertaken by any who have visited our shore except professional tourists.

*Press. Knickerbocker
Albany, N.Y.
May 26, 1894*

It is a novel undertaking, that of the seventeen Laplanders who have been employed by the United States government to go to Alaska and manage the reindeer already brought from Siberia. The Laplanders comprise five families, and are under contract to remain three years in Alaska. The contract labor law does not conflict, as the foreigners are brought in to establish a new industry.

*Republican
Washington D.C.
May 26, 1894*

May a government violate its own laws? The six families of Laplanders who landed in New York on their way to Alaska were under contract with the United States government to remain in Alaska three years and teach the natives how to break and train reindeer. How about that law in regard to contract foreign labor?

*Tribune
New York City
May 27, 1894*

EMIGRATION OF REINDEER

From The London Daily News.

The existing distress in Swedish Lapland caused by the heavy snows of last winter is described as being exceedingly severe. Generally the reindeer easily find enrichment beneath the snow, but this winter that has been impossible. The snow was so deep and hard that the animals could not pierce it. On the Finland side there was plenty of food, and they went by thousands across the frontier, where they were confiscated by Finland. These creatures are the whole tribe of Laplanders, who are stated by the "Vossische Zeitung" to be now quite beggared.

*Express
Buffalo, N.Y.
May 27, 1894*

TO CARE FOR REINDEER.

THE UNITED STATES IMPORTS FIVE LAPP FAMILIES, TO REPLACE THE SIBERIAN DEER-MEN IN ALASKA.

Washington corr. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Five families of subarctic nomads have been imported into this country under Government auspices. They come from Lapland. The

party comprises 17 individuals, including six men, the rest being women and children. They bring with them 11 dogs bred for taking care of reindeer. It is for this purpose, in fact, that they and their owners are coming over. The Siberian deer-men hired to take care of the imported reindeer in Alaska have not proved satisfactory. They get homesick, longing for their native pastures on the other side of Bering Strait, and want to be traveling to and fro. So it was decided to replace them with a few experienced Lapps.

Advertisements were published in all of the Scandinavian newspapers of the United States, but it was found that there were no full-blooded Lapps in this country. Among 250 responses obtained was one from William A. Kjellmann, of Madison, Wis., who was recommended by Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, ex-minister to Denmark. He had spent part of his life in Lapland among the reindeer people. He secured five families of mountain Laplanders and embarked with them from Christiania on April 26th. From New-York the party will go to San Francisco, whence they will sail about June 1st on a vessel, which has been chartered to take them to Port Clarence, where the reindeer are. Port Clarence is an Esquimaux village 60 miles from Cape Prince of Wales, which is the most westerly point of North America. It is within one degree of the Arctic circle, and is situated on a magnificent harbor, 20 miles in length and nearly land-locked.

It is expected that by this time the imported herd will have increased to 500 deer. In 1892 the United States steamer Bear brought 171 of the animals from Siberia. To these, 127 were added in 1893. Fawns born last year brought the total number up to 346. Ten of these were trained to draw sleds. The presence of the reindeer has attracted great attention from the natives, some of whom have come 400 miles to see them. Port Clarence being the rendezvous for the Arctic whaling fleet, many Eskimo flock thither to trade, and the deer afford to them a useful object lesson. One man who had a quantity of whalebone asked a white skipper to go across to Asia and buy deer with it for him.

If the increase proves to have been as anticipated, herds of 100 deer each will be started at Cape Prince of Wales, Golovin Bay, Nulato on the Yukon River, and St. Lawrence Island. It was on St. Lawrence Island that the entire native population starved to death a few years ago. Whalers sold them whisky, and they spent the summer time in carousing, neglecting to gather their usual stores of food. When winter came they perished of hunger. If appropriations can be got from Congress, a vessel will be chartered to continue the importation of deer from Siberia. Eventually, it is hoped that all Alaska north of the Yukon will be stocked with the animals. Thus thousands of square miles of now useless territory will be reclaimed and made valuable. A permanent wealth-producing industry will be created, and a barbarous people at present on the verge of starvation will be lifted up to comfortable self-support and civilization.

*Reynolds
New Orleans La
May 29, 1894*

LAPPS AS HERDSMEN

FOR ALASKAN REINDEER.

Uncle Sam Imports Nomad Skilled Labor from Lapland

To Take Care of the Herds at Port Clarence.

An Enterprise Which is Likely to Have Great Results.

Particulars of the Habits of the New

Arrivals Which Supplant the Whisky-Loving Siberians.

A Washington, D.C., correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing of the recent arrival of Laplanders en route for Alaska, to take care of the herds of reindeer at Port Clarence, says:

Five families of sub-arctic nomads are being imported into this country under government auspices. They come from Lapland, and will probably have arrived in New York by the time this letter is published. The party comprises seventeen individuals, including six men. The rest being women and children. They bring with them eleven dogs bred for taking care of reindeer.

It is for this purpose, in fact, that they and their owners are coming over. The Siberian deer men hired to take care of the imported reindeer in Alaska have not proved satisfactory. They get homesick, longing for their native pastures on the other side of Bering strait, and want to be traveling to and fro. So it was decided to replace them with a few experienced Lapps. Advertisements were published in all of the Scandinavian newspapers of the United States, but it was found there were no full-blooded Lapps in this country. Among 250 responses obtained was one from William A. Kjellmann, of Madison, Wis., who was recommended by Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, ex-minister to Denmark. He had spent part of his life in Lapland among the reindeer people.

Kjellmann was sent to Lapland in March last. He secured five families of mountain Laplanders and embarked with them from Christiania on April 26. From New York the party will go to San Francisco, whence they will sail about June 1st on a vessel which has been chartered to take them to Port Clarence, where the reindeer are. Port Clarence is an Eskimo village, sixty miles from Cape Prince of Wales, which is the most westerly point of North America. It is in one degree of the Arctic circle, and is situated on a magnificent harbor, twenty miles in length and nearly land-locked.

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If the increase proves to have been as anticipated, herds of 100 deer each will be started at Cape Prince of Wales, Golovin Bay, Nulato on the Yukon River, and St. Lawrence Island. It was on St. Lawrence Island that the entire native population starved to death a few years ago. Whalers sold them whisky, and they spent the summer time in carousing, neglecting to gather their usual stores of food. When winter came they perished of hunger. If appropriations can be got from Congress, a vessel will be chartered to continue the importation of deer from Siberia. Eventually it is hoped that all Alaska north of the Yukon will be stocked with the animals. Thus thousands of square miles of now useless territory will be reclaimed and made valuable; a permanent, wealth-producing industry will be created, and a barbarous people at present on the verge of starvation will be lifted up to comfortable self-support and civilization.

The difficulties which were predicted as likely to defeat the enterprise have not materialized. It was said that live reindeer could not be bought from the Siberians, owing to superstitious notions of theirs. This notion was a mistake. Croakers declared that the animals could not stand transportation, that they would not thrive when transplanted, and that they would be killed by Alaskan dogs. Experience has shown that Alaska is more suitable for them than Siberia. Our Arctic province is a vast natural reindeer range, the supply of food being inexhaustible. The dogs do not trouble the reindeer much. During the first year only are had to be shot on that account. Furthermore, the latter can outrun the dogs and can fight them effectively with forefeet and horns.

The buying of deer in Siberia has been made somewhat more difficult of late by a private individual, who procured some of the animals for exhibition purposes. He used whisky in barter, consequently the deer men distrust on an alcoholic equivalent for their beasts. They say:

"No like whiskey, you like deer. You no like me, I no deer you." The government agents will not give them whiskey, these simple people are destroyed by indulgence. That is why it is very hard to reach any agreement. In the autumn 100 deer were lost last year. It is hard to possess the reindeer. The importation of reindeer save under these San's suspicion. Otherwise the employment of reindeer will seriously interfere with the present enterprise. It is suggested, also, that white men in Alaska ought not be allowed to own herds, but they should be allowed to utilize them for their own purposes.

The S'orian deermen do not understand the use of money. In payment for the animal's traps, barter goods—guns, powder, traps, hardware, food, provisions, cloth, cotton goods, tents, dishes, beads, trinkets, tobacco, etc. In this way they get hold of many necessities and articles hitherto unknown among them. But above all things they prefer whiskey. The deer on being landed at Port Clarence, were usually started off by being run away at breakneck speed; but when soon came back, and only two were lost in this way. They are easily excited for, want a little and feeding for days in one locality. In winter they paw the snow away with their hoofs to get at the grass on which they feed. It is only with difficulty in learning how to herd them, in harnessing and throwing the lasso. For holding a seal though fifty feet long is used. At one end is attached a piece of ivory with a hole in it large enough to permit the rope to slide freely.

The small herds were turned loose on the islands of Unalaska and Amaknak, in the Aleutian chain. These have become, however, considerably in number. All of the larger islands ought to be stocked eventually. The first fawn at Port Clarence was born April 1 of last year. The arrival was announced by the herder, who came up to the schoolhouse with the fawn. The Eskimo children were delighted and all turned out to see the baby. Native apprentices are being taught how to care for the deer. As soon as they have learned how to do it is intended to lend a few animals to each of them in order that they may start life on their own. It is hoped that in this manner the entire population of Arctic Alaska will be supplied at a future day by the means of support. What they have abandoned the chase as a source of livelihood for the keeping of domestic herds, they will have made a great step toward civilization.

Incidentally, they will be saved from starvation, otherwise much snow might be blown out. Owing to the restriction by the whites of seals, whales and walrus, on which they have hitherto depended for their support, they can no longer get enough to eat. Food is so scarce that women nurse their babies when they are five years old. Many fawns are killed by their parents lest they be too many mouths to feed. To be able to milk requires four or five fawns, and the material is no longer obtainable. A notion of the peaceful character of these Eskimo is afforded by the fact that they have never attempted to touch the reindeer at Port Clarence, only two white men have been there, and the abundance of food at clothing. They went on earth where white men don't long. Every deer would be killed for a fair price of food distributed, and the deer would be pushed by public opinion.

Reindeer skins have become a great item to the Alaska natives. Practically all of them come from Siberia, the wild Alaskan deer being rarely shot. The carrying equipment of clothing in this frigid region consists of two suits at the same time—one with the fur side to the body and the other with the fur side to the pants, a pair of boots and a pair of mittens. The latter requiring ten skins. To buy so many fawns is out of money. They must be paid for in furs and few furs are obtainable in Alaska, the fur-bearing animals being very scarce. Among the most valuable of the skins is that of the reindeer is from the legs below the knees. It is tough, with a fine and thick fur, impervious to cold. Snow does not adhere to it.

Though possessing such endurance, the reindeer is a delicate animal. Its flesh is soft and the legs bones are like like pipestems. The best, though it can draw a sled 100 miles in a day, can carry more than fifty pounds on its back. At three years of age it is full grown, standing 41-2 feet high and weighing 250 pounds. The reindeer at this time has been taught to eat corn meal, in order that food for them may be carried on long journeys. They are like it at first, but because they find it so after a while. On Christmas Eve, 1892, the superintendent of the station there hitched up a team of deer to pull a sled. The team consisted of a lot of little bags on their sides, and in each one he put some cubes of a new kind of soap. The deer raised. Driving through the snow he dispatched one of the men through for windows of each house, so that he could see how well the soap was

distributed. The first occasion on which a S'orian Claus ever appeared in the country was on such an occasion. The reindeer save the even of their heads and heads their ears, from which streams of blood are exuded. They are usually supposed to have a charm against sickness. They wear some skins hanging from their necks. One of the leaders at Port Clarence dropped a reindeer skin while he was changing his dress. He was sure that he would die, but, strung to say, he did not. The reindeer are much less skilful in tailing care of reindeer than the Lapps, who are comparatively civilized. It is again the reindeer that the Lapp families will settle permanently in Alaska. Possibly they will attract immigration thither from their own country, recent legislation restricting, having caused a great depression in the reindeer business in Lapland. The Lapps number less than 100,000 in all. The great majority of them dwell in permanent homes, subsisting by fishing and stock-raising on the west coast of Norway. These so-called mountain Lapps are very different people. They are nomads and get their living exclusively from herding. They reside in the interior on the high plateaus. They are extremely hardy, enduring hardships and privations which would kill other people. The Lapp lives with his deer day and night, getting his entire subsistence from the animal. Every part, living or dead, is put to use. Meat, hides, entrails and marrow are all eaten. The skin is made into shoes and clothing; the sinews are spun into thread for sewing; from the antlers and bones are manufactured all sorts of household implements and ornaments. The finest glass in the world is made from the horns. The tongues, smoked, sell at high prices throughout Europe. With the products of the deer, milk, cheese and gine, the owner buys cloth, coffee, salt and tobacco.

Professor Thomas B. Anderson, who is authority for these remarks, says that the Lapp frequently sleeps on the mountains with no other covering than the snow. He does not, however, He just digs a hole and curls himself up. He and his family employ nearly all of their time in taking care of the herd, protecting it from wolves and looking out for the increase. The size of the herd determines the wealth of the owner. A family can usually have 200 reindeer; a man owns 1000 he is in good circumstances. A herd of 2000 animals is expected to increase by 200 to 250 fawns per year. The family tent is made of reindeer canvas. In winter the dwelling is of matting woven of rags and lined with deer-skin. In the center of the floor three or four holes are laid for fire-places, a hole in the top of the cone-shaped wigwag serving as a chimney. On the fire the rice-pot is constantly boiling. Lapps consume enormous quantities of coffee and are very fond of tobacco.

One Lapp and one dog can take care of 500 deer, the herd must be watched day and night. The twenty-four hours are usually divided into three watches of eight hours each. The husband, wife and children take turns. A man with 800 deer and upward has one or more servants, the wages paid being a certain number of reindeer cows with calf. They are paid by giving to the servant, and when the latter marries, the deer belonging to the man and to the woman together form the nucleus of a new herd. The wife is to go to housekeeping, the Lapps are thrifty to the point of stinginess. They usually have money in the bank, and having little occasion to spend, they often accumulate considerable savings. They are hospitable and remarkably clean. For alcohol they have a weakness, but the laws of Norway and Sweden make it hard for them to get it. It is almost impossible to persuade a Lapp woman to marry a white man. The chief reason is that people are a priori for stealing reindeer, and many of them are sent to prison every year for that offense.

Every Lapp owns at least one dog, to which he is very attached. Without dogs it would be well-nigh impossible for him to herd his deer. If the reindeer of the country constituted the greater part of the country north of the Arctic circle in Europe and Asia would be unmanageable. The reindeer serves as a substitute for sheep and goat, none of which can exist in these frozen regions. The Lapps are expert runners on snowshoes, and the accomplishment is very necessary for them in their business. Whereas in Siberia the deer are milked by sucking the teats like a baby and splitting the milk into a bowl, the Lapps throw the cow with a lasso, and the man holds her while the woman milks. In very severe winters this is a laborious performance. One cow gives about half a pint of milk, which is as thick as the best cream and very rich in casein. It is made into butter and cheese.

The reindeer most takes several years to grow to maturity, and the deer eat only a little food, so that their pastures must be constantly changed. In the summer the Lapps drive their herds down to the sea coast, partly to get away from the numerous insects. One of these days his eyes on the back of the deer, and the larvae forms an itching and very painful tumor in the skin. Another

kind of insect makes its way up inside of the nose and breaths eggs, the larvae being gradually driven out by the sneezing of the beast. Reindeer are very fond of music and will listen to it like children. The Lapps have no special musical people, but will sing and play on brass faces, eyes small and oblong, long pointed protruding cheek-bones, very small, round mouths, sharp chins and sparse beards.

The Laplanders, who are en route to Alaska to teach the Alaskans how to raise and handle reindeer will arrive via the Northern Pacific railroad this evening.

Seattle, March June 2 1894.
F-INTELLIGENCE, SATUR

ARRIVAL OF LAPLANDERS. Government Colony to Care for Reindeer which will do in Alaska.

The party of Laplanders who have been hired by the government to care for the reindeer which are being acclimated in Alaska and to teach the Indians how to care for them, arrived in the city by the Northern Pacific last night, and leave for San Francisco this morning on the steamer Unafilla, there to sail on the brig Meyers for their future home at Port Clarence. They are in charge of William A. Kjellman, the superintendent of the reindeer station, who engaged them in Lapland and has brought them to this country. The party is composed of seven men, five women and four children, with nine dogs, a complete outfit of reindeer harness, a sledge, winter clothing, tents and cooking utensils. They were joined at St. Paul by Rev. T. L. Brevig, a Norwegian Lutheran preacher, who has been employed by the government as teacher at Port Clarence.

Mr. Kjellman was well fitted for the work, for he is a Norwegian and formerly traded with the reindeer, exchanging the products of more civilized countries for the reindeer furs, skins and horns. He went into the mountains and traveled about among the scattered people, offering them the trip to Alaska, but met with some difficulty in getting any to go. One man would say he would go if so-and-so would, and then Mr. Kjellman would have a long trip to see so-and-so. At last he got together about fifty in one place to cover the offer, but they backed out and he had to begin all over again. He finally got five, talking induced the present party to go. One woman whom he had engaged was taken sick and was left behind with her two grown boys.

Then came a 200-mile trip on reindeerback to Alpen, on the coast, a tedious trip on three different steamers to Trondhjem, a railroad journey to Christiania and a voyage of sixteen and one-half days from there to New York, on the steamer Iroquois. They started on the day of their arrival on a spirited tour of the city by way of Buffalo and Chicago to Madison, Wis., where they stopped six days to rest, while Mr. Kjellman prepared his wife and child to accompany him. While there they were exhibited to raise some money to reimburse Rev. Sheldon Jackson for some of the private funds he had expended on the enterprise independent of the government, but the "cranks," as Mr. Kjellman calls on snowshoes, and he only just makes expenses. One day they had all matters of American weather, for the temperature was 90 in the middle of the day and the snow fell, but they did not suffer from either the heat or the sudden change.

They had to put up with no end of delays in making the trip west by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, for their train ran right into the mountains while the floods were at the worst and they were eleven days coming from Madison. The heat was so intense at one time yesterday that one man, Asker, was sidetracked, was taken sick. Their car was sidetracked at the foot of Madison street on arrival here and they slept in it last night.

The whole party are well-to-do stables for Lapps, for not one of them has less than \$4,000 in reindeer at the rate of \$10 a head, and one is worth \$13,000 in that species of currency. They are intelligent, but cannot be said to be educated, for their children have no schooling except during the two months of summer, when they drive their herds down to the coast to graze. If they have less than 400 reindeer, the herd gradually diminishes, for the increase is not enough to keep them up in number. Then the Lapp has to go to the coast and take to fishing, trading his codfish for deer meat. Ten reindeer only give enough milk to fill a teacup, but it is very rich, and they live by trading the meat, fur and horns of the deer for coffee, flour, copper kettles, knives and tobacco. They tan the hides of the deer, but sell the hair, which is used to pad lifebelts.

The men of the party are under contract for three years, and are to be paid \$27.60 a month, and board, except sugar, coffee and tobacco, with the privilege of making what they can by hunting and taking furs. The expense so far incurred in their hiring and transportation is about \$2,400, including the expenses of their cars by Mr. Kjellmann.

THE LAPPS ARE COMING TO-DAY *Seattle*

June 2, 1894.
A Crowd of Sixteen Men, Women and Children en Route to Alaska.

They Have Been Hired to Tend Sheldon Jackson's Reindeer Herd at Port Clarence, on Bering Straits—Held Back by High Waters.

Sixteen sweltering Laplanders, in great coats and mufflers never intended for a May-day excursion, in the temperate zone, will arrive in Seattle to-day, direct from their far-northern home under the midnight sun. The poor heat-burdened Laps should have arrived here yesterday afternoon. In fact, they should have been here a week ago, but the rolling, tumbling rivers and mountain streams held them back. The Laps are hired out to tend Uncle Sam's reindeer herd at Port Clarence, Alaska, and they expected to make a quick trip across the continent and get away from the heat, but they got more than they bargained for. Probably before embarking for the north they will join the American Railway union and strike for higher wages. The Laps are mostly members of two families. There are Isak L. Somley, his wife Mrs. Berrelauna Somley, and a lot of little Somleys; Fred Larsen, the scholar of the party, who speaks the Finn and Norway tongue besides his own, and who is but 14 years old; Peter Aslakson Rist, Aslak and Mathis A. Elra and Mrs. Kjesta Kemi with a little, wee tot of a Lap named Karen Kemi, in a fur sling, convenient for carrying about on his mamma's back or for being swung from a branch of a tree when she wants to rest. There are more children, some Laplanders' dogs and the odds and ends of an Arctic troupe.

Uncle Sam has been a great stickler for the strict observance of the rules governing contract labor who have applied to private individuals, but this is a case of "putting yourself in the other man's place" and he is not making any fuss about it. Lapland has been noted for its smart reindeer drivers ever since the first geography was published. It is said a Texas broncho breaker might take lessons in breaking and training from some of these new hired men belonging to the Port Clarence squad. Since Rev. Sheldon Jackson started the business of colonizing reindeer near the mouth of the Yukon he has been more or less put out by the way the Inuits and Eskimo have been grooming and tending the herd, and when he went to Washington last fall he talked the government into hiring Laps.

Mr. Jackson was in Seattle several days when he came down from Alaska on his way East, but he never mentioned hiring men for fear the policy of the Seattle school board in giving preference to home people first might be attempted to be applied to his reindeer station.

So he waited and talked it up at Washington, and before any one knew about it he had sent over and hired the Laps at a great big premium. An expert in dealing with Laplanders was found in the person of William A. Kjellmann, and he was given carte blanche to go over to Lapland and bring back some herders. The Laps have learned a whole lot in the last 100 years about driving a bargain, and they refused to treat until they had complete specifications from Mr. Kjellmann about where they were going and how many kroner they were going to be paid per Lap. Now, over in Lapland the people never call a man wealthy because he has money. Millionaires are such by reason of the number of reindeer they possess.

Mr. Kjellmann said he would give the big Laps 20 kroner and the little Laps 25 per month and found with traveling expenses, but before they could understand it he had to get Freddy Larsen, the scholar, to reduce the proposition into the Lap lingo.

"Whevi!"
The Laps were astonished and thought surely Mr. Kjellmann was a millionaire with an awful big herd. Then they whistled awhile and concluded to hold off for a raise.

Mr. Kjellmann offered them 100 kroner around, \$27.50 a piece every month, and that brought them around. With the thought that they could some day return to Lapland and buy up as many wives as the richest man in the country possessed they signed the contract and began at once to gather up the children and the dogs for the journey. In Lapland men buy wives with reindeer, which for most all ordinary purposes is the coin current of the realm. A man can buy a good-looking wife for 20 reindeer and a princess for 100, and when these Laps go back home they expect to be rich enough to buy their way into the innermost circles of the nobility.

Mr. Kjellmann had a whole lot of trouble, after closing with his Laps, about traveling. The Laplanders had never been very far from home and only had a sort of tradition-like knowledge of steamships and railroads, and when he began to explain that they would do about everything imaginable but sail through the air a mile above the earth they began to doubt his words.

"You will ride in big boats and travel in big sleighs, bigger than a thousand reindeer sleds," said he, "and see big towns and a whole lot more people than there is in all your country. Then you will get on other big boats at Seattle and come to a country just like your own."

The Laps grew a little doubtful after all this and their spokesman finally told Mr. Kjellmann that they guessed they would stay at home. After much more coaxing the 16 Laps were induced to come over and try the new way of doing things. They were taken to Christiansa and there went aboard the steamship *Islander* of the Thingvalle line and sailed for New York city. They don't much about the trip across the Atlantic that excited their curiosity, as they had seen the North sea and been used to ice bergs all their lives. Some of their dogs died of seasickness on the way over and were buried at sea, and this made them sad and caused them to draw their walrus coats and shawls closer about their heads for a few days, but they soon got over it.

On the docks at New York they saw a big dry horse and they thought it a new breed of reindeer, and for awhile were greatly excited.

Just how they have fared since they left New York will not be known until their arrival to-day. They will probably have a whole lot to say against the climate and the undesirable character of our snow as compared to that of Lapland. They will, no doubt, run down the modern style of travel by railroad as much inferior to the fleet-footed reindeer, but will certainly have a good word for the new style advertising fan.

The Laps started West from St. Paul over the Great Northern, but at Helena were switched off onto the Northern Pacific in order to keep moving. This was last Friday. They had been sitting in the shade of some sage brush fanning themselves for a day or two while waiting for the section men to mend the bridges on the Great Northern. Before being transferred to the Northern Pacific. Then out at Horse Plains, Mont., on the latter line, the poor Laps were again tied up and they have been fanning themselves ever since. The train they are on is 24 hours late and may not get in as soon as expected.

Port Clarence, where the Laps are bound,

is 50 miles north of the Yukon river mouth and 60 miles south of Cape Prince of Wales, the most westerly point in North America. The station is about 60 miles from the Arctic circle and the Laps will not need to fan themselves after getting to their new home.

Just how they are to get from Seattle to Port Clarence is not yet known. There will be a seamer direct from here to that port the last of June and the Laps may have to be put in the cold storage until that time. Uncle Sam may, however, conclude to send them off at once and detail one of his cutters for the duty.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, educational commissioner for Alaska, two or three years ago began to bring reindeer from Siberia across the Bering straits with a view to providing the natives there with a permanent and stable food supply. In 1892 171 were brought over on the Bear and last year 127 were added to the original number and with the fawns born last year, the total of the herd was increased to 345.

Ten of these were trained to draw sleds. The presence of the reindeer has attracted great attention from the natives, some of whom have come 400 miles to see them. Port Clarence, being the rendezvous for the Arctic whaling fleet, many Esquimaux flock thither to trade, and the deer afford to them a useful object lesson. One man who had a quantity of whalebone asked a white skipper to go across to Asia and buy deer with it for him.

In 1891 small herds were turned loose on the islands of Unalakleet and Amaknak, in the Aleutian chain. These have already increased considerably in numbers. All of the larger islands ought to be stocked eventually. The first fawn at Port Clarence was born April 1 of last year. The arrival was announced by a herder who came up to the schoolhouse with the news. The Esquimaux children were delighted and all turned out to see the baby. Native apprentices are being taught how to care for the deer. As soon as they have learned how it is intended to lend a few animals to each of them in order that they may start herds of their own. It is hoped that in this manner the entire population of Arctic Alaska will be supplied at a future day with means of support. When they have abandoned the chase for reindeer they will have made a great step toward civilization.

Incidentally they will be saved from starvation, which otherwise must soon wipe them out. Owing to the destruction by the whites of the seals, whales and walrus, on which they have hitherto depended for their support, they can no longer get enough to eat. Food is so scarce that women nurse their babies until they are five years old. Many infants are killed by their parents, lest there be too many mouths to feed. To make a fishing boat requires four walrus hides, and the material is no longer obtainable. A notion of the peaceful character of these Esquimaux is afforded by the fact that they have never attempted to touch the reindeer at Port Clarence, where, half-clad and hungry, the lives of only two white men have stood between them and abundance of food and clothing. What spot on earth where white men were starving would witness this condition of affairs? Every deer would be killed, every particle of food distributed, and the act would be justified by public opinion.

Though possessing such endurance, the reindeer is a delicate animal. Its flesh is easily torn and the leg bones snap like pipestems. The beast, though it can draw a sled 100 miles in a day, cannot carry

more than 50 pounds on its back. At three years of age it is full grown, standing four and a half feet high and weighing 250 pounds. The reindeer at Fort Clarence have been taught to eat cornmeal, in order that food for them may be carried on long journeys. They did not like it at first, but became very fond of it after a while. On Christmas Eve, 1892, the superintendent of the station there hitched up a team of deer and did an act as Santa Claus. He made a lot of little bags out of flour sacks, and in each one he put some cubes of sugar, a few dried apples and some raisins. Driving through the settlement, he dropped one of the bags through the window of each house. It may be imagined how well the hungry natives appreciated gifts. This was probably the first occasion on which a real Santa Claus ever appeared in his legendary guise with sled and reindeer.

One Lapp and one dog can take care of 500 deer, but the herd must be watched day and night. The 24 hours are usually divided into three watches of eight hours each. The husband, wife and child or servant take turns. A man with 300 deer and upward has one or more servants, the wages paid being a certain number of reindeer cows with calf. They are marked as belonging to the servants, and when the latter marry, the deer belonging to the man and to the woman together form the nucleus of a new herd with which to go to housekeeping. The Lapps are thrifty to the point of stinginess. They usually have money in the bank, and having little occasion to spend, they often accumulate considerable savings. They are hospitable and remarkably chaste. For alcohol they have a weakness, but the laws of Norway and Sweden make it hard for them to get it. It is almost impossible to persuade a Lapp woman to marry a white man.

The chief weakness of these people is a passion for stealing reindeer, and many of them are sent to prison every year for that offense.

Every Lapp owns at least one dog, to which he is greatly attached. Without dogs it would be well nigh impossible for him to herd his deer. If the reindeer were not domesticated the greater part of the country north of the Arctic circle in Europe and Asia would be uninhabitable. The reindeer serves as a substitute for the cow, horse, sheep and goat, none of which can exist in those frozen regions. The Lapps are expert runners on snow shoes and that accomplishment is very necessary for them in their business. Whereas in Siberia the deer is milked by sucking the teats like a baby and spitting the milk in a bowl, the Lapps throw the cow with a lasso and the man holds her while the woman milks. In a large herd this is a very laborious performance. One cow gives about half a pint of milk, which is as thick as the best cream and very rich in caseine. Most of it is made into cheese.

The reindeer moss takes several years to grow to maturity and the deer eat only the tops of it, so that their pastures must constantly be changed. In the summer the Lapps drive their herds down to the sea coast, partly to get away from certain pestiferous insects. One of them lays its eggs on the back of the deer and the larvae form an itching and very painful tumor in the skin. Another kind of insect makes its way up inside of the nose and lays its eggs, the larvae being eventually thrown out by the sneezing of the beast. Reindeer are very fond of music and will listen to it like children. The Lapps are small and sinewy people, with reddish yellow skin, broad faces, eyes small and oblong, hair plaited, protruding cheekbones, very thin lips, very broad mouth, sharp chin and sparse beards.

*The Interior
Chicago Ill.
July 31, 1894*

Alaskan Outlook.

The American government has long felt the imperative importance from a military standpoint of speedy communication and transportation between Alaska's Pacific coast and Canadian frontiers. It desires to establish a postal and courier service. This is now performed only by dog-team in winter when the vast tundras are frozen. But the Eskimo on the Arctic coast and the Indian inhabitants of the interior are hardly up to the standard of American intelligence. Famine and liquor make their future obscure. Several years ago our government brought seventy-five reindeer from Siberia for the benefit of the natives. Since the importation the Alaskans at Fort Clarence have been experimenting on, and off, reindeer. The death-rate has increased several per cent. The deer bade fair to become the ruling race. Something must be done to subdue them. The Lapps know all there is to be known about reindeer. So the Alaskan section of the United States bureau of education has imported contract-labor from Lapland. The land of the midnight sun has this month sent five families, sixteen souls and ten dogs in all, to spend three years in Alaska. They consist of the flower of reindeer trainers, and have their passage to and from Alaska guaranteed. Besides expenses each head of a family receives \$355 a year. If they return, they will be the millionaires of Lapland. If they like Alaska and remain, they may form the nucleus of a colony of Finns and Lapps. All the grazing-grounds of Lapland are occupied. In Alaska huge reaches of empty territory should tempt the hardy northerners to make a lasting home there and to bring others of their countrymen. Why should there not soon be in our arctic province a large and flourishing colony of this sturdy and valuable folk? Every essential condition for their welfare appears to be present. They are healthy and courageous, good citizens and quite intelligent. Between Laplanders and reindeer Alaska might become a desirable territory. Nor are these the only agencies to develop its resources. To say nothing of the noble and self-sacrificing missionaries, gold is helping to end its long night. The sources of the Yukon have attracted world-wide attention as a gold field. While the mines of south-eastern Alaska are quartz, those on the head-streams of the Yukon are placers and can be worked by poor men. Gold is found in every creek. Last summer nearly \$250,000 were dug from one stream. At present all mining is confined to placers, but quartz is not wanting. If it assays well, the only need is capital. A dozen miners succeeded within four months in obtaining profits ranging from \$2,000 to \$8,000 each. The extreme length of the winter renders the mining-season brief, but the miners dig three or four months and prospect during the remainder of the season. In spite of the mercury crawling 77 degrees below zero our informant considers the country very healthy and the soil fairly good. With care settlers can raise lettuce, potatoes, radishes and turnips. He thinks any industrious and sober man should earn a good living. A year's outfit can be obtained for less than \$400. Any man who reaches the Yukon with \$350 and is a worker is reasonably sure to prosper. Wages are \$8 or \$10 a day during the season. In our Pacific states a great number will set out next month for the head-waters of the Yukon, via Juneau, the Rocky mountains and the Lewis river. But the company is obliged, on account of the prohibitory cost of transporting supplies by that route, to send them by Bering sea and Yukon river. This stream is broader than the Mississippi, and navigable by good-sized steamers for 1,900 miles. Passengers leaving Seattle June 15 will not reach Fort Cudahy till September, and can not, unless they cross the mountains in winter, return this year. Yet fifteen families are going there this summer. The fort boasts two stores, six saloons, one mission church and a population of about five hundred.

*The Times
Bethlehem Pa.
June 1, 1894.*

May a government violate its own laws?
The six families of Laplanders who landed in New York on their way to Alaska were under contract with the United States Government to remain in Alaska three years and teach the natives how to break and train reindeer. How about that law in regard to contract foreign labor?

*Evening Bulletin
San Francisco
May 30, 1894*

LAPPS FOR ALASKA

The Party Engaged to Manage the Government's Herd of Reindeer

The sixteen Lapps who have been engaged by the Government to teach the natives of Alaska how to manage reindeer will arrive in San Francisco tomorrow on the steamer Walla Walla.

They will remain in port a number of days (taking in the sights and sail) before clearing out on a whaler which has been chartered to land them there.

OUR ARCTIC DOMAIN.

Seventeen Thousand Intelligent People Are Asking for Food.

Kate Field says: Eskimos have recently traveled 7,000 miles to ask Congress to extend to Alaska the provisions of the agricultural experimental acts and make further purchases of reindeer, which they need for food. Never have I been so impressed by a primitive race. This interest led to the following interview with Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Commissioner of Education for our Arctic Province.

"Who were the first settlers in Alaska, Dr. Jackson?"

"The traders. They went up there to establish trading posts. They cared nothing for vegetables or fruit. They had not time to find out what could be grown. The same was true of the central region where fur traders went upon the Yukon river, which is so large that it has five mouths emptying into much water. It does the Mississippi at its mouth. The Yukon is one of the great rivers of the world. We have resources there, but no one to use them. At the different missionary stations in all that portion of Southeast Alaska they raise beads and amulets, and the clergy say they have ever eaten anywhere else. There are a great many wild fruits, such as raspberries, whortleberries, and other species of raspberry, the currant, the cranberry, and also crab apples. I think that an agricultural station could give an impetus to scientific investigation. We could then find out what could be raised and under what circumstances the largest crops could be produced. The different traders, teachers, missionaries and the native population who, through the schools, are coming into a better condition would contribute greatly to the advancement of that country through such means. If, for instance, apples and wheat, everybody would set nut and apple trees. Pears could be cultivated and I believe good ones, and people would go to the expense of sending for trees and planting them."

"Alaska has two entirely different climates. There is the coast along the Gulf of Alaska which has a climate as mild as that of the city of Washington, or the northern part of the State of Virginia. The Russians kept records at Sitka for 50 years, which have been tabulated and published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, so that we are in possession of the climate of Alaska. This mild climate is due to the Japan Current, which warms the water. After getting beyond the coast range of mountains, there is a severe climate. Through the entire southern section of Alaska there is no question that certain cereals, fruits and vegetables can be raised."

"What is the extent of that mild territory?"

"The coast is mountainous, but between the mountains are valleys of greater or less extent. In some places you have a couple of miles wide, and sometimes only a few miles long. It has been estimated that if you took these valleys and threw them together they would make a State as large as the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. That gives you an idea of the probable natural section of Alaska."

"What about live stock?"

"Cattle and sheep do remarkably well in Juneau. There is a herd of cattle and sheep. On Kodiak Island there is a herd of cattle, and along Keen Peninsula and in Onalaska there are two herds of cattle; so that there is a possibility of pretty fair agricultural herds. Having gotten out of this section of the coast to the central Northern portion of Alaska, they never have thaws at all. The ground is covered with what is called muskeg, a species of moss which preserves the ice as well as tanbark would. That moss prevents the soil from thawing, so that the ground is frozen all the year. About great placer gold mines, which have attracted 300 American miners, who can only work two months in the summer."

"Often they cut wood and burn it in order to thaw out the ground before they can dig and cut out the ground from which they procure the gold dust. At the same time, while they have this frozen subsoil, one of the trades at the national boundary line raised 40 acres of turnips and rutabagas. In a dry season he turned under the rutabagas and the turnips brought to that country a young moose which he trained to the plow, and plowed 40 acres. There is not a cow or horse anywhere in the central portion of Alaska, so he utilized the moose, and he said he got a good crop, although 18 inches under the surface was frozen to an unknown depth. To show you something of the depth to which the ground

is frozen, I may say that Lieutenant May in 1884, at the station of Point Barrow, and the Government sent him down to ascertain the depth to which the frost extended. He understood the work, and ran down a shaft to the depth of 30 feet, but still the ground was frozen, and he gave it up. This shaft has been utilized as a place of storage for the game, which is kept there during the season. It is put in and remains frozen until October."

"Are there domestic animals in Central and Northern Alaska?"

"Very few. While hogs and sheep do well in Southern Alaska, they cannot be kept in Northern Alaska, because of the difficulty in putting up grass for nine or ten months of winter. Animals would be in danger of being frozen to death, because the thermometer will run as low as 50 below zero; you cannot raise any cattle, horses or sheep in this section."

"Is that the reason you want reindeer?"

"Yes. In Siberia there are thousands of heads of domestic reindeer, the same as in Lapland. The natives herd hundreds of from 100 to 200 head, very much as cattle are owned on the plains of Texas, or sheep in Mexico. The sheep they are guarded day and night. Herders are with the reindeer constantly. The reindeer furnishes the natives' families with everything they need. It has been said that if you cut them out from every other source of supply they would be perfectly comfortable. The reindeer, according to the natives, is comfortable. The skins of reindeer furnish the entire clothing and food of the family. Reindeer sinews make the thread. The gut is made into sewed articles. The flesh of the animals furnishes food, and the natives drink the milk. The tines of the household are made of reindeer bones soaked in oil are burned for fuel."

"How extensive is the timber region?"

"The timber extends from Kodiak to Cook's Inlet. From that point there is no timber. On the Aleutian Islands there are a few trees. You cannot find 50 miles along this coast and you would not see a single tree."

"How much coal has been discovered?"

"A great mine is being worked by San Francisco capitalists in Cook's Inlet. There are coal mines on the shores of the Arctic Ocean where the American sealers and whalers can help themselves. It is upon an immense bluff on the seashore, and the weather there it will catch this coal to stack off and drop down on the beach. All the whalers have to do is to go and put it into their holds. There is a river on the south which has large coal mines, but it is perhaps 100 miles back from the coast. There are coal mines all through that country."

"Here are 15,000 people who have been robbed by the whalers. We can feed them by putting this industry in their hands. We cannot stock the sea food, but we can stock the sea food. This frozen country is utterly worthless to the world, except as ranges for reindeer. The question is, is it that country a question of food supply just as much as are the cattle ranges in Texas. If that country is so, it is that country we would soon be able to sell hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of venison to San Francisco and Washington and other Eastern cities."

"Out of the 400,000 in Lapland, there are some 200,000 of Europe. 2,000 carcasses of reindeer, ham and smoked tongue. The hides are valuable. The bookbinders in Leipzig, Germany, are using reindeer leather. Paris is buying reindeer leather largely from Lapland, and the present fashion is for fashionable and the deer skin glove, which is made from the hide of the Lapland deer. We can make this country worth 100,000 of dollars to the United States by introducing the reindeer."

"What education do the Eskimos receive?"

"In 1890 and 1891 the Government put a school at Berling's Strait, where there is a population of less than 500 Eskimo people. They had such a bad reputation among the whalers as being savages that no whaler has dropped anchor anywhere near them for a long time. One whaler went in there and dropped anchor some sixteen years ago and wanted to trade some goods with the natives, selling them whisky, and the natives rebelled and came very near capturing the schooner. Since that time they did not venture in there. In that country lumber is scarce, and when we built a small schoolroom we thought that the use of dry natives it would be a great success."

"In 1890, when the Government sent me to establish schools in Alaska, I found that the population was in a starving condition in this section of the country. For the waters were filled with the walrus and the seal, and they made three-fourths of the entire living of the population. Twenty six of the people caught this section had plenty to eat. The American whalers have gone there and driven

the whales out of the Bering Sea and out of this section. One captain told me that formerly he could drop anchor in the Arctic and never lift it. The entire summer he was wanted to return with his catch of whales. Whalers now have to go to Herschel Island in order to get whales. Every day I get accounts of this. The family is starving and more imminent every day. When the sun came up it was at what do with these people, it was at

first thought that Congress would be asked for an appropriation to feed these Eskimos. That was the proceeding with Indians of the central portion of the States. The effect was that feeding them impoverished them, and caused them to be killed off, and if that were to be done, we might as well let them starve to death at once. The suggestion was then made that instead of providing them with food and thus pauperizing them, we should help them to bring over reindeer from Siberia to Alaska in order to make themselves self sustaining. That would give them means not only to save their lives for the present, but to perpetuate the race."

"Are there not wild reindeer in that country?"

"Yes, they are the same animal, only they are changed by domestication. The caribou or wild reindeer existed early in the whole country. The introduction of breech-loading firearms turned the attention of hunters to the caribou. The reindeer, so that they have been largely killed off. On the peninsula an old native told me that when he was a boy there were numerous; but there are none seen now. They have all been killed or been driven back. None of them can now be had for so large an extent, but that the question comes up, first, as to the question of humanity."

"When I went back the year after establishing the school I was anxious to know the result. In that country they have only one community, and they are the rest of the world. All the traders, natives and missionaries get mail once a year, so we cannot hear from that station except once in 12 months. I went back. I asked how many they had in school, and they told me 246, and the average daily attendance for the nine months was 104 out of a population of a little less than 600 people. Some people told me to wait, but I was new thing and the second year there would not be so many. I found the second year that there had been an average daily attendance of 106, and last year they had 116. The first year the teacher, of course, could not understand a word he said. You can, therefore, understand the disadvantage under which the teacher was working. He had to gain a little knowledge of their language, and they gained a little knowledge of his. All the teaching is done in English."

"These people are very intelligent. They are far above the average North American Indian. The first year the teacher told these people at Cape Prince of Wales that the Government was going to introduce the reindeer, and they showed so much anxiety about it that three of them formed a partnership and agreed that one should go over to Siberia to get reindeer in the Fall, and others would take care of his family while he was gone. He was to go over and get reindeer, and he was in the season so that he would have an excuse to spend the Winter with a herd of reindeer to learn to manage them. In order that he might come back and take care of one on this side. On another occasion I know that one of those natives had some whalebone, and he said to the captain of the vessel, 'If you will buy me 20 head of reindeer, I will give you this whalebone.' All these garments that the people are wearing came from Siberia. The Siberians bring them over and trade them for whalebone, fur and oil. In fact, the traffic in reindeer skins has been going on for a good many generations. These people appreciate the effort of the Government for them in this respect."

Chronicle
San Francisco Cal
June 6, 1894.

LAPLANDERS ARRIVE

SIXTEEN OF THEM BOAT FOR ALASKA.

They Will Initiate the Eskimaux in the Handling of Reindeer.

The steamer Umatilla arrived from Victoria and Puget sound ports yesterday afternoon. Among the passengers was a group of Laplanders, sixteen in number. They had been imported from the northern part of Norway by Uncle Sam in defiance of the contract laws and are bound for the Arctic ocean, where they are to train the Eskimaux in the handling of reindeer. From Troms they were taken to Christiansia, and from there to New York in the steamer Iceland. From New York they were transported to Seattle over the Great Northern, and

were to have connected with the Walla Walla, which arrived here a few days ago. They were delayed by washouts, however, and the brig W. H. Myer has been kept back here in consequence. The brig will leave on Sunday next, taking the crowd to Port Clarence. The Myer is the last of the whalers to go north, and she will meet McKenna's Norwegian steamer Fearless at Port Clarence.

The party of Laplanders consisted of sixteen in all, there being six women in the crowd and several papooses. It required a discriminating eye to distinguish the women from the men, for nearly all were dressed alike. They are all fat and healthy looking, but were not over clean. Quite a curious crowd gathered on the Broadway dock, attracted by the strangers from the high latitudes, but the inspection was held from a distance. The favorite dish of the Laplanders is blubber, and coming down on the steamer they showed a marked preference for blubber over ice cream. On the dock the perfume coming from the strangers was suggestive of a tanyard.

The Sailors' Home had contracted with the Government to care for the party while it remained here and there were a number of gurneys to take the crowd to its moorings ashore. The Laplanders were piled into the vessels like sardines, and all of them wanted to rest their heads out of the windows. The most interesting feature of the outfit were the dogs which accompanied the party. There were eight in number, most of them being black in color, and the rest spotted with white. They were all intelligent looking and apparently very gentle. They are used to herd the reindeer.

The Kingdom Minneapolis Minn June 8, 1894

A company of sixteen Lapps passed through the Twin Cities last week bound for Alaska. Our government sent an agent to Lapland some time ago to try and induce a colony of them to come to Alaska to manage the herds of reindeer recently imported from Siberia. After traveling over 500 miles through the country and using much persuasion the agent, a Norwegian, succeeded in prevailing on these sixteen people—seven men, five women and four children—to come. They were dressed in costumes made of skins and were in great glee over their good luck, as the government will furnish their subsistence and pay them salaries.

Evening Bulletin San Francisco Cal June 9, 1894.

THE LAPLANDERS.

The Party Reveling in the Attractions of Civilization.

Pay a Visit to Sunset City—Dispersing Effects of the Warm Wave—Personal Facilities.

The Laplanders, who are located in the Sailors' Home, are enjoying the surprises of American civilization and intend to make the most of their short stay in San Francisco. Arrangements are being made to give them a sight of all the interesting features of the Mid-winter Fair, and they attracted a good deal of attention at Sunset City to-day.

The neat experiences by them recently has discomfited them. Instead of reveling in blubber, they enjoy the good things

of life and drink milk in preference to walrus blubber. They have also sampled some of the beer retailed on the water-front. They are not illiterate, as reported. Even the children can read and write and the party is attended by a chaplain.

The Lapps came from the vicinity of the most northern city, Hammerfest, twenty miles south of North Cape, in the 70th degree of North latitude, and will make their homes in the region of Port Clarence, six degrees further south.

A remarkable peculiarity about the men is the long sheath knives they carry, which give them a rather ferocious appearance. In their native land the knife is used to battle with wolves and is constantly utilized for various purposes, from cutting tobacco to disposing of their daily meals. They are of a nomadic character, their movements being directed by the course taken by their roaming herds of reindeer.

There are sixteen in the party, seven men, five women and four children. The men are fine-looking, broad-shouldered and slightly under the medium height; the women are anything but comely according to the American idea of beauty. Six of the men are married and five have their families with them. In their native land the reindeer furnish them with everything that they desire—meat, milk, clothing, tents, sewing materials, ornaments, etc., and a Lapp's wealth is estimated by the number he owns. All the men are well-off, and one is quite wealthy, and the furs they have with them are worth thousands of dollars. They all belong to the Lutheran Church. In Lapland the churches are 300 miles apart and they frequently hitch up their reindeer on Friday, drive to church for the Sunday service and return home on Tuesday. When hurried they say the reindeer could make 120 miles in ten hours.

The men and women all dress about alike. They wear coarse cloth leggings and blouses and reindeer-skin shoes. One of the party, a boy of eighteen, named Frederick Larsen, wears a white reindeer coat that is quite a curiosity and very valuable. He says at home he made money running reindeer races with the Indians.

When they came down to the coast to take the steamer for their long journey, they brought a good supply of reindeer meat with them, but when that gave out, and they had to eat other food, they all became nauseated. Now, however, they are used to it, but are looking forward to the time when they can again get a supply of their favorite meat.

The Lapps, on their arrival at Port Clarence, will teach the natives how to make use of the reindeer provided by the Government, which can be used for transportation, meat, drink, clothing, shelter and everything calculated to make life more endurable in the far North.

Chronicle San Francisco Cal June 10, 1894

HERDERS OF REINDEER

Laplanders Bound to the North.

They Are to Teach the Poor Esquimaux.

Not Much Like the Natives of Our Own Arctic Possessions.

Over in the doubtful atmosphere of the Sailors' Home is a queer party, all guests and employes of Uncle Sam. If the motley gatherings due to the Midwinter Fair had not made San Franciscans accustomed to strange sights these visitors would surely attract attention in their occasional wanderings about town, for they are unlike anything the city has entertained before.

These visitors are genuine Laplanders on their way to Alaska to teach the helpless natives of the far Northwest how to take care of themselves.

The Laplanders have been living for a week at the Sailors' Home, and as they

neither speak nor understand English they are not likely to be contaminated by water-front associations. They are under a three years' contract with our Government to go to Alaska and teach the starving natives how to raise and care for reindeer. Now that Uncle Sam has Alaska on his hands, the people must be cared for by him or be taught how to make their own livelihood. The Government has taken the latter and, perhaps, the wiser course.

There are quite a colony of the Laps, nearly all of whom are expert reindeer herders. When they reach Alaska they will be divided up and each group will be stationed at a different place. There are sixteen Laps, seven men, five women and four children. With them is the superintendent, William A. Kjellmann, and his wife, Rev. T. L. Burig and his wife and child and the father of Mr. Kjellmann. The superintendent and the minister are both Norwegian and converse with the Laps, who have great confidence in both of them. The Laps, men and women, are paid \$27.50 a month for their services. Their food is furnished by the Government, except sugar, coffee and tobacco. Clothes they find themselves. The Laps consider the pay they receive very good, as they will have no more to do than they did at home, where there was little or no remuneration.

The reindeer are already waiting for the herders to come. The Government has already brought over from Siberia 400 of the animals and 300 more will be imported soon. This makes a hundred for each of the Laplanders to attend, and the flock will be divided like the colony. Besides their household gods, the strangers have with them a number of Lapland dogs, which are not at all like the Esquimaux dogs at the Fair. Instead of being white they are black or brown, and they lack the strength the Esquimaux dogs have. They are not used as sledge-drawers, but are for herding the reindeer. They are extremely sagacious and not as gentle as the Esquimaux animals.

All the Laps in this colony are civilized and educated. They are all able to read and write their own language, and some of them speak Finnish, Russian and Norwegian, all of them understanding the last-named tongue. One of them is accounted a rich man in his native land. He is worth some \$15,000, but in spite of his fortune he thinks the \$55 a month which he and his wife are now earning, quite a comfortable addition to the family's revenue.

All the Laps show their Teutonic origin. They are blonde and very much better looking than the natives of Labrador or Alaska; they have light complexions, faded-looking hair and are all blue-eyed. One or two of

the men might be mistaken for Italians if differently dressed, except for their blue or gray eyes. They are of medium height, well built and muscular, as reindeer hunters must be. The reindeer are not easy beasts to tame. As soon as the deer feels the lasso that singles him out of the herd he begins to run.

The man at the other end of the rope turns to allow him to run in a circle and then the deer dashes off. The man simply holds in and runs as fast as he can, and only to retain his hold on the rope, and minding not the mighty leaps he must make over rough ground. That is the sort of exercise which makes the herders walk with so springy a step.

The women are small, thin and underfed in appearance. They have the high cheek bones and deep-set eyes of the Scandinavians, but there is no brilliancy of coloring about them. Most of them wear their hair in two braids twisted around the head and over it a little stiff cap like a Russian peasant. Rather short skirts



A GROUP OF REINDEER HERDERS.

and thick woollen leggings, such as the men wear, complete the Laplander woman's costume. The four children in the party are not a very jolly crowd. They are phlegmatic, careworn and silent, like their fathers and mothers, and never smile. One little girl of 8 has a club foot and hobbles about painfully. There is a baby a year old, and another baby only three months old.

The most interesting member of the party is a boy named Frederick. They say he is 18, but as he is a foundling his age is uncertain. He is a bright, handsome lad, with regular features, big blue eyes and a clean, handsome skin. He was found in the snow one night and adopted by some Sisters of Mercy. As a consequence he is a Catholic, the only one in the party. The Government wanted to get a Catholic family to go to a Catholic settlement in Alaska. But Frederick was the only

one who could be found. All the rest of them are Lutherans like the minister who accompanies them. He is the only one of the crowd who wears furs. They all have them for cold weather, but have packed them away now and are wearing their woollen clothes of purple and red, with oilskin shoes. Frederick wears a loose, full blouse of reindeer fur, almost white and very pretty. On his head is the square cap that all the men wear, made of cloth and stuffed with eiderdown. Frederick is very bright. He understands a good deal of English, speaks a little and knows some German. At a

Montana station where the train stopped Frederick had an experience with a cowboy, who attempted to have some sport with him. The cowboy induced the young Laplander to mount a bronco and then made the animal buck and run. Frederick is no horseman, but his experience with reindeer has made him absolutely fearless, and he stuck to the bucking bronco as though they had been bound together. The Laplanders watched the show understandingly and when the cowboy said he believed he would take his bronco home for a rest and did so they shouted with glee over his discomfiture.

The Laps will leave for Alaska on Wednesday by the brig Meyer. They will be four weeks on the way and will land at Port Clarence.

So far during their long journey all has gone well with the Laps. The train was guarded at Huron, Mont. he is starving and ask him to carry a handbox down the public streets when you've just had a row. To test his temper, tell him his nose is a little on one side and you don't like the way his hair grows—and if that won't fetch him nothing will.—Philadelphia Times.

are, however, anxious to return to cooler climes, declaring that the atmosphere here is too heavy for their comfort.

Their stay, too, if prolonged indefinitely would somewhat demoralize them. They learned during their sojourn here how to take "Willie out for a walk" and seemed to enjoy beer better than the milk they are so much accustomed to depend on. They are usually very saving, but foaming schooners were calculated to make serious inroads on their funds.

Indeed it is asserted that the bridegroom, for whom they recently took up a collection at once started out on a tour of the water-front resorts and did not return to his tarted bride till 2 o'clock in the morning.

The brig will probably not leave port till to-morrow morning. Port Clarence, their destination, is the rendezvous of the Arctic whaling fleet. They are likely to there break up into smaller groups, the Government intending to locate herds of about a hundred reindeer each at Cape Prince of Wales, Golovin Bay, Nulato, on the Yukon and St. Lawrence island, where the population, owing to the introduction of whisky, starved to death some winters ago.

The reindeer are fully developed at three years of age and in northern climes furnish materials for the every-day wants of their owners, from a pleasant beverage—the milk of the cows—to the raiment. Their introduction to Alaska it is calculated will reclaim a vast domain now comparatively useless and enable the population to increase and prosper on the fruits of a congenial industry.

The Government has undertaken to return the Laplanders to their native country after their term of service has expired. It is believed, however, that the advantages of their new home will induce some of them to become permanent residents of Alaska.

*Evening Bulletin
San Francisco Cal
June 16, 1894*

BOUND FOR THE ARCTIC.

The Laplanders Taken on Board
the Whaler W. H. Meyer.

Pleasure Derived from their Short Stay
in this City—Learned How to Take
"Willie Out for a Walk."

The whaling brig W. H. Meyer, Captain McKenna, has cleared for a cruise in the Arctic, and this afternoon the Laplanders engaged by the Government to take charge of the reindeer herds in Alaska and teach the natives how to depend upon them for clothing and sustenance were taken on board from the Folsom-street slip.

They have enjoyed themselves immensely during their short stay in town and were particularly delighted with the wonders of the Mid-winter Fair. They

*Evening Item
Philadelphia Pa
July 10, 1894*

HERDERS OF REINDEER.

Imported Laplanders Who Are
Now Bound for Alaska.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: Over in the doubtful atmosphere of the sailors' home is a queer party, all guests and employees of Uncle Sam. If the motley gatherings due to the Midwinter Fair had not made San Franciscans accustomed to strange sights these visitor would surely attract attention in their occasional wanderings about town, for they are unlike anything the city has entertained before.

These visitors are genuine Laplanders on their way to Alaska to teach the helpless natives of the far Northwest how to take care of themselves.



FREDERICK AND THE DOGS.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE PARTY.

The Laplanders have been living for a week at the sailors' home, and as they neither speak nor understand English, they are not likely to be contaminated by water-front associations. They are under a three-years' contract with our government to go to Alaska and teach the starving natives how to raise and care for reindeer. Now that Uncle Sam has Alaska on his hands, the people must be cared for by him or be taught how to make their own livelihood. The government has taken the latter and perhaps the wiser course.

There are quite a colony of the Laps, nearly all of whom are expert reindeer herders. When they reach Alaska they will be divided up, and each group will be stationed at a different place. There are sixteen Laps, seven men, five women, and four children. With them are the superintendent, William A. Kohlmann, and his wife, Rev. T. L. Burk and his wife and child, and the father of Mr. Kjelmann. The superintendent and the minister are both Norwegian and converse with the Laps, who have great confidence in both of them. The Laps, men and women, are paid \$27.50 a month for their services. Their food is furnished by the government, except sugar, coffee, and tobacco. Clothes they find themselves. The Laps consider the pay they receive very small as they will have no more to do than they did at home, where there was little or no remuneration.

The reindeer are already waiting for the herders to come. The government has already brought over from Siberia 400 of the animals and 300 more will be in each of the Laplanders to attend to the flock will be divided like the colony. Reindeer are the household goods, the strangers have with them a number of Esquimaux dogs, which are not at all like the Esquimaux dogs at the Fair. Instead of being black or brown, and they are not as strong as the Esquimaux dogs, but are for herding the reindeer. They are extremely sagacious and not as gentle as the Esquimaux animals.

All the Laps in this colony are civilized and educated. They are able to read and write their own language, and some of them speak English, Russian and Norwegian. All of them understand the white man's tongue. One of them is accounted a rich man in his native land. He is worth some \$15,000, but in spite of his fortune he thinks the \$25 a month which he and his wife are now earning, quite a comfortable addition to the family's revenue.

All the Laps show their Teutonic origin. They are blonde and very much better looking than the natives of Labrador or Alaska; they have light complexions, faded-looking hair, and are all blue-eyed. One or two of the men might be mistaken for Italians if differently dressed, except for their blue or gray eyes. They are of medium height, well built and muscular, as reindeer hunters should be. Their reindeer are not easy beasts to tame. As soon as the deer feels the lasso that singles him out of the herd he begins to run. The man at the other end of the rope turns to allow him to run in a circle and then the deer dashes off. The man simply holds in and runs as fast as he can, caring only to retain his hold on the rope, and, when the reindeer has made a wide circle, the man jumps and seizes the reindeer by the throat. This is the sort of exercise which makes the herders walk with so spry a step.

The women are small, thin and underfed in appearance. They have the high cheek bones and deep-set eyes of the Scandinavians, but there is no brilliancy of coloring about them. Most of them wear their hair in two braids twisted around the head and over the stiff cap like a Russian peasant. Rather short skirts and thick woolen leggings, such as the men wear, complete the Laplander woman's costume. The four children in the party are not a very jolly crowd. They are phlegmatic, careworn, and silent, like their fathers and mothers, and never smile. One little girl of three has a club foot and hobbles about painfully. There is a baby a year old, and another baby only three months old.

The most interesting member of the party is a boy named Frederick. They say he

is eighteen, but as he is a foundling, his age is uncertain. He is a bright, handsome lad, with regular features, big blue eyes, and a clean, handsome skin. He was found in the snow one night and adopted by some Sisters of Mercy. As a consequence he is a Catholic, the only one in the party. The government wanted to get a Catholic family to go to a Catholic settlement in Alaska, but Frederick was the only Lap who could be found. All the rest are Lutherans, like the minister who accompanies them. He is the only of the crowd who wears furs. They all have them for cold weather, but have them packed away now and are wearing woolen clothes of purple and red, with oliskin shoes. Frederick wears a clean, full blouse of reindeer fur, almost white, and very pretty. On his head is the square cap that all men wear, made of cloth stuffed with eiderdown. Frederick is very bright. He understands a good deal of English, speaks a little and knows some German.

At a Montana station where the train stopped, Frederick had an experience with a cowboy, who attempted to have some sport with him. The cowboy induced the young Laplander to mount a bronco and then made the animal buck and run. Frederick is no horseman, but his experience with reindeer has made him absolutely fearless, and he stuck to the bucking bronco as though they had been bound together. The Laplander was not the show said he believed he would take his bronco home for a rest, and did so, they shouted with glee over his discomfiture.

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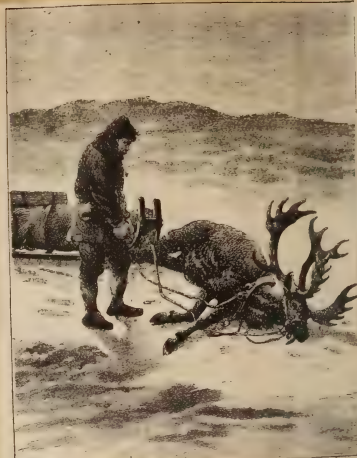
So far during their long journey, all has gone well with the Laps. The train was guarded at Huron, Mont., by an United States marshal for fear of an attack by Indians. At Kalispell, Mont., one of the dogs was stolen by a section hand, but was recovered later. The little party was delayed by floods and was some three weeks in traveling from St. Paul to San Francisco.

*Sentinel
Indianapolis Ind
August 7, 1894*

Alaska's mail service has heretofore been dependent upon Esquimaux dogs. Reindeers, however, are so much better for the purpose that the government has imported several families of Laplanders to teach the natives of Alaska how to train and use this animal.

*The Union
Springfield Mass
August 29, 1894*

The revenue cutter Bear, arrived at Port Clarence, Alaska, July 9, with forty-eight head of reindeer, purchased of Siberian natives with exchanges of flour, calico, etc. The herd at Port Clarence has done well the past year. The Indians are 150 head and the natives are learning to care for the animals. There seems to be no reason why reindeer herding may not become a large and profitable industry in Northern Alaska, providing the people with useful occupation, food and many of the comforts of civilization.



SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.]

THE MORAVIAN.

BETHLEHEM, PA., ~~AUGUST 22, 1894.~~

THE REINDEER EXPERIMENT. — Our readers will be interested to learn that latest advices report the reindeer at Port Clarence as having weathered the unusually severe Winter, which prevailed in Alaska last season, exceedingly well. In Spring 150 fawns were born. The herd numbered about 500 at the beginning of Summer. By July 9, the "Bear" had made one trip to Siberia, bringing over 48 deer. During the Summer new herds are to be established at three or four different points, and thus the work of distribution will actually have been begun. May it progress successfully!

*The Interior
Chicago Ill.
Sept. 6, 1894*

SHELDON JACKSON SAVING ALASKA. *Interior* BY GENERAL JOHN EATON. *Sept 6 94*

SOME one will need to write the romance of civilizing Alaska. A report by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska, to Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education has just appeared. It is mainly occupied with the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska, and has valuable maps and illustrations. What an outcry there was against securing Alaska! How many shouted in derision, "Buying an iceberg!" Slowly dawned upon the minds of the officers of our army and navy and of those who take a far look into the future in the interests of international peace that as a nation we had gained great strategic advantage,—that we had secured not only a great territory on our northwales: as a protection, but that we had come into possession of a line of islands to make that protection still more effectual, extending thirty degrees west of Hawaii.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson was appointed general agent for education in the spring of 1885. After a prolonged struggle there had been secured an imperfect form of government for that benighted region and provision made for the establishment of schools. Already he had led the way in introducing mission schools. Since his appointment either government or mission schools have been extended to the main points on the coast, rivers and islands where it has been possible to secure sufficient attendance. It is estimated

that there is a school population of some 8,000 to 10,000. Of these 1,847 are reported in school, and of these 292 are receiving industrial training. The government expended for the year this reported \$50,000 and the missionary societies \$74,434. A successful school is conducted at Point Barrow, the northernmost point of the mainland of the continent, which has a population of about five hundred Esquimaux. In advancing the school work Dr. Jackson learned the facts connected with the starvation of the natives, and found among the causes was the disappearance of food supply alike from land and water,—partly by wasteful destruction since the introduction of improved firearms and partly by the demands of trade.

His study of the situation led him in his report to Dr. Harris the United States Commissioner of Education, to call attention to the condition of affairs in Siberia, but a short distance across a narrow portion of the ocean, where domesticated reindeer enabled a rude population to subsist according to their ideas of comfort. Alaska had an abundance of moss, a favorite food of the reindeer. Congress was asked for the money to make an experiment in their introduction, but did nothing. Some said, "Siberians are so superstitious they will not sell;" others, that "reindeer can not be transported across the water," and others that "Alaskan dogs would destroy them." Some newspaper editors, however, shared in the belief that the experiment could be made, and invited donations of money for the purpose. At first the trial was made on a small scale. The Secretary of the Treasury joined efforts with the Commissioner of Education and the Secretary of the Interior and authorized Captain Healy, in command of the Bear, in the Marine Service, whose sympathies had been aroused by the sight of perishing villages, to give Dr. Jackson transportation and when in those seas, incidentally cruising along the coast of Siberia, to do what he could to promote the experiment. No difficulty was experienced in buying the deer of the Siberians or in transporting them by sea. Some twenty reindeer were obtained and as there was no money to provide adequately for their herding, they were landed on a small island and left to themselves. The next year they were found in good condition with an increase. A larger number was purchased, the experiment successfully enlarged, and Congress came to the rescue with a small appropriation. This report tells of Dr. Jackson's last summer's work.

The previous year, the Teller Station with a superintendent and experienced Siberian herders, was established at a favorable point near Port Clarence, and stocked with 171 reindeer. Dr. Jackson, on his arrival in 1893, found that the herd with all its unfavorable conditions, had increased to 222. During the summer, 124 more reindeer were successfully landed. During the winter previous a number had been trained to the sled, and the superintendent with two teams had made a successful journey to Cape Prince of Wales, a distance of sixty miles, thus advancing the experiment in the direction of showing what the reindeer may do in furnishing land transportation for that far-off and frigid region, and assuring winter as well as summer communication with the most distant points inhabited, or in which fishing and whaling may be interested. How sensible and interesting the whole experiment! The people must have a new food supply or perish. The reindeer under similar conditions, furnish both milk and flesh for food; of their entrails and skin garments are made, and their bones are available for various utensils. They are also the carriers for travel and commerce. Education trains the natives not only in civilization, but in this new industry. Our obligations to them are met—they are saved from perishing and paganism and become tributary to our welfare.

Already Dr. Jackson and Dr. Harris are devising plans for multiplying herds. They would supply them to neighboring islands and to missionary stations, and extend the training in herding so that private individuals would own their herds and have the skill to care for them. The natives to do this, must have both training in character and in this specialty. Siberians have not the required general character; they suffer as do the Alaskans when exposed to alcoholism and other vices. Therefore, Dr. Jackson, under direction of Commissioner Harris, has taken measures to secure educated Christian herders from Lapland, with their trained dogs and approved appliances for the care and use of the reindeer. For this purpose a wide range of experience was brought into view, the aid of Mr. Width and of Hon. R. B. Anderson was secured, an agent was sent, and after due diplomatic assurance of good faith was given, a party of educated Christian herders with dogs and complete outfit has been secured. Their successful location by Dr. Jackson this summer is expected. When this step of advance became necessary, there was no public appropriation available, and Dr. Jackson with the usual forethought and self-

sacrifice provided for the emergency out of private means. This summer more reindeer will be purchased and the enterprise will be enlarged in all directions. In this one particular at least, Americans are showing that they know how to deal with a degraded race. Sad and serious as is the reduction of the appropriation for schools; and the crippling or closing of them through the Holman policy, it is gratifying to know that Congress has appropriated \$3,000 for the advancement of the reindeer experiment next year.

But there is a disheartening side to the picture when we consider the obstacles,—the alcoholism and other vices which must be overcome.

*Kate Field's Washington
August 1, 1894*

ALASKA'S MAIL SERVICE has heretofore been dependent upon Esquimaux dogs. Reindeers, however, are so much better for the purpose that the Government has imported several families of Laplanders to teach the natives of Alaska how to train and use this animal.

*The Outlook
New York City Sept. 1, 1894*

A party of Laplanders recently passed through New York on their way to Alaska. The United States Government is compelled to maintain postal and courier services in Alaska, and can maintain them only by Eskimo dogs in winter-time. For a long time it has been the hope of our Government to establish some more rapid means of communication and transit between the Pacific coast and the frontiers of Canada. The Alaskan Department of the Board of Education sent a Laplander to Lapland for the purpose of selecting some families to go to Alaska for three years and there introduce the reindeer. The Government owns a number of reindeer, but the Alaskans do not know how to take care of them. It is hoped that the attractions of Alaska will hold the Laplanders in that country. The Laplanders were in their native dress when they arrived in New York. The youngest of the Laplanders was a little baby three months old, who was in a basket like an oyster-basket, with a hood. The appearance of the Laplanders on the streets of New York created a good deal of excitement.

*Commercial Gazette
Pittsburg Pa
Sept. 7, 1894*

The Samoyeds.

The reindeer Lapps and the Samoyeds stand in intelligence and morals, at the two extremes of the Esquimaux group—the Lapps at the top, the Samoyeds at the bottom. You can imagine how fantastically it is for me to be so near this interesting people and yet be prevented by want of time from studying them properly. For the great autumnal southward migration of the Samoyeds has not yet set in. All I have seen have been a few ragged and a little colony that lies just outside Archangel. These latter have no reindeer nor any other desirable possessions. Virtually, they are beggars, yet they serve to show something of the habits and character of the people they represent. They are, as one would expect, small in stature. I do not think I have seen a man more than, say, 5 feet 2 in height.

Their faces are very flat, and they have the slitlike eyes of the Mongol. Often it is impossible to distinguish any eye at all, but simply a slit, only just not closed up. The specimens here, even young men and girls, suffer much from blindness. Whether this is due to snow, or whether hereditary, I am unable to say, but their eyes turn, white, as if with a form of glaucoma. In person and in habits they are dirty in the extreme. They live in skin-covered wigwams, which are very simply made. The reindeer skin with the hair outside, is stretched over the poles, at the apex of which a hole is left—perhaps for escape of smoke, though I saw no fires burning in any of the wigwams. Inside is a confused heap of men, women, children, skins, food and dogs—little mongrel dogs, that creep around your calves in a doubtful kind of way.

Every spring, about May, a great northern migration of these people takes place.

It is then that they scatter themselves about the Petchora and Pustorsk districts, and along the Siberian coast, many of them passing up to the Yalmal peninsula and Waigatz island, where are their places of sacrifice, adorned with skulls of polar bears, and their ancient centers of religious observance.

When a Samoyed dies, he is buried, and with him is laid sometimes his sleigh and always some small domestic articles, such as food vessels. Nordenskiöld supposes that these are intended for his use in the future life. It may be so, but I fancy we are sometimes inclined to attribute to such observances a significance they do not possess. The custom of leaving offerings at the grave of the departed is a very universal one, and need not necessarily imply any more than respect and regret.—Longman's Magazine.

The Record

Chicago Ill. Sept 11
1894

ALASKANS AND REINDEER.

Colony of Lapland Esquimaux Brought to Port Clarence.

Special to the Chicago Record.
MINN-OT, Wis., Sept. 10.—Word has been received here of the safe arrival in Port Clarence, Alaska, of William Chellmann of this city and his party of Lapland Esquimaux. Last year he was commissioned by the Alaskan commissioner of education at Washington Sheldon Jackson, to go to Lapland for the purpose of bringing a colony of the natives to the American arctic domain with the view of teaching the less civilized Alaskans the domestic arts of northern Europe, where the reindeer is bred and made of great commercial value.

Hitherto the Alaskan Esquimaux have been virtually destitute of this source of wealth and ignorant of the methods of the natives of like latitudes in the eastern hemisphere. The fourteen families which have now been colonized under the direction of Mr. Chellmann will try to instruct the Alaskan subjects in the culture and uses of the reindeer, and thereby increase their sources of wealth and, if possible, improve their social and intellectual condition.

Evening Star

Washington D.C.
Sept 10, 1894

REINDEER IN ALASKA

Progress of the Work Carried on by the
Education Bureau.

A Colony of Lapps Have Left Their Homes for Alaska—The Distribution of the Reindeer.

Information has been received at the bureau of education that William A. Kjellmann and party of Lapland emigrants have arrived in Alaska. This is another step in the matter of the introduction of domesticated reindeer in Alaska. In this connection the bureau of education sought to enlist the services of some intelligent Norwegian or Swede, accustomed to the methods employed in the care of reindeer in Lapland, and in December, 1893, notice was sent to the Scandinavian papers of the United States that the department wished to secure the services of men acquainted with the management of reindeer.

The Scandinavian papers entered very heartily into the project and gave their space without compensation. About 250 replies were received. From among this number, largely upon the recommendation of Prof. H. M. Anderson, William A. Kjellmann of Madison, Wis., was selected as the next superintendent of the reindeer station. Mr. Kjellmann is a Norwegian, thirty-two years of age, of a robust health and excellent habits.

A Colony of Lapps.
Mr. Kjellmann was at once sent to Lapland for the necessary Lapps and their dogs. He succeeded in persuading a colony of seventeen Lapps to migrate to Alaska with their dogs and sledges. The party sailed from San Francisco for Arctic Alaska on June 17. With them is the Rev. T. L. Brevig, a Norwegian pastor, who has been appointed teacher of the school at Port Clarence.

As the congressional appropriation of \$6,000 for the importation of reindeer into Alaska during the fiscal year 1893-1894 had been expended it became necessary to appeal once more to benevolent individuals for the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the importation of the reindeer. For \$2,162.10 have been received and expended.

It is hoped by those interested that the present colony of Lapps may find such advantages in Alaska that they will become permanent citizens of the United States, and will attract to Alaska an emigration from Lapland, where the restrictions imposed upon the reindeer industry have created great dissatisfaction. From year to year as Eskimo young men leave the reindeer stations fully competent to take care of herds, the industry will naturally increase. It is thought, and the herds become more and more distributed throughout the country until that whole northern region shall be covered with them, as similar colonies of Siberia and Lapland are now covered.

At the Missionary Stations.

It is now proposed to take another step forward in the progress of the reindeer movement. As the first herd was purchased by the government from private funds contributed for that purpose, it is proposed by the bureau to give two head of reindeer to each of the following missionary stations: The Congregationalists at Cape Prince of Wales; the Swedish Evangelical Church at Galovien Bay; the Roman Catholic Church of the Yukon river, and the Presbyterian Church, at St. Lawrence Island. With the increase of the herd, it is proposed to offer a similar number of reindeer to other Christian denominations that work in that region and who may wish to receive and care for them. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a United States general agent of education in Alaska, has reported to W. T. Harris, commissioner of education, that the presence of the herd has attracted very great attention from the natives, and that scarcely a day passed during the winter that delegations did not visit and inspect the herd, some of them coming from three and four hundred miles inland for that purpose. The herd, it is stated, is an object lesson which has created a strong desire on the part of the natives for the time when they can have herds of their own.

Experience vs. Theory.

It was persistently said at the beginning that, in the first place, owing to the superstition of the Siberian natives, live deer could not be purchased; in the second place, that the habits of the deer were such that they could not stand transportation; in the third place, that the environments in Alaska would be so different from those of Siberia that they would not thrive; and, in the fourth place, that the Alaskan dogs would scatter and destroy the herd. Each one of these objections has been disproved by actual experience, and the whole subject resolves itself into a question of time and money. If liberal appropriations can be had from Congress, it is said, the work of introduction and distribution will go forward with great rapidity. If, however, the appropriations are to continue small, the success will be none the less sure, but the progress much slower. The present and ever increasing scarcity of the food supply of the region, it is thought, makes it important that the work be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness. When it became apparent that no appropriation could be secured from the Fifty-first Congress, an appeal was made in several of the leading newspapers of the country, including The Evening Star, as well as in a number of the leading religious newspapers of the country, for contributions to this object. The response was prompt and generous; \$2,162.10 were received.

As the natives of northern Alaska and Siberia have no knowledge of the value of money, it became necessary to change the above sum into barter goods, which was done. These were expended for twenty reindeer in 1891, 171 in 1892, and a number of others since, and in the pay of interpreters and herders and in provisions for the herd.

The Union

Springfield Mass
Oct 11, 1894.

Reports from Alaska state that at Port Clarence, the reindeer, imported from Siberia, are multiplying rapidly, and in a few years, the natives will be able to take care of themselves, without receiving food supplies from the government. At Unalakleet, however, the reindeer are a failure on account of the character of the land. Last season, over 200 were lost by falling down steep ravines.

Journal Courier

New Haven Conn
Oct 12, 1894

Reports from Alaska state that at Port Clarence the reindeer imported from Siberia are multiplying rapidly, and in a few years the natives will be able to take care of themselves without receiving food supplies from the government. At Unalakleet, however, the reindeer are a failure on account of the character of the land. Last season over two hundred were lost by falling down steep ravines.

NEWS FROM ALASKA.

Reindeer Don't Fall Over Precipices—Canada Collects Duties at Fort-McKay.

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 26.—Rev. Sheldon Jackson, commissioner of education for Alaska, arrived from the Arctic tonight. He reports that the herd of Siberian reindeer at Port Clarence has been increased to 700 head, and that they are thriving splendidly, very few dying. The colony of Laplanders who were taken there last spring are instructing the natives in raising and training the animals. He denies the report that any of them were killed by falling over precipices.

The wife of Capt. John J. Healy, whose husband manages a transportation company on the Yukon river, arrived from Forty Mile creek. She says the Canadian government sent two customs officers this summer who collected duties on American goods imported at Forty Mile creek diggings, a small territory belonging to Canada. Very rich placer diggings have been discovered on Minukuk and Birch creeks.

The British schooner Winifred, seized last year for illegal sealing, has been sold in Sitka for \$700.

THE FAR NORTH.

San Francisco Report
Oct 8, 1894

Arrival of the Sloop-of-War Mohican From Patrol Duty.

NEWS FROM THE WHALING FLEET.

The Emilie Schroeder and Silver Wave May Be Saved—How the Reindeer Are Doing—Sick Men Brought Down.

Contrary to expectations the sloop-of-war Mohican arrived from Onalaska this morning. The Ranger reported that her machinery was out of order and that she would have to come down under sail. The only trouble was with the propeller, but the Mohican

came down at half speed. Fair weather was experienced most of the way, but twice the sloop had to heave to, and once she had to run under bare poles.

Captain Clark reports that nothing unusual happened during the trip. The run from Onalaska was made in a little over ten days. The Mohican will at once proceed to Mare Island, and there be docked and repaired. The chances are that she will then go to Corea.

The Mohican brought three patients from the whaling fleet and also considerable news. The men had been taken off the revenue cutter Bear and they report that the spring catch was a failure. Said one of them: "The whales are no fools. Last season they were slaughtered off the mouth of the Mackenzie river. This year they have found a new feeding ground, and next season the whalers will have to go on an exploring expedition. I think that the slaughter of last season has driven the whales away and that half the vessels now in the Arctic will come back empty."

The sick men who came back on the Mohican are: Daniel F. Sugden of the whaling bark Triton, who is in an advanced stage of consumption; John R. Magilton of the whaling schooner Emilie Schroeder, a complete cripple from rheumatism, and William Fleming of the whaling schooner Rosario, who is suffering from heart disease. Dr. Lewis of the Mohican turned his patients over to Dr. Veranus of the United States Marine Hospital.

In talking about his experience Magilton said: "The schooners Emilie Schroeder and Silver Wave have been reported as total losses. They are not. Both schooners are high and dry on a sandy beach, and during the next high tides the chances are that they will float off. Captain Healy of the Bear did not lose any time, but established a land station at Point Hope. Taking his men and boats and all the hunting gear, he made a raid on the whales from the shore and did fairly well. I think that both the Schroeder and Silver Wave will be got off next spring."

"There were a great number of desertions from the whaling fleet. The steamer Albatross was the most notable. Four men left her at St. Lawrence bay, four at Onalaska and one at Cape Lisburn. The latter went to work for Captain Bain of the Emilie Schroeder, and when the Bear put in there he was asked Captain Healy to bring him to San Francisco. The captain refused, saying he was a deserter and not entitled to transportation in a United States ship."

"The Bear during the season brought over 150 reindeer from Siberia to Port Clarence. They bore the voyage from Cape Serdze remarkably well and were landed in splendid condition. At Port Clarence they are a great success and are multiplying rapidly, but at Onalaska they are a failure. The climate suits them, but they cannot get used to the precipices and fissures. Last season over 200 came to their feet by falling over the precipices, and now the herd is reduced to about a dozen deer. At Port Clarence, however, they are thriving, and in a few years the Government will have to send provisions up each season to keep the natives alive."

The Bear brought 17,000 pounds of bone from the whaling fleet to Onalaska. It was transferred to the steamer Bertha and will reach San Francisco in a few days. The revenue cutter Corwin was at Onalaska with the Bear and Mohican.

Mrs. Healy, the wife of Captain Healy of the Bear, who had spent the season in the Arctic with her husband, took passage on the Corwin for San Francisco. The Bear will remain in the Arctic until the middle of next month.

Mohican at Onalaska, September 15. Lieut. J. B. Collins, the navigating officer, and Lieut. Lucas, of the marine corp, were in the Mohican's armory examining a loaded pistol. While the latter was handling the pistol it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering Collins' right arm near the wrist and passing up under the skin near the elbow. The efforts of three surgeons could not locate and remove the ball. Much apprehension was felt lest blood poisoning would get in and necessitate the amputation of the arm.

A new volcano has broken loose in Alaska. The officers of the Albatross report of False pass, resumed eruptions last winter and that a shower of ashes fell on a neighboring Indian village to a depth of three inches. The new volcano is one of the prettiest sights in Alaska. When the Albatross was up there last spring the base was carpeted with snow, and the reflection from the glare of the red flames shooting upward from the crest was an imposing scene. At night the sight was especially pleasing.

Seattle Post
Intelligence
Seattle, Wash.
Oct 9, 1894.

ALASKA MINERS GO AWAY -
October 9, 1894.

Reindeer Thriving at Port Clarence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The United States steamer Mohican and the revenue cutter Corwin have arrived here from Bering sea. The Mohican, having lost two blades of her propeller, came down slowly under sail and steam. Both vessels experienced heavy gales off the Northern California coast, during which the Corwin's starboard davits were carried away and two of her boats smashed. The revenue cutter Bear put in at Nome, and will not arrive here before December. The Corwin left her first officer and four men at St. George island, and dispatched Lieut. Jacob to one of the westerly islands to enter the sealing schooners that put in for the winter. The Bear also dropped her first officer and four men on St. Paul island. Mr. Healey, wife of Capt. Healey, of the Bear; Fred Funston, of the United States agricultural department, who has been collecting plants in the vicinity of St. Michaels; three sick whalers, and five stranded miners from the Yukon country were passengers on the Corwin.

The Mohican also brought down five stranded miners. These men belong to a crowd of forty prospectors who were stranded at Fort Mile creek, in the Yukon country, where the richest placer diggings in Alaska have been found. Some miners have made lots of money there, though the season is very short and rockers can be used for only about three months. Many of the prospectors were starving, however, and rather than supply food for them during the winter the trading company at Fort Mile, which runs some small steamers on the Yukon, shipped forty of them down to the sea, to be distributed among the United States vessels about to sail for Puget sound and San Francisco. Most of these unlucky prospectors were brought as far as Unalaska by the cutter Bear, which also brought to Unalaska 17,000 pounds of bone from the whaling fleet. This was transferred to the steamer Bertha, to be brought to San Francisco.

During the season the Bear also took over 150 reindeer from Siberia to Port Clarence. At Port Clarence the reindeer are multiplying rapidly, and in a few years the government will not have to send provisions up each year to keep the natives alive. At Unalaska, however, they are a failure. The climate suits them well enough, but they cannot get used to the precipices and fissures. Last season over 200 were killed by falling down steep declivities, and now the herd is reduced to about a dozen deer.

The sick whalers, who came down from the far north on the Bear and were transferred at Unalaska to the Corwin, report that the schooners Emilie Schroeder and Silver Wave are not wrecked, as previously reported, but are high and dry on the sand and can be floated.

Washington Post
Oct. 13, 1894.

News from Alaska and the Seal Islands.

Capt. Healy, of the United States revenue cutter Bear, under date of Unalaska, September 22, makes a report of his cruise to Northern Alaska, in which he reached the farthest point north—Point Barrow, on August 5. He found that the schooners Silver Wave and Emilie Schroeder, which had gone into winter quarters at Fort Hope in September, 1893, had been blown ashore and both vessels destroyed. Point Barrow station was found "in very good condition, and the people had ample coal stores. The Bear landed eighty-six reindeer at Port Clarence. The season has been an unusually good one, and the native settlements have been found in a generally healthy and thriving condition. Capt. Healy left an officer and armed boat's crew at the island of St. Paul.

FAT ESQUIMO FOR THE ESQUIMO,
"SOUPE" FOR THE WHITES.
Alaska News Juneau.

October 13, 1894.
It is a noteworthy fact that, the government of the United States has never expended one dollar towards helping the miner and prospector build roads and open up new sections of the domain, and a deaf ear is turned to any such an appeal. However, a missionary can readily have a bill passed appropriating the people's money to feed and clothe a few scabby Indians, who lived fat and clothed themselves up to the time of the advent of these gospel sharps among them, when thus suddenly, it seems, the government must feed and clothe them or they will perish. As an instance of this we cite the expense incurred by the government in establishing and maintaining Rev. Sheldon Jackson's reindeer stations in western Alaska, which, it is supposed, is for the purpose of feeding and clothing a handful of fat Esquimo, when if this or an equal amount had been applied to building roads from the coast into the interior of Alaska, it would have opened up to civilization about 400,000 square miles of new and rich country. If there is any comparison in the justness of such legislation, for any factor of it in favor of the Esquimo, we would like to hear somebody explain where it comes in.

New York Sun
Oct 19, 1894.

An interesting piece of news brought back by the Behring Sea patrol fleet has been that the reindeer at Port Clarence are multiplying so rapidly that the Government will in a few years be relieved from the necessity of sending food to the natives there. At Onalaska they cannot be introduced, as they perish through falling down steep ravines.

The plan of domesticating these animals in Alaska was originated, we believe, by Dr. SHELDON JACKSON, the General Agent of Education for that Territory. He bought sixteen reindeer on the eastern coast of Siberia, which he paid for in guns, ammunition, cloth, and tobacco, and sent them to Aniakuk and Onalaska. His efforts attracted the attention of Congress, and

ACCIDENT ON THE MOHICAN.
Seattle Post Intelligence
Navigating Officer Collins Shot—New
Gasp Volcano in Alaska. 1894.
PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The United States fish commission steamer Albatross, one of the Bering sea police patrol fleet, arrived from Unalaska this morning via Sitka and Juneau. The vessel departed immediately for Whatcom to take on coal, and will then proceed to San Francisco. The Albatross brings news of a serious accident on the man-of-war

were supported by an appropriation. With this he was able to purchase 180 more reindeer, and to obtain also two Siberian herders for the Port Clarence corral. Capt. HEALY of the revenue cutter Bear reported very favorably upon the scheme, and urged its encouragement. On

one occasion he found the natives of King's Island starving, and with the aid of a purse made up on his vessel he was able to procure provisions 200 miles away, at St. Michael's, but he was more than ever convinced of the value of the domestication of deer. In a subsequent report he showed that there was no obstacle to the experiment, and said that "the deer when once landed on our side grow more vigorously and thrive better than in Siberia." This was proved by their multiplication in Alaska during a winter when they were dying in Siberia.

The reindeer is to the people of the Arctic regions the most valuable of all animals. It furnishes them with food, clothing, and transportation. To Alaska the question of food supply is particularly important, as the pursuit by whites of the whale, the walrus, and the seal has caused their rapid diminution, while the cannibal industries of Alaska have limited the supply of salmon for the natives, which used to be abundant. The caribou and deer are also diminishing. It is interesting, therefore, to learn that this new source of sustenance, comfort, and wealth has been successfully opened for the natives of Alaska.

*Journal
Milwaukee, Wis
Oct 24, 1894*

DOMESTICATING THE REINDEER.

According to a report brought back from Alaska by the Bering sea fleet, the reindeer brought to that territory several years ago by government officials are increasing so rapidly that in a few years they will be numerous enough to relieve the government from the necessity of supplying the natives with food. The beginning of the work consisted in the bringing of sixteen of the animals from Siberia by the general agent of education for the territory. His efforts attracted the attention of congress and an appropriation was made by means of which he was enabled to get 180 more reindeer and to obtain two Siberian herders to look after them.

Capt. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear reported favorably on the scheme and urged its encouragement upon the government, urging that there was no obstacle to the experiment, and that the deer when once landed in Alaska thrive much better than they do in Siberia. The reindeer is the most valuable of animals to the natives, furnishing them with food, clothing and transportation. The food supply is very important at this time, as the whale, walrus and seal, on which the natives have in great part depended, are becoming scarce through the incessant pursuit of them by white hunters, and the cannibal industries have limited the supply of the salmon to them. The native deer and caribou are also getting scarce and the reindeer comes in good time to solve the problem.

*San Francisco
Examiner
Oct 27, 1894.*

ALASKA REINDEER COLONY

The Animals Are Thriving and the Herd Numbers 700 Head.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), October 26.—Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Commissioner of Education for Alaska, arrived from the Arctic to-night. He reports that the herd of Siberian reindeer at Port Clarence had been increased to 700 head, and that they are thriving splendidly, few dying. The colony of Laplanders which were taken there last spring are instructing the natives and training the animals. He denies the report that any of them were killed by fallow over precipices.

Mrs. Knapton John Healy, whose husband manages a transportation company on the Yukon river, arrived from Fort-eau-creek. She says the Canadian Government this summer sent in two customs officers, who collected duties on American goods imported at Fort-eau-creek diggings, a small territory belonging to Canada.

Rich placer diggings have been discovered on Minnake and Birch creeks. The British schooner Winifred, seized last year for illegal sealing, has been sold in Sitka for \$700.

THE EXAMINER

W. H. HEALY

San Francisco Cal. 1894

THEY THRIVE IN ALASKA.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson on the Future of the Reindeer.

REINDEER TEAMS ARE IN DEMAND.

Miners and Interior Traders Are Looking to Them as a Means of Transporting Provisions During the Winter.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Schools for Alaska, arrived here yesterday via Seattle, after six months' absence, and this morning will leave for Washington, D. C., to join his family. Dr. Jackson brought two Indian boys with him—one, Kendall Paul Thlinget, and the other, John Reinken of the Aleutian Islands, who will be taken to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. The boys are eleven years old. Neither had ever seen a horse, cow, street car, electric light, elevator or anything of that kind till they got off the steamer Topeka on the Sound, and they were interested to a most extraordinary degree. Here the tall buildings, with the rush and noise of the city, kept them spell-bound.

Dr. Jackson says the schools of the North are in a very prosperous condition. As for the reindeer, about which there has been a great deal of interest everywhere, he says they are all doing well and that the experiment of transporting them to and herding them in Alaska has surpassed expectations.

"Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury and Captain L. G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury," he said, "the revenue cutter Bear was again designated to assist me in procuring and transporting the reindeer from Siberia. Captain Healy of the Bear has manifested an interest in the enterprise from the start and gave his hearty co-operation. Although we had to contend with an unusual amount of ice on the Siberian coast, 121 reindeer were secured."

"Early in August a beginning was made in the distribution of the deer, 118 head being given to the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales. This makes herd number two."

"During September arrangements were consummated by which on January 1, 1895, 100 head of deer will be loaned to Autelslock, Loo-va-wha-sie, Iak-sie, Koto-wak and Iup-puk for five years. At the expiration of that time 100 head are to be returned to the Government and the increase to remain the private property of these Esquimaux, the first two of whom have been under instruction at the Teller Station. This third herd will be the first given out to the natives, and the experiment will be watched with much interest."

"From the first proposition to import reindeer until the present urgent requests have been received from miners and traders for transportation purposes in the interior."

Nearly all the mines now being worked in the interior, and the larger number being discovered, are on small streams tributary to the Yukon. The Yukon river summer brings supplies to the mouths of these streams, whence they are conveyed to the mines by small boats in summer and sleds drawn by dogs in winter.

"Experience has demonstrated that enough deer could not be procured to provide the necessary transportation."

Consequently there is a present demand for reindeer teams. With the new mines being discovered, and the more general prospecting of new sections of the country this demand for trained reindeer will become more and more urgent.

"What the camel is to Asia and Africa and the burro to New Mexico and Arizona the reindeer will be to the explorer, prospector and miner of interior Alaska."

"In the developments now going on the introduction of the reindeer has begun none too soon."

One of the objections against herding reindeer in Alaska was that the wild Esquimaux and their dogs would make short work of them. There is a village of 100 Esquimaux within a mile of the Port Clarence herd. Last winter the supply of dried fish and provisions of these people gave out and they were confronted with starvation, yet they made no attempt to help themselves to the venison within their reach. From twelve to fifteen young Esquimaux are constantly kept at Teller Station learning the latest improved methods of caring for the reindeer from the Laplander herders who went there with William A. Kjelman last May.

*New York Herald
Oct 28, 1894.*

REINDEER AND BEAR.

Wellman Finds Plenty of Game,
Plenty to Eat and Altogether
Too Much Warmth.

CLIMBING ICE MOUNTAINS.

Wonderful Effects of the Arctic
Atmosphere Upon Sight
and Hearing.

LONGEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

So Warm That the Explorers Are
Able to Do Without Heavy Wraps
and Seek the Shade.

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JUNE 23, 1894.

We have now arrived at an unnamed and little known island lying between the mainland of Northeast Spitzbergen and the Rep island, and are looking for a reasonably smooth highway to the north. All sorts of experiences and adventures have we had with ice and sea and bear and mountains and glaciers. We are not finding any improvement in the road. In fact, the surface gets worse and worse as we advance, and our experienced Norwegian says they never saw such an unfavorable ice year in the Spitzbergen region. The story of the past fortnight's labors and adventures will be found in the following extracts from our daily journal:—

THE FAT OF THE LAND.

JUNE 10.—Again we are receding in bear meat, and young, delicious bears at that. Last evening we saw a cub approaching camp, his keen nostrils having been attracted, no doubt, by the scent of our soap. Now and then he sat down upon his haunches, lifting his nose as high in the air as he could get it and moving his head to and fro to get the scent. Occasionally he sniffed danger and retreated at a rapid gallop, but our hunters knew better than to pursue and frighten him. They simply hid themselves behind the pieces of ice, confident that bear's face curiously would master his fears and induce him to advance nearer and nearer to them.

Mail & Express

New York, N.Y. Nov 17

1894

THE ALASKAN REINDEER HERD

The Animals Have Taken Kindly
to the Climate and Are
Multiplying.

DEMAND FOR THEM BY MINERS

Subsistence Is Plenty and the Eskimo
Have Not Interfered—Dr. Sheldon
Jackson on the Mail and Ex-
press Enterprise.

STEAMER CITY OF TOPEKA, Oct. 25, 1894.

To the Editor of the MAIL AND EXPRESS:

SIR—As the MAIL AND EXPRESS made the first appeal for funds for reindeers in Alaska I send for your readers the latest report of progress. SHELDON JACKSON.

DOMESTIC REINDEER IN ALASKA.

The Herd Is Thriving and Increasing in Number Rapidly.

The season of 1894 has added the testimony of another year to the success of the effort to introduce domestic reindeer into Alaska. In 1890 and '91 the proposition met with the objections that on account of their superstitions the natives of Siberia would not sell their deer alive; that the deer were so dainty in their tastes they would starve to death while en route from Siberia to Alaska, and that even if they could be purchased and safely landed the wild Eskimos and their wolfish dogs would make short work of them.

These objections could not be met with argument, as that would merely be the placing of the opinions of one set of men against those of another set equally intelligent. There was nothing to be done but make the experiment. Consequently in 1891 I purchased a band of sixteen reindeer, kept them on board the revenue cutter Bear for three weeks, and finally landed them at Unalak, a thousand miles distant, thus demonstrating both that they could be bought and safely transported.

Further corroboration is found in the fact that in the fall of 1893 the captain of a small schooner purchased a dozen head and kept them on board his vessel for over two months, while they were being transported to San Francisco.

Arrangements for herding having not been completed at that time the sixteen purchased in 1891 were turned loose on the islands of Unalak and Amaknak, where, without any oversight, winter or summer, they have thrived. During last winter four of the band on Amaknak Island, venturing on a ridge of snow that overhung a cliff, were precipitated over the rocks and killed.

In 1892 171 reindeer were purchased in Siberia and landed at Port Clarence, Alaska, where I established the Teller reindeer station, and placed the herd in charge of experienced Siberians under the supervision of Mr. M. W. Bruce. The Siberians pronounced the food supply on the Alaskan side as far more abundant than in Siberia. The same testimony has this summer been given by the Lapps, who are greatly surprised at the large quantity of deer moss in Alaska.

The herd passed successfully through the winter of 1892-3, and in the spring of 1893 seventy-nine fawns were born. During the summer of 1893 127 additional deer were purchased and placed with the herd.

SEVERE COLD.
The winter of 1893-4 in Arctic Alaska proved one of exceptional severity, and when the fawning season came on in April

and May the thermometer registered 36 degrees below zero. During that severe spell of weather 230 fawns were born to the herd, fifty of which chilled to death, leaving a net increase of 180.

The two years of the herd at Port Clarence has proved that neither the barbarous Eskimos or their dogs will interfere with it. During the first year but five dogs attempted interference, and the second year but one. These dogs were promptly killed by the herders and their owners compensated.

Within a mile of the herd is a village of one hundred Eskimos, who late in the winter, when their supplies of dried fish are eaten up, are in a starving condition, and yet no attempt has been made to help themselves to the venison within reach. From twelve to fifteen Eskimo young men have been constantly kept at the Teller reindeer station learning the care and management of the deer. And so important is it that they should be taught the latest and most improved methods, to accomplish this it became necessary to secure some Lapps, who, by common consent, are considered the most skillful reindeer people in the world.

Consequently last winter, with the approval of the United States Commissioner of Education, I sent Mr. William A. Kjellmann, of Madison, Wis., to Lapland for herders. He returned with a band of 18, with him six families of Lapps, who reached their destination at the Teller reindeer station early in August, and are now in full charge of the herd. They also have the oversight of the Eskimo herders, who are learning the business, and have demonstrated their superior skill, over the Siberians in handling reindeer.

Some criticisms have been indulged in by a few newspapers concerning the bringing over of "skilled" herds from Europe. To these I would reply that the bringing in of these Lapps is not contrary to, but in full accord with the provisions of the law governing the importation of "skilled labor."

Last spring, through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury and of Capt. L. G. Shepard, chief of the revenue marine division of the Treasury Department, the revenue cutter Bear was again designated to assist me in the importation and transporting of reindeer from Siberia. Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding the Bear, with the warm personal interest that he has manifested in the enterprise from the beginning, gave it his hearty co-operation and personal attention. So that while we had to contend with an unusual amount of heavy ice on the Siberian coast, 121 reindeer were secured.

A SECOND HERD.

Early in August a commencement was made in the distribution of the deer, 111 head being given to the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales as the nucleus of a second herd. During September arrangements were consummated by which on January 1, 1895, 180 reindeer were loaned to Aute's-look, Soo-va-wha-izik, I-zik-izik, Kok-to-wak and I-oo-puk for five years.

At the expiration of that time 100 head are to be returned to the government and the increase remain the joint property of the above parties. The first two parties named have been under instruction at the Teller station. This third herd will be the first given out to the natives, and the experiment will be watched with much interest.

From the first proposition to import reindeer until the present, urgent requests have been received from miners and traders in the interior for reindeer teams for transportation purposes. Nearly all the mines now being worked in the interior of Alaska, and the larger number being discovered are on small streams tributary to the Yukon River. The Yukon River is carrying supplies to the interior, and these streams from whence they are conveyed to the mines by small boats in summer and sleds and dog teams in winter. The experience of the past has demonstrated that sufficient dog teams cannot be procured to provide the necessary transportation of supplies.

Consequently there is a present demand for reindeer transportation. With the new

mines being discovered, and the more general prospecting of new sections of the country, this demand for trained reindeer will become more and more urgent. And the camel is to Asia and the dromedary to the New Mexico and Arizona, the reindeer will be to the explorer, prospector and miner of interior Alaska.

In the developments now going on, the introduction of reindeer has been pronounced the one to win. To hasten the supply and be able to meet the demand the government should take prompt measures to secure at an early day a much larger number of these valuable animals.

(REV.) DR. SHELDON JACKSON,
United States General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

THE GRATEFUL HERD.

June 23.—The Arctic summer is upon us. Though the night was chilly and cloudy, with a temperature of about 40, the day dawned with a hot sun and a rising mercury. One may judge the pleasant nature of the weather from the fact that after breakfast this morning and the departure of one of the boats we sit down upon the Parry, with coat off and hands bare, to write these words in the journal. We even contrive to get in the shade. It is a perfectly calm morning, and not a speck of cloud is to be seen. The sky is more deeply blue than even Italy can boast. It is so still that one can hear the gurgling of the little streams of water falling down the hillside, four miles away. The Lockwood and its crew are now fully a mile away, and the conversation of the men can be indistinctly heard, while the cries of the Captain, as the rough places are encountered, seem to us but a few rods away.

Fusion is carried relatively as far as sound conditions permit. The coast of Somerset Land may be seen for fifty miles. The Seven Islands, forty miles away, appear but an afternoon's walk. Of course there is no change in the situation. There is nothing but ice on the one side of the picture, the reasonably smooth blueish and very rough and very mountainous land glaciers capped but with a fringe of black rocks along its sea face on the other. No more beautiful scenery than this monolithic landscape could be imagined, nor none so encouraging to the explorer. It seems as if the ice will never leave the shore. All the winds we have had have been from the wrong quarter, and the period of calms has come upon us with the result that the north-easterly blocked by the roughness produced by the spring storms.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
10007, 1894

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Need of These Animals for Transportation of Teams.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education for Alaska, is on route home, after making his annual trip of inspection and forwarding the work of importing Alaskan reindeer into Siberia. A communication has been received at the Interior Department regarding his arrival in San Francisco and reviewing the season's work in Siberia. It indicates that the Lapps, a colony of whom has just been brought to the reindeer station, have already snawn their superior skill over the Siberians in handling reindeer. During August 118 head of deer were taken from the herd and given to the Congregational mission at Cape Prince of Wales as the nucleus of a second herd. Arrangements have also been made to loan after next month 100 heads of reindeer named Aute's-look, Soov-va-wha-izik, I-zik-izik, Kok-to-wak and I-oo-puk for five years. When the contract expires the head of deer will be returned to the government and the increase remain private property of the Eskimo caring for them. This third herd is the first given out toward giving the Eskimos a personal interest in the enterprise.

Urgent requests have been made to the government by miners and traders in the Alaskan interior for reindeer teams for transportation purposes. Nearly all the mines now being worked and the larger number now being discovered in the interior are on small streams. The Yukon River steamers bring supplies to the mouth of these streams, whence they are taken to the mines by small boats or sleds and dog teams. On Forcy's creek sufficient dog teams cannot be procured to provide the necessary transportation of supplies, and the same is a growing need for reindeer transportation. The experience of the past has demonstrated that sufficient dog teams cannot be procured to provide the necessary transportation of supplies.

Consequently there is a present demand for reindeer transportation. With the new mines being discovered, and the more general prospecting of new sections of the country, this demand for trained reindeer will become more and more urgent. And the camel is to Asia and the dromedary to the New Mexico and Arizona, the reindeer will be to the explorer, prospector and miner of interior Alaska.

—Reindeer are now a success in Alaska, says Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general education agent for Alaska, who has just arrived in Seattle from Port Clarence. The animals are thriving slowly, and the Laplanders have the opportunity to teach the Eskimauk how to raise and train the reindeer are succeeding well in their work. Two hundred fawns were born at Port Clarence last spring, and there are now some 650 reindeer in the herd there. Next January two halves of a hundred each are to be turned over to the natives. Dr. Jackson thinks the successful introduction of the reindeer has solved the problem of what will become of the Eskimauk when all the seals have disappeared.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

In 1890 it occurred to the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, the United States general agent of education in Alaska, that the natives of that territory would be much better off if they possessed reindeer, like the natives of Siberia and of Northern Russia, where these animals furnish transportation, milk, hides and food and are, in fact, the most valuable property of the region.

The plan at first met with many discouragements. It was predicted that the reindeer could not be brought, being regarded as sacred on their native heath, that they would die on the way over or after they arrived for lack of suitable food or would be killed by the Esquimaux after they arrived. There was nothing to be done but try the experiment.

In 1891 Dr. Jackson bought a herd of 8 reindeer in Siberia and brought them to Alaska in the revenue cutter "Bear." They passed the winter comfortably on the island of Unalaska. In 1892 a second purchase of a herd of 171 head was made and with the spring of 1893 came 70 fawns. In 1893 there was an addition of 127 deer to the herd and last winter 260 more fawns were born, 150 of which lived. Food has been found in plenty, the weather has not been too severe and the natives and native dogs have not attacked the deer. In a word, the experiment has succeeded.

The reindeer are now being distributed among the important points in Alaska where they will be cared for and the original herd eventually returned to the government. By this means, the reindeer will become a valuable domestic animal, teaching the inhabitants thrift and mitigating the periods of famine which are incident to the region. Dr. Jackson's name deserves to be remembered in Alaska, as a practical benefactor of the territory.

Christian Work
New York City N.Y.
Nov 15, 1894

It is an interesting piece of news which is brought back by the Bering Sea police—that the reindeer at Port Clarence are multiplying so rapidly that the Government will in a few years be relieved from the necessity of sending food to the natives there. At Ounalaska they cannot be introduced, they perish through falling down steep ravines. The plan of domesticating these animals in Alaska originated with our old friend and correspondent Dr. Sheldon Jackson, formerly missionary, and now the General Agent for Education for that Territory. He bought sixteen reindeer on the Eastern coast of Siberia, which he paid for in guns, ammunition, cloth, and tobacco, and sent them to Amakuk and Ounalaska. His efforts attracted the attention of Congress, and were supported by an appropriation. With this he was able to purchase 180 more reindeer, and to obtain also two Siberian herders for the Port Clarence corral. The reindeer is to the people of the Arctic regions the most valuable of all animals, furnishing them both with food and transportation. To Alaska the question of food supply is particularly important, as the pursuit of the whale, the walrus and seal by whites has caused their rapid diminution, while the canning industries of Alaska have seriously limited the supply of salmon for the natives, which was formerly abundant. The caribou and deer are also diminishing. It is interesting, therefore, to learn that this new source of sustenance, comfort and wealth has been successfully opened for the natives of Alaska.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who has recently returned from Alaska, says that the reindeer which were sent to that country last spring are all doing well, and that the experiment of transporting them to and herding them in Alaska has surpassed expectations.

"Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury and Captain L. G. Shepard, chief of the revenue marine division of the treasury," he said, revenue cutter Bear was again designated to assist me in procuring and transporting the reindeer from Siberia. Captain Healy of the Bear has manifested an interest in the enterprise from the start and gave his hearty co-operation. Although we had to contend with an unusual amount of ice on the Siberian coast, one hundred and twenty-one reindeer were secured. Early in August a beginning was made in the distribution of the deer, one hundred and eighteen head being given to the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales. This makes herd number two.

"During September arrangements were consummated by which on January 1, 1895, one hundred head of deer will be loaned to Anaktulook, Loo-wa-wa-sle, Izik-sle, Ko-to-wak, and I-up-puk for five years. At the expiration of that time one hundred head are to be returned to the government and the increase to remain the private property of these Esquimaux, the first two of whom have been under instruction at the Teller station. This third herd will be the first given out to the natives, and the experiment will be watched with much interest."

"From the first proposition to import reindeer until the present, urgent requests have been received from miners and traders for transportation purposes to the interior. Nearly all the mines now being worked in the interior, and the larger number now being discovered, are on small streams tributary to the Yukon. The Yukon river steamers bring supplies to the mouths of these streams, whence they are conveyed to the mines by small boats in summer and sleds drawn by dogs in winter. Experience has demonstrated that enough dog teams cannot be procured to provide the necessary transportation. Consequently there is a present demand for reindeer teams. With the new mines being discovered, and the more general prospecting of new sections of the country, this demand for trained reindeer will become more and more urgent. What the camel is to Asia and Africa and the burro to New Mexico and Arizona, the reindeer will be to the explorer, prospector and miner of interior Alaska. In the development of the interior of the reindeer has begun none too soon."

One of the objections against herding reindeer in Alaska was that the wild Esquimaux and their dogs would make short work of them. There is a village of one hundred Esquimaux with a mill of the Port Clarence herd. Last winter the supply of dried fish and provisions of these people gave out and they were confronted with starvation; yet they made no attempt to help themselves to the venison within their reach. From twelve to fifteen young Esquimaux are constantly kept at Teller station learning the latest improved methods of caring for the reindeer from the Laplander leaders who went there with William A. Bjellman last May. —[San Francisco Examiner.]

Journal Courier
New Haven Conn
Nov 19, 1894

Reindeer are now a success in Alaska, says Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general education agent for Alaska, who has just arrived in Seattle from Port Clarence. The animals are thriving finely, and the Laplanders imported by the government to teach the Esquimaux how to

raise and train the reindeer are succeeding well in their work. Two hundred fawns were born at Port Clarence last spring, and there are now some 650 reindeer in the herd there. Next January two herds of a hundred each are to be turned over to the natives. Dr. Jackson thinks the successful introduction of the reindeer has solved the problem of what will become of the Esquimaux when all the seals have disappeared.

*The Telegraph
Philadelphia Pa
Nov 22 1894*

BIG GAME PLENTY IN ALASKA.

SPORTSMEN AFTER EXCITEMENT CAN FIND IT IN ABUNDANCE IN OUR NORTHERN TERRITORY—BEAR, MOOSE, AND CARIBOU ALL QUITE COMMON.

"The sportsman who wants to hunt big game can get his fill in Alaska," said John G. McGrath, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in Washington the other day. Mr. McGrath has charge of the work of determining the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, and has just returned from one of his annual trips north.

"If the hunter seeks bear, moose, and caribou, he will find plenty there," continues Mr. McGrath. "People who believe that the polar bear is almost extinct or that he is to be found only in the extreme north are very much mistaken, for droves of these animals roam all over about St. Matthew's Island, in the Bering Sea. The island lies several hundred miles from the mainland, and here the polar bears spend the winter. Nobody lives on the island. Years ago it was inhabited by a colony of Russians, but the settlement was practically wiped out by the attack of the white brain. A few years ago a sealing vessel left three sailors on the island to hunt the bears for their skins. The following spring the sealer returned and found one survivor. He was able to tell what had become of his companions. They had left camp one day and had not returned, and it is supposed that they were devoured by bears.

"In midwinter St. Matthew's has a colony of one hundred polar bears, while nowhere else there are none. When the ice begins to break up in the warm season they leave the island and follow the seal and walrus into the Arctic Ocean. These animals do not mind a swim of from 150 to 200 miles if they can find an occasional iceberg to rest on.

"Perhaps the most ferocious animal to be found in the Alaska country is the Mount St. Elias grizzly. He is even fiercer than the Rocky Mountain variety, and the natives have many stories of his terrible doings. The grizzly is very tenacious of life. Lieutenant Evans, of the Revenue Marine Service, told me of an instance almost beyond belief. A hunter had encountered a grizzly and had put a bullet in his heart. The bear rushed forward a hundred feet and, seizing the man, literally tore him to pieces and then dropped dead. The hunter's bullet was found embedded in the heart of the beast. No Indian will attack a Mount St. Elias grizzly or the brown bear of the region. The brown bear is also very fierce, and the sight of one or the other of these animals will cause the bravest native to take to his heels. When my party was making preparations to start for Mount St. Elias last year, old Chief George advised me not to go on account of the ferocity of the grizzlies. He said they would drag us from our beds, and that no amount of bullets could drag them away. The chief of the Port Simpson Indians also told me that the grizzlies were much to be feared. He referred to an instance where one of these bears seized a man, and, although the bear actually got the bear's head in his mouth, the man escaped. It seems that the man was fortunate in having a very hard, bullet-shaped skull, and the teeth of the bear slipped on it. Before he could attempt another bite the man fired his contents of a shotgun. The animal's head struck into the bear and brain toppled over. When the man's companions reached the scene they found bear and hunter lying side by side, both apparently dead. This proved to be correct, with respect to the bear, but the hunter showed signs of life and was eventually resuscitated. He was crazy for a long time after that.

"Despite these warnings, many a party went to Mount St. Elias and camped on the summit—and it took work it was, too, not on account of the bears, but because of the precipitous sides of the mountain. It was really so steep there that if one tossed in a stone it would be in danger of rolling down a dangerous incline. This proved to be more of a menace to our lives than the grizzlies, for while we were on the mountain only one of the animals was killed. A big fellow on the beach one day eating fish. They returned to camp and with four others started out, armed with rifles, to kill him. The bear was struck by bullets several times and made repeated rushes at his tormentors, but he was finally bowled over. When his skin was stripped out to dry, it looked larger to me than the biggest bullock hide I had ever seen.

"The wolf of the forest is another animal to be found in that country. It is very valuable on account of its skin. While the Indians do not hold it in the fear that they have for the grizzly and the brown bear, they attribute to it supernatural powers as great as and as many as those the Japanese ascribe to the badger and the fox. When an Alaskan Indian catches a wolverine—or 'mountain devil,' as they call him—in a trap, they attempt to sidetrack his displeasure by blaming his misfortune on the devil. He is so afraid of the wolverine that he is believed to be broad enough to swallow the fangs of the life. 'White man set trap,' the Indian will say, walking cautiously around the imprisoned wolverine. 'White man ne good.' Damn your man!

"But it is with the caribou and the moose that the hunter will find his most fruitful sport. During the summer immense herds of these animals feed in the valley of the Tanana and on the high land between the Tanana and the Yukon. As cold weather comes on they travel south towards the coast. Then is the time when the Indians have to secure the bulk of the season's food. The Alaska miners also hunt them with great success. In the winter of 1890-91, when our provisions gave out, we lived almost entirely on moose and caribou meat purchased from the miners at Forty-mile Creek. That was the greatest hunting season ever known in Alaska. The caribou and moose region is about 200 miles from the mouth of the Porcupine River and seventy-five miles from Fort Yukon. Accessible? Oh, yes, if the sportsman has time and money. At the Rampart House station of the Hudson Bay Company there have sometimes a supply of 25,000 or 30,000 pounds of venison on hand. A miner told me that he saw moose and caribou so thick in one of the fall migrations that the herd looked like the side of a mountain moving. If the hunter strikes one of these big game herds he can have as much sport as he wishes. He may follow the animals without difficulty until he tires of killing them. The route of migration is not always the same, and, knowing this, the Indian hunter packs his horse up into sections in order to cover more territory. Great bands of wolves follow the herds and devour the young and the sickly."

*The Tribune
Minneapolis Minn
Nov 23. 1894*

They Are Thriving and Promise to Be of Great Value.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of schools for Alaska, arrived here yesterday, says the San Francisco Examiner. As for the reindeer, about which there has been a great deal of interest everywhere, he says they are doing well and that the experiment of transporting them to and herding them in Alaska has surpassed expectations. "Through the courtesy of the secretary of the treasury and Capt. L. G. Shepard, chief of the revenue marine division of the department," he said, "the revenue cutter Bear was assigned to assist me in procuring and transporting the reindeer from Siberia. Capt. Healy, of the Bear, has manifested an interest in the enterprise from the start, and gave it his hearty cooperation. Although we have had to contend with an unusual amount of ice on the Siberian coast, 121 reindeer were secured. Early in August a beringing was made in the distribution of the deer, 113 head being given to the Congressional mission at Cape Prince of Wales. This makes her No. 2.

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the private property of these Esquimaux, the first two of whom have been under instruction at Teller station. The third herd will be the first given out to the natives, and the experiment will be watched with much interest.

"From the first proposition to import reindeer until the present urgent requests have been received from miners and traders for transportation purposes in the interior. Nearly all the miners now being worked in the interior, and the larger number now being discovered, are on small streams tributary to the Yukon. The Yukon river steamers bring supplies to the mouths of these streams, whence they are conveyed to the small boats of the summer and sleds drawn by dogs in winter. Experience has demonstrated that enough dog teams cannot be procured to provide the necessary transportation. Consequently there is a present demand for reindeer teams, with the new mines being discovered, and the more general prospecting of new sections of the country, this demand for trained reindeer will become more and more urgent.

"What the camel is to Asia and Africa and the burro to New Mexico and Arizona the reindeer will be to the explorer, prospector and miner of interior Alaska.

"In the developments the introduction of the reindeer has begun now too soon."

One of the objections against the reindeer in Alaska was that the wild Esquimaux and their dogs would make short work of them. There is a village of 100 Esquimaux within a mile of the Port Clarence herd. Last winter the supply of dried fish and provisions was small, and the reindeer and they were confronted with starvation, yet they made no attempt to help themselves to the venison within their reach. From 12 to 15 young Esquimaux are constantly kept at Teller station learning the latest improved methods of caring for the reindeer from the Laplander herders who went there with William A. Kjellman last May.

*Journal
Milwaukee Wis
Nov 24. 1894*

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Dr. Jackson's Experiment Is a Great Success.

Reindeer are now a success in Alaska, says Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general education agent for Alaska, who has just arrived in Seattle from Port Clarence. The animals are thriving finely, and the Laplanders imported by the government to teach the Esquimaux how to raise and train the reindeer are succeeding well in their work. Two hundred fawns were born at Port Clarence last spring, and there are now some 650 reindeer in the herd there. Next January two herds of a hundred each are to be turned over to the natives. Dr. Jackson thinks the successful introduction of the reindeer has solved the problem of what will become of the Esquimaux when all the seals have disappeared.

*Washington Post
Dec 2. 1894*

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Mail & Express
New York
Dec 8, 1894

Philadelphia Pa
Ledger
Dec 3, 1894

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

They are Thriving and Promise to be of Great Value.

[From the San Francisco Examiner.]

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Schools for Alaska, arrived here yesterday. As for the reindeer, about which there has been a great deal of interest everywhere, he says they are all doing well, and that the experience of transporting them to and herding them in Alaska has surpassed expectations.

"Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Captain L. G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury," he said, "the revenue cutter Bear was again designated to assist me in procuring and transporting the reindeer from Siberia." Captain Shepard of the Bear, has manifested an interest in the enterprise from the start and gave his hearty co-operation. Although we had to contend with an unusual amount of ice on the Siberian coast the reindeer were secured. Early in August a beginning was made in the distribution of the deer, 118 head being given to the Congressional Mission at Cape Prince of Wales. This makes herd number two.

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One of the objections against herding reindeer in Alaska was that the wild Eskimauks and their dogs would make short work of them. There is a village of 100 Eskimauks within a mile of the Port of Laredo. Lapland water the supply of dried fish and provision of these people gave out and they were confronted with starvation, yet they made no attempt to help themselves to the venison within their reach. From 12 to 15 young Eskimauks are constantly kept at Teller Station, learning the latest improved methods of caring for the reindeer from the Laplander herders who went there with William A. Kjellman last May.

Ledger Phila Pa
Dec 5, 1894

THE imported reindeer is flourishing in Alaska, as the imported camel is flourishing in Australia. Thousands of camels were taken to Western Australia from India, and the camel caravan has largely supplanted the bullock team there. They thrive upon the natural shrubs of the country, such as salt bush, wattle, acacia and mulga. They breed well, and the native are better than the imported.

CRUISING IN ALASKAN WATERS

Dr. Sheldon Jackson Writes of His
Voyage in the Revenue
Cutter Bear.

PUSHING THROUGH ICE FLOES

Summer Along the Coast of the Wild
Northwest—At the Most Northern
Point of the Continent—Cannibals and Reindeer.

ON BOARD U. S. R. CUTTER BEAR.

OFF POINT BARROW, AUG. 6, 1894.

After battling several days with the ice we reached this most northern point of the continent yesterday noon, and the ship is now moored to a field of ice about six miles long, one-quarter of a mile wide and ninety feet thick. This field of ice is fast upon the bottom of the ocean. Some of the officers have amused themselves by climbing over the ship's side upon the ice.

The whaling ships had preceded us about thirteen days and passed around the continent to the eastward, off the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Mr. L. M. Stevenson arrived at the Point on the steamer Jeannie about July 26 and was very busy erecting the mission premises.

The lumber landed for the mission a year ago was found to be intact. I presume when we hear from this point next season that we will learn of the completion of our mission building, after nearly five years of waiting.

Last winter was unusually cold in Alaska, and we have consequently encountered much ice during the trip. Two weeks ago, while procuring reindeer near Cape Serdze, Siberia, great fields of ice came in and pressed the ship so closely that the captain was obliged to heave up anchor and steam away as fast as possible.

ALASKAN CANNIBALISM.

So far this season five whaling vessels have been lost in Alaska. Three were fortunately without loss of life, but the fourth was very disastrous, drowning about two dozen sailors. Those that escaped in boats were a month knocking around the Aleutian Islands, much of the time without anything to eat but seaweed. One boatload on an island in their distress turned cannibal and ate up one of their own number who had died. Then they dug up the body of another who had been buried two weeks, and were eating him when rescued by this steamer.

Upon reaching Port Clarence July 3 I found the employees all well and the herd of reindeer in good condition. Last spring 150 fawns were born to the herd.

At Point Barrow, in addition to the Presbyterian mission and the government refuse station for wrecked whalers there are two shore whaling stations, where they try to capture some of the whales that pass by in the spring.

Last June one of these stations had three whaling boats driven out to sea in a gale. Two of the boats succeeded in returning to the shore, but the third was crushed in the ice, and the crew of two men, a woman and a boy, had to take refuge on a piece of ice, which was driven out to sea. After a while the ice upon which they floated was broken up and they escaped to other pieces. Finally, after being out upon the ice sixty-one days, they were driven ashore one hundred miles south of where they started from, and escaped to land. A portion of the time they were on the ice they had no water to drink, and for eight days they were without food.

At Point Hope one of the young men out seal hunting was driven to sea on a cake of ice. Fortunately, after some days, the wind changed and floated him back again to land. While floating around the sea he shot and lived on three white polar bears.

The two whaling stations at this place have, during the past spring, secured about 19,000 pounds of marketable whalebone, which is worth about \$50,000.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, Bering Sea, Sept. 19, 1894.

—On the 7th of August the ice came in so heavy around us that the ship had to cast off from the floe and keep constantly shifting its position in order to keep from being disabled. After fighting all day and night, on the 8th the ship was headed southward, and for the next twelve hours was compelled to ram her way through the northward drifting ice, until in the evening, reaching a sheltered spot, comparatively free from floating ice, the anchor was dropped for the night.

The next day, resuming our course, the ship gradually worked its way down the coast until off Cape Serdze. On the 13th we met the whaling brig William H. Myers. The Myers, among other things, had brought up from San Francisco the supplies for several of the mission stations, and the reindeer station. Among the supplies were the new mission at St. Lawrence Island. Not being able to land at the island on account of the surf, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, the missionaries, had been left at the Teller Reindeer Station, and their year's supply of provisions was on its way to Hershal Island, some 1,500 miles beyond.

Realizing that they might not return in time to establish the station this season, Capt. Healy, commanding the Bear, very considerably offered to take the supplies on board and return them to St. Lawrence Island, which was done. Not only that, but when we reached the island, learning that the mission house, which had been occupied three years before, but never occupied, was greatly in need of repairs and changes, the captain sent the ship's carpenter on shore and left him to complete nearly three weeks to place the premises in repair.

On August 15 the ship called at the Episcopal mission station at Point Hope to gather up the annual mail that Rev. Mr. Edison and Dr. Briggs, the missionaries, had ready to send out to their friends.

At Point Hope I took on board the Bear, with the cordial consent of Capt. Healy, Ah-look and Elk-toona, two Eskimo young men who had been with the missionaries to go to the reindeer station and learn the management of the reindeer.

During July and August last year Point Hope was visited by a terrible epidemic of scapillary bronchitis, which, through the native village one afternoon, Dr. Briggs, the missionary, found an old man out in the rain dying. The family had taken him out of the house, so that he should not die inside. Close by on the ground where he lay was a piece of tent cloth thrown over her. Hearing a moan from under an adjoining cloth, he lifted up the cloth and found a sick child clinging to its dead mother.

On a piece of ground but a few feet square were five corpses. Three-fourths of the adult population were sick and one out of every six died. There were not sufficient well people in the village to bury the dead and the corpses were left outside of the houses to be eaten by the dogs of the village. Their bones are still seen scattered through the village or whitening in the stagnant pools from which the people procure their drinking water.

A white man who was in the village at a native wife says that during the time of the epidemic he was disturbed for several nights by a noise around his house. Thinking that

it was a dog prowling around for something to eat he got up, and, arming himself with a club, went out to investigate. In place of a dog he found a little four-year-old boy picking up scraps of shoe leather and seal skin to eat. Upon seeing the man the child fled home. He was followed, and found to be, with his little brother, the only living occupants of the hut. But in the same room lay the corpses of father and mother and the maternal grandfathers. The man took the boys to his own home.

OFF SIBERIA.

On August 19 we steamed through Bering Straits southward for Shelton Point on the south side of East Cape, Siberia. The next day, picking up Lieut. C. M. White, who, with Seaman Edwards, had been sent by Capt. Healy up the coast to purchase reindeer, the ship was taken under way on the north side of the cape and an effort made to reach Cape Serdze Kamen, where Lieut. White had secured some reindeer. But, encountering large fields of ice, we were compelled to return to the anchorage of the previous day off the south side of East Cape.

On the 22nd, morning, the ice drifting freely from the north into Bering Straits, Capt. Helly concluded to cross over to the Feller Reindeer Station, where we anchored that night.

During our absence from the station the bear Myers had arrived from San Francisco with supplies for the station and also the employees, William A. Kjellmann (superintendent) and family, Rev. T. L. Brevitz (teacher) and family and six families of Lapps from Lapland.

We also found Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gambell, waiting for an opportunity to reach their station at St. Lawrence Island. We found at the reindeer station the mission supplies for Capr. Prince of Wales, the Myers having been unable to land at that place.

Taking Mr. and Mrs. Gambell on board, together with the supplies for Cape Prince of Wales, the Bear was again under way, August 22, and on the same evening safely landed the supplies.

On the afternoon of the 24th we dropped anchor off the mission station on the extreme northwest corner of St. Lawrence Island. The ice was very bad, no natives came off from the village.

On the 25th Mr. Gambell went ashore with the ship's carpenter to see what was needed in the way of repairs to the mission house. Mr. Gambell remained on board until this house should be ready.

On the morning of the 29th the Bear got under way for Bering Straits in another attempt to reach Cape Serdze Kamen, on the Arctic coast of Siberia. On the night of the 30th we met considerable drift ice in the neighborhood of Enchowan, which rapidly became thicker and heavier as the ship worked northward along the coast. At 11 p. m. we succeeded in reaching Kil-lou-run, where the ship was kept working forward and backward among the heavy ice floes, while the launch was sent on shore for reindeer. Several loads of East Cape natives were camped on the shore, buying from the deer men, killing their winter supply of reindeer. In one bunch I counted seventy slaughtered deer. We secured twenty live deer from this place.

THROUGH THE ICE.

On September 2, at 4 o'clock a. m. we were under way again, working slowly through heavy fields of drift ice, reaching Cape Serdze at 9.40 a. m. There were three large herds of reindeer in sight. In one of the summer villages were seven tents representing eight tents I counted 102 sleighs. In the fall the herd is driven to the interior and in the spring back again to the coast. In these semi-annual journeys the herds, families and all the belongings are loaded upon these sleds and drawn by the reindeer. These movements are sometimes a distance of 250 miles.

Returning to the reindeer station we unloaded the deer, settled up accounts for the season and on the evening of September 7 we bade good-by to the people at the station until the ship shall return to them in July, 1895. And until then they will be cut off from all communication with the outside world, being unable to send out or receive any mail for the next ten months.

From September 10 to the 13th we lay at anchor off the village of St. Michael, which is the seaport for the valley of the Yukon River. The village is composed of the trading posts of the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Transportation Company, together with a few natives.

Owing to the shallow water and low banks of the delta of the Yukon, the transfer of goods from ocean to river steamers is made at St. Michael, sixty miles up the coast from the river. It would greatly facilitate the settlement and commerce of the Yukon valley if the government would survey and buoy the main channel across the bar at the mouth of the river. While waiting at St. Michael the river steamer P. B. Ware came in, bringing a number of miners and news of rich gold fields discovered during the summer. About \$150,000 worth of gold dust has been taken out this season.

Among the passengers on the P. B. Ware were Capt. Constantine, of the Canadian Mounted Police, Mr. Finston, of the Botanical Division of the Department of Agriculture, who has spent sixteen months in arctic and interior Alaska collecting for the department, and Mr. Wilson, special correspondent of the Century Magazine. They, with a few others, were received on board the Bear and taken to Unalak.

SITKA, Alaska, Oct. 17, 1894.—On Sunday, September 19, the Bear dropped anchor off the Sant Village, Sant Island, and was about coming off from shore, the following morning the ship got under way for Unalak, calling at George Island while en route.

Reaching Unalak on the morning of the 21st we found that the steamer Dora had been at the wharf and would leave the following morning for Sitka. In company with a number of others we went aboard the Dora for Sitka.

A storm raging on Saturday, we did not go to sea until Sunday morning. The trip has been a stormy and tedious one, consuming fourteen days in making a distance of about 1,400 miles.

While at anchor, riding out a storm, in the lee of Kyak Island, a canoe came in from the mainland, bringing the corpse of a native husband and wife. It seems they had both been drinking, when a quarrel arose and the man bit off his wife's ear and then shot her, finishing up with shooting himself some six hours afterward. Another coat against traders, furnishing the natives with the material for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors!

The gale having somewhat abated, we left Kyak on the morning of October 3, and the next day reached the coast, at the base of Mount St. Elias, where I had the privilege of visiting the mission station of the Swedish Evangelical Union.

Early in the morning of October 6 we steamed into the harbor of Sitka, and were soon fast to the wharf.

The mail steamer having been gone a day and a half, I have been detained here ten days waiting for the next steamer. There was so much, however, to look after in connection with the schools and mission that the time has passed rapidly. This morning the mail steamer arrived, and to-morrow I take passage for San Francisco, en route to Washington. Very truly yours,

UNITED STATES General Agent for Education in Alaska.

The Outlook
New York City
Dec. 7/15, 1894

Reindeer in Alaska

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Some time ago I noticed a few lines in The Outlook concerning reindeer and handling them in Alaska, in connection with your comment on the arrival of some Laplanders on their way to Alaska for that work. It was my privilege to visit the Government station the year it was established at Port Clarence. They had a very good herd, which was managed by Messrs. Bruce & Gibson from the States, and handled by Siberian herders, assisted by Eskimo, who were learning. It is gratifying to know that the herd was carried through the winter successfully. It is worthy of notice that the Siberians are deer men, some of them owning thousands of them. They are only superior to our Eskimo inasmuch as a drover is superior to a hunter because of his calling. The second winter Mr. W. T. Lopp, of Indiana (associate teacher with H. R. Thornton in our school at Cape Prince of Wales the year that school was opened), was there alone with the Eskimo, a village of 50; the third winter Mr. and Mrs. Thornton returned, also Miss Nellie Kittidge, of Minnesota, who had been teaching for the A. M. A. in the South. Miss Kittidge became Mrs. Lopp), was appointed superintendent of the station. Mr. Lopp was very

successful in this respect, as in all his work in Alaska. He is now at our school again—Cape Prince of Wales—and writes me under date of September 5, '94, as follows:

"I cannot see why a minister was not sent up here to help us at the Cape. I am sure the natives need one, and so do we; but, no doubt, I will some day see the wisdom of the present arrangement. Just at present I am giving all my attention to the herd and herders, helping them to build a house on the shore of the big lake northeast of here. We are keeping our cow at the house. We milk her three times a day; she gives enough milk to supply our table. How we enjoy it, and at the same time we are quite proud of our successful experiment." The question of milking, making butter and cheese, is what the "Lapp" excels in, but if our Americans can teach this, why import another stock of people into this Territory? "The grazing here could not be better; you should see how fat our deer are. Five of our boys and a Siberian are our herders."

(Rev.) ARCHIBALD S. McLELLAN.

Ena, Cal.

The Independent
Harrisburg Pa.
Dec 5, 1894

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

In 1890 it occurred to the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States general agent of education in Alaska, that the natives of that most recent of all the territory annexed to this country would

be much better off if they possessed reindeer, like the natives of Siberia and Northern Russia, where these animals furnish transportation, milk, hides and food, and are, in fact, the most valuable property of the region.

The plan at first met with many discouragements. It was predicted that the reindeer could not be brought here, being regarded as sacred on their native heath; that they would die on way over or after they arrived for lack of suitable food, or would be killed by the Esquimaux after they arrived. There was nothing to be done—but try the experiment.

In 1891 Dr. Jackson bought a herd of sixteen reindeer in Siberia and brought them to Alaska in the roughie cutter "Bear" (how appropriate the name). They passed the winter comfortably on the island of Unalak. In 1892 a second purchase of a herd of 171 head, was made and with the spring of 1893 came 70 fawns. In 1893 there was an addition of 127 deer to the herd, and last year 260 more fawns were born, 150 of which lived. Food has been found in plenty, the weather has not been too severe, and the natives and native dogs have not attacked the deer. In a word, the experiment has succeeded.

The reindeer are now being distributed among the points in Alaska, where they will be cared for and the original herd eventually returned to the government. By this means, the reindeer will become a valuable domestic animal, teaching the inhabitants thrift and mitigating the periods of famine which are incident to the region. The name of Dr. Jackson deserves to be remembered in Alaska as a practical benefactor of the territory.

In a local sense, Dr. Jackson is most pleasantly thought of, being well known in this city, which he has visited several times, and throughout the Cumberland Valley. He's a brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. George Norcross, the able and esteemed pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Carlisle, Pa.

New York Tribune
Dec. 16, 1894.

FOOD IN ALASKA.

TRYING TO PREVENT THE NATIVES FROM STARVING.

J. H. K. Atty.

IMPORTATION OF THE SIBERIAN ANIMALS TO TAKE THE PLACE OF EXTERMINATED

HERDS—IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIVES

When Russia, in 1867, transferred the territory then known as "the Russian Possessions in North America" to the United States, great herds of wild reindeer roamed at will in every part of the region of the Arctic Circle, and furnished an abundant food supply, for part of the year, to the Esquimaux and Aleut people. The greater portion of those immense herds has since been exterminated, and an important part of the food supply of the natives entirely exhausted. Each year, as

When improved firearms were introduced among them, the slaughter of reindeer was terrible. By 1887 so many of the hunters in that region had secured firearms, such as the Winchester and Sharp's rifle, through illicit traffic, that the wild reindeer of Northern and Western Alaska had been practically exterminated. The destruction of wild Alaska reindeer through these means, has, during the last few years, been about as effective as that of the buffalo or bison of the Western plains in the same period.

[illegible]

Mr. Kjelmann has also succeeded in inducing a colony of seventeen Lapland reindeer to follow him to the coast in dogs and sledges, and with their assistance there is every reason to hope that the whole of habitable Alaska will in a comparatively early day be made available to the reindeer, furnishing food, clothing and transportation for the people of this far-off and neglected corner of our possessions. The reindeer is a most important experiment furnishes the most hopeful outlet for the development of the mining industry, and the reindeer industry. The congress finally succeeds this winter in formulating the long-delayed code of laws for Alaska there will for the first time be some real encouragement for Alaska settlement.

The imported reindeer is doing well in Alaska, and the natives are very grateful to Uncle Sam for their new friends. Imported camels are also very useful on the waterless wastes of Australia.

Statesman
Austin Texas
Jan 16, 1895

—Reindeer are now a success in Alaska. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general education agent for Alaska, who recently arrived in Seattle from Port Clarence. The animals are thriving finely, and the Laplanders imported by the government to teach the Esquimaux how to raise and train the reindeer are succeeding well in their work. Two hundred fawns were born at Port Clarence last spring, and there are now some six hundred and fifty reindeer in the herd there. Next January two herds of a hundred each are to be turned over to the natives. Dr. Jackson thinks the successful introduction of the reindeer has solved the problem of what will become of the Esquimaux when all the seals have disappeared.

See next Page

the latest information regarding the success of the domestic reindeer enterprise. It would seem that the question of the thoughtful regarding the fate and ultimate preservation of herds entrusted to our own natives has not been fully settled. It is one of great promise. It will require more time than has yet elapsed fully to determine that question. The indications, however, are that the natives of that part of Alaska will soon become impressed with the necessity of preserving the domestic reindeer, in order to protect them from the starvation that menaces them, as the result of their own improvidence in recklessly destroying the herds of wild animals.

This improvidence in the destruction of wild reindeer by the Esquimaux is extending along the coast of Alaska has extended to the villages in Southeastern Alaska in the rapid extermination of the small red deer of the latter region. The reindeer and the walrus are the most cruel enemy of the red deer; and at many points they have wholly disappeared, having been either destroyed by hunters or compelled to leave the narrow straits for safety to the thick jungles of the Alexandrian Archipelago. In summer, when the greater portion of the snow has disappeared from the mountain tops, the deer feed upon abundance of wild cowslip that grows upon these elevations with luxuriously. In winter, when deep snow covers the vegetation, the deer feed upon the beach and shores of the Archipelago when the tide is out and pasture upon the kelp that is laid bare. It is when feeding at these places that the Indians slaughter the animals with firearms, approaching noiselessly in their canoes and surprising them from behind sheltering points of land and rock. Many are killed solely for the skins, that bring a good price from the traders, and not for the venison, which has little, if any, commercial value.

The Indian of Southeastern Alaska pays no attention to proper season when engaged in deer killing; and the result is that his remarkable cupidity has led him into wholesale destruction of these animals. In that respect he will soon be confronted with the same peril that now menaces the Esquimaux and the Aleuts, through the indiscriminate slaughter of the wild reindeer. The only saving clause is in the fact that the native of Southeastern Alaska is in command of more resources against abasement than those further north and west. The operating of salmon canning factories and gold mining enterprises now furnishes many of them with employment in which they are ready and eager to engage; and as the country still further develops in that respect, more opportunities will be created. Still, the destruction of the reindeer, and the depopulation of the territory, will soon occasion great suffering at those villages more remote from the steamer routes and from the location of the present leading industries of the country. The attention of the Government has often been called to this danger, and to the question of guarding the food supply against utter destruction through the cupidity of cannery owners; but an appropriation for not quite two years, and that to an insufficient amount, was made for the poisoning of the salmon, and the removal of river obstructions placed there by cannery managers to retard the movement of the fish during the canning season. The situation, as for the future, is the concern of the Government, not only in the restocking of Western Alaska with domestic reindeer, but for the preservation of the red deer and the ultimate extinction of the Territory from the ultimate extinction.

Courier
Buffalo, N.Y.
Nov 30, 1894

Reindeer in Alaska.

The experiment of introducing reindeer from Siberia into Alaska is reported as making favorable progress. A special subsidy of \$6,000 made by Congress became available for the purchase and care of reindeer in 1892. In the year 1893-4 an additional number of 127 reindeer were purchased and added to the herd at Port Clarence.

The previous year (1892) 171 reindeer had been purchased. These had increased to 223. A number of skilled herders have been imported from Lapland, the expense being defrayed by contributions from private citizens to the amount of \$2,162. A sum of like amount from private citizens was contributed in 1891 for the purchase of reindeer. It was hoped that the purchase of the reindeer would be the beginning of the distribution of the reindeer from the central herd to the various contract schools at the missionary stations should be begun the present summer, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the general agent, started in May his fifth tour to Arctic Alaska and Siberia, with instructions to purchase additional herds from Siberia and begin the distribution of the herds, placing them at convenient settlements under charge of herders from Lapland and in teaching the natives in the methods of rearing and adapting these animals to domestic uses.

Herald
Chicago, Ill.
Dec 19, 1894.

Reindeer are now a success in Alaska, says Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general education agent for Alaska, who has just arrived in Seattle from Port Clarence. The animals are thriving finely, and the Esquimaux imported by the government to teach the Esquimaux how to raise and train the reindeer are succeeding well in their work. Two hundred fawns were born at Port Clarence last spring, and there are now some 650 reindeer in the herd there. Next January two herds of a hundred each are to be turned over to the natives. Dr. Jackson thinks the successful introduction of the reindeer has solved the problem of what will become of the Esquimaux when all of the seals have disappeared.

The Journal,
Albany, N.Y.
Dec. 22, 1894

THE REINDEER IN ALASKA.

How the Animals are Thriving
in the Great Northwest
Territory.

LARGE HERDS EXIST.

THE SUCCESS OF A PLAN TO
HELP THE ESQUIMAUX—SAVED
FROM STARVATION—EDUCAT-
ING THEM TO THE CARE OF THE
DEER—WHERE THE ANIMALS
COME FROM—THEY LIVE ON
MOSS—DIFFICULT TO SECURE.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Dr. J. T. White, physician and surgeon in charge on the revenue cutter Bear, arrived in the city a few days ago from San Francisco, where the cutter is tied up for the winter, and was the guest of City Clerk R. F. Stewart, an old-time chum, until Tuesday. The Bear returned from her yearly Arctic cruise on November 14, and while up North transferred over 200 head of reindeer from the Siberian coast to Port Clarence, in Northern Alaska, where they will in time be divided among the natives to be used for beasts of burden or for food. Dr. White has made four trips to the Arctic in the service of the government, and gave a "Post-Intelligencer" reporter an interesting account of the condition of the reindeer at Port Clarence and the manner in which the natives view the proposition of the government to make them self-sustaining. He said:

"There are now about 600 reindeer at Port Clarence in the government herd and all the animals are doing well. The forty Laps placed in charge of the deer by the government are thriving and their change of residence seems entirely satisfactory to them. In all, about one hundred people live at the station, known as the Teiler Reindeer Station, named after Senator Teiler, who was the father of the scheme to transplant Siberian reindeer to Alaska for the benefit of the Esquimaux. The other people who live at the station are young Esquimaux, supported by the government, and are being educated in the herding and care of the deer.

"It will be remembered that the proposition to start a reindeer station at Port Clarence was first brought up about four years ago. The condition of the natives on the far northern coast of Alaska was becoming pitiful owing to the lack of a staple article of food, the seal and walrus, which formerly swarmed the shores, being driven away by the sealers and whalers. The whalers began whaling in the Arctic and the sealers began sealing, and still more scarce and the natives were threatened with starvation. Their wretched condition was brought to the attention of the government and at first it looked as though the government was necessary to establish reservations and care for them in much the same manner that the Indians here at home are attended to, but finally it was suggested that if the natives were taught to care for reindeer, the same as they care for walrus on the opposite side of the sea, the establishing of reservations might be avoided, and the people made self-sustaining and valuable to themselves and the government. The station at Port Clarence was then established and the Bear was assigned to stock the place with deer. This work has been going on every year since then, until now there is a herd of about 600 fine deer.

NATIVES TAKE TO THE DEER.

"The natives take to the scheme like ducks to water and are enthusiastically learning to care for the deer. At first Siberian Esquimaux were brought over, but as they did not give satisfaction as teachers, the Laps were imported. The natives are required to be schooled in the care of the deer for at least two years and then they are sent back to their own villages, where they are worthy as each graduate is given a number of deer, 25 or more, and sent back to his people. With this start and the experience, there seems to be no reason why the Esquimaux graduate should not be able to properly care for the deer and lay the foundation for future wealth and independence for himself and all his people. At first the native did not show much interest in the matter, but as soon as they were made to understand what the government was doing for them, they changed and are now plainly in sympathy with the departure. Various villages all along the coast have sent young men to the station to learn how to care for the deer, and in a few years the arrangement will begin to pay. Fruit and there can be no doubt of the ultimate success of the venture. There are a good many wild deer in Alaska, but the natives never use them, using dogs for all purposes.

TRADING WITH SIBERIANS.

"Along the Siberian coast the natives use dogs also, but in the interior the natives are a finer set of people physically, and the herds of deer are numerous. The deer afford these people all the necessities of life, food, clothing and beasts of burden. The deer are herded in much the same manner as sheep, the deer-men being rotated all the way from the coast, through Bering sea and north in the Arctic, above the straits. They cost average about \$3 a head, the natives being paid in trade, no money being in circulation in the country. The government has no permission from the Russian government to trade with the natives, whiskey and blues alone being contraband. When the deer-men come from the interior to the coast with their herds they all want flour, fire-arms, ammunition, cooking utensils, big brass pots to roll things in, and the Bear barbers for the deer, giving the natives desired in payment, the price footing up about \$3 a head.

HOW THE DEER LIVE AND DIE.

"The reindeer are somewhat taller than the ordinary cotton-tail deer, with big bodies, slender legs and hooves large and about the size of a cow. They are in some respects hardy animals, but I saw two of them die of fright when lassoed and caught. In summer they live on leaves and the grass, the Arctic coast being covered with tundra, a net work of leaves, low and mossy. The reindeer feed for a few months and the deer become quite fat. In the winter they live on a species of yellow moss which, when the snow becomes deep, they bury for, being able to smell it, and they

the interior some men have as many as 1500 deer in the herd. When we arrived at Kilurin, near Cape Serdce, the natives were making their annual killing of deer, and the day we were there they killed about 700. The manner of slaughter is quite interesting, being humane. One man holds the deer by the horns, while another slips a knife between the animal's ribs, piercing the heart, and death results instantly. The natives are superstitious and the killing is attended with a great show of ceremony. When the slaughtered deer drops, fresh water is poured in the wound and also in the mouth. Bunches of hair are then seized and thrown to the winds and the cutting up of the animal is proceeded with. Everything is saved, there being no waste.

For some time the authorities had trouble in buying live deer, the natives being superstitious about parting with them. At first when told that deer were wanted they prepared to kill them. They were willing to sell dead deer, but they could not understand what was wanted with them alive and were loath to part with them, trouble being experienced in buying deer even now. The same conditions exist on the Alaskan coast as on the Siberian, and there is no reason why the deer should not thrive as well in one place as another, providing proper care be given the animals."

The doctor says that a great deal of trouble and delay is caused in bartering for the deer, and suggests that if the government could establish an agency on the Siberian coast and have the deer purchased there, it might be more to its advantage and also be the means of selecting the best deer.

New York Sun.
Dec 23, 1894

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

The Work of Furnishing Them to Our Esquimaux Fellow Countrymen.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
Dr. J. T. White, physician and surgeon-in-charge on the revenue cutter Bear, arrived in this city a few days ago from San Francisco. He returned from her yearly Arctic cruise on Nov. 4, and while up North transferred a great number of reindeer from the Siberia coast to the Alaskan coast, in northern Alaska, where they will be divided among the natives to be used for beasts of burden or for food. Dr. White has an interesting account of the condition of the reindeer and the manner in which the natives view the proposition of the Government to purchase them self-sustaining. He said:

"There are now about 600 reindeer at Port Clarence in the Government herd and all the animals are doing well. The forty Laps placed in charge of the deer by the Government are thriving and their change of residence seems entirely satisfactory to them. In all about 100 people live at the station, known as the Teller Reindeer Station, named after Senator Teller, who was the father of the scheme to transplant Siberian reindeer to Alaska for the benefit of the Esquimaux. The other people who live at the station are young Esquimaux, supported by the Government and being educated in the herding and care of the deer.

"The natives take to the scheme like ducks to water and are enthusiastically learning to care for the deer. At first Siberian Esquimaux were brought over, but as they did not give satisfaction as teachers, the Laps were imported. The natives are required to be schooled in the care of the deer for at least three years, and then, if it is shown that they are worthy, each graduate is given a number of deer, twenty-five or more, and sent back to his people. With this start and the experience, there seems to be no reason why the Esquimaux graduates should not be able to properly care for the deer and lay the foundation for future wealth and independence for himself and all his people. The natives do not show much interest in the matter, but as soon as they were made to understand what the government was doing for them, they changed, and are now fully in sympathy with the departure of various villages all along the coast have sent young men to the station to learn how to care for the deer, and in a few years the arrangement will begin to bear fruit, and there can be no doubt of the ultimate success of the venture. There are a good many wild deer in Alaska, but the natives never use them, using dogs for all purposes.

On the Siberian coast the natives use dogs also, but in the interior the natives are a more energetic people physically, and the herds of reindeer are numerous. The deer afford these people all the necessities of life, food, clothing, and beasts of burden. The deer are herded in much the same manner as sheep, the deermen being a

riding places of people from necessity, changing from place to place as the pasturage gives out. In this they differ from their coast brethren, who live in settlements and do not move around. On this trip the Bear brought deer all along the Siberian coast, through Behring Sea and north in the Arctic, above the straits. The cost averages about \$3 a head, the natives being paid in trade, no money being in circulation in the country. The Government has permission from the Russian Government to trade for the natives, whiskey and Bibles alone being contraband. When the deermen come from the interior to the coast with their herds they all want four fire-arms, ammunition, cooking utensils, big brass pots to boil things in, and the Bear bartered for the deer, giving the articles desired, the price footing up about \$3 a head.

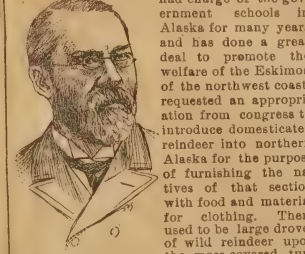
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"For some time the authorities had trouble in buying live deer, the natives being superstitious about parting with them. At first when told that deer were wanted they prepared to kill them. They were willing to sell dead deer, but they could not understand what was wanted with them alive and were loath to part with them, trouble being experienced in buying deer even now. The same conditions exist on the Alaskan coast as on the Siberian, and there is no reason why the deer should not thrive as well in one place as another, providing proper care be given the animals."

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Record Chicago Ill.
Dec. 24, 1894

Three or four years ago Dr. Sheldon Jackson, son of the bureau of education, who has had charge of the government schools in Alaska for many years and has done a great deal to promote the welfare of the Eskimos of the northwest coast, requested an appropriation from congress to introduce domestic reindeer into northern Alaska for the purpose of furnishing the natives of that section with food and material for clothing. These used to be large droves of wild reindeer upon



DR. SHELDON JACKSON. For years ago, he and the walrus, whale and seal, which have since supplanted the natives with food, clothing and fuel, are getting scarce. They will soon be exterminated because of the recklessness of the whale-eaters and sealers of the United States. Therefore it became a question whether the government should feed the natives outright, and thus pauperize them, or introduce reindeer industry and teach them to become self-supporting. Dr. Jackson earnestly urged the latter course and his wise advice was followed.

Through his energies a herd of over 700 reindeer has been transported from Siberia across the Behring strait into Alaska, and doing very well. More than 200 fawns were born last year. The Siberians have herds of reindeer just like cattle, and depend upon



REINDEER TENDERS FROM LAPLAND, them for food, clothing and for transportation purposes. There are 17,000 Eskimos on our coast, and while it will take many years to make them self-supporting by this method, it is certain that the work has been well begun.

Until the present year the animals have been all kept in one herd in charge of a colony of Laplanders who were brought over from Siberia, but as the Siberians were homesick and unreliable Dr. Jackson asked the Scandinavian papers of the United States to announce that he desired the services of an intelligent Norwegian or Swede who was acquainted with the care of reindeer. About 250 applications were received. From among this number William A. Kjelmann of Madison, Wis., was selected as superintendent of the reindeer station largely upon the recommendation of Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson of that city. Mr. Kjelmann is a Norwegian, 32 years of age, of robust health, and excellent habits, who has a good business education and speaks and writes English fluently. He was born in Talvik, in Finnmark, and as soon as he was old enough was set at work herding reindeer. When he reached the age of 20 he was employed for six years in buying and selling reindeer and their products in Lapland, which is just the experience needed for the work he has undertaken.

The policy of the United States is to transfer small herds to the most responsible citizens of the Eskimo villages as rapidly as they are qualified to care for them. Twenty reindeer will be loaned to each for a period of five years, at the end of which time they contract to return 100 reindeer to the government and keep the increase. This plan is accepted as fair by the natives, as the reindeer increase rapidly, and will cause them to look after their herds with greater care than they would probably show if the animals were given the outright.

There are hundreds of thousands of square miles in northern Alaska that are now being utilized for raising cattle, horses or sheep, but this large area is especially adapted for the support of the reindeer. In the southeastern part of the territory the natives are taught to be carpenters, boot and shoe makers, coopers and blacksmiths, etc., but as none of these trades is needed in arctic Alaska the only pursuit to which any of the young men of that region can look in their progress toward civilization is the care of the reindeer. Therefore to stock the country with these animals and reclaim and make valuable millions of acres of moss-covered tundra, to introduce a large, permanent and wealth-producing industry where none has ever existed and to take a barbarian people on the verge of starvation and lift them up to comfortable self-support and civilization is, as Dr. Jackson has declared, a work of national importance.

When Mr. Kjelmann was appointed superintendent he at once sent to Lapland for assistance. He succeeded in persuading a colony of seventeen Lap families to migrate to Alaska with their dogs and sledges. With them is the Rev. T. B. Brevig, a Norwegian protestant pastor, who has been appointed teacher of the school at Port Clarence.

William E. Curtis.
Christian Register Boston Mass.
Jan 24, 1895

DR. Sheldon Jackson's plans are prospering. The reindeer in Alaska and northward are growing more numerous. At Port Clarence the reindeer are multiplying rapidly, and in a few years the government will not have to send provisions to keep the natives alive.

101
Times
Chicago Ill.
Dec. 25: 1894
REINDEER IN ALASKA

Dec. 24, 1894

Alaskan Reindeer Herds

William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent, has collected some interesting facts about Dr. Sheldon Jackson's importation of Siberian reindeer into Alaska, but he errs when he says: "There used to be large droves of wild reindeer upon the moss-covered tundra of Alaska, but they were all exterminated years ago." The large droves of wild reindeer are still there, and will continue to browse over the tundra in thousands as long as there are tracts as large as a New England State that have never been trodden by white men. But these are all the "woodland reindeer" or caribou, a totally different species from the Siberian animal, and utterly incapable of domestication.

This is why Dr. Sheldon Jackson, four or five years ago, wisely secured an appropriation from Congress for the importation of the Siberian domestic reindeer, with the result that a herd of over 700 animals was transplanted to our shores. These are prospering wonderfully, and were increased last year by more than 200 fawns. As the salmon and seals and game along the coast are vanishing under the wasteful hand of the white traders, the success of these reindeer herds means the difference between prosperity and starvation to the 17,000 Aleuts and Eskimo natives. And, much more than this, it means the ultimate settlement of Alaska by Scandinavians and other white immigrants.

Gov. Sam's antlered live stock is now in charge of a robust and well-educated, Norwegian, William A. Kjelmann of Madison, Wis., and the policy has been adopted of leasing the reindeer in small herds to the most responsible natives. Twenty reindeer are leased to each of these for a period of five years, at the end of which time they contract to return 100 animals to the Government and to keep the increase. As the reindeer increase rapidly this arrangement is welcomed by the natives.

Mr. Kjelmann has also succeeded in

inducing a colony of seventeen Lapland families to migrate to Alaska with their dogs and sledges, and with their assistance there is every reason to hope that the whole of habitable Alaska will in a comparatively few years be stocked with reindeer, furnishing food, clothing and transportation for the people of this far-off and neglected corner of our possessions. Certain it is that the reindeer experiment furnishes the most hopeful outlook for the development of the mining and fishing resources of the Territory. If Congress finally succeeds this Winter in formulating the long-delayed code of laws for Alaska there will for the first time be some real encouragement for Alaskan settlement.

The Work of Furnishing Them to Our Esquimaux Fellow Countrymen.

Dr. J. T. White, physician and surgeon-in-charge on the revenue cutter Bear, arrived in this city a few days ago from San Francisco, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The Bear returned from her yearly Arctic cruise Nov. 14, and while up north transferred over 200 head of reindeer from the Siberian coast to Port Clarence, in northern Alaska, where they will in time be divided among the natives to be used for beasts of burden or for food. Dr. White gave an interesting account of the condition of the natives and the manner in which the natives view the proposition of the government to make them self-sustaining. He said:

"There are now about 600 reindeer at Port Clarence in the government herd, and all the animals are doing well. The forty Laps placed in charge of the deer by the government are thriving, and their change of residence seems entirely satisfactory to them. In all about 100 people live at the station, known as the Teller Reindeer station, named after Senator Teller, who was father of the scheme to transplant Siberian reindeer to Alaska for the benefit of the Esquimaux. The other people who live at the station are young Esquimaux, supported by the government, and being educated in the herding and care of the deer.

"The natives take to the scheme like ducks to water and are enthusiastically learning to care for the deer. At first Siberian Esquimaux were brought over, but as they did not give satisfaction as herders, the Laps were imported. The natives are required to be schooled in the care of the deer for at least three years, and then, if it is shown that they are worthy, each graduate is given a number of deer—twenty-five or more, and sent back to his people. With this start and the experience, there seems to be no reason why the Esquimaux graduate should not be able to properly care for the deer and lay the foundation for future wealth and independence for himself and his people. At first the natives did not show much interest in the matter, but as soon as they were made to understand what the government was doing for them they changed, and are now plainly in sympathy with the department. Various villages all along the coast have sent young men to the station to learn how to care for the deer, and in a few years the arrangement will begin to bear fruit, and there can be no doubt of the ultimate success of the venture. There are a good many wild deer in Alaska, but the natives never use them, using dogs for all purposes.

"Along the Siberian coast the natives use dogs also, but in the interior the natives are a finer set of people physically, and the deer are more numerous. The deer afford these people all the necessities of life, food, clothing, and beasts of burden. The deer are herded in much the same manner as sheep, the deermen being a ruling class of people from necessity, changing from place to place as the pasture gives out. In this they differ from their coast brethren, who live in settlements and do not move around. On this trip the Bear brought deer all along the Siberian coast, through Behring sea and north in the Arctic above the straits. The cost averages about \$3 a head, the natives being paid in trade, no money being in circulation in the country. The government has permission from the Russian government to trade with the natives, whiskey and bibles alone being traded. When the deerman comes from the interior to the coast with their herds they all want flour, fire-arms, ammunition, cooking utensils, big brass pots to boil things in, and the Bear barbers for the deer, giving the articles desired, the price footing up about \$3 a head.

"The reindeer are somewhat taller than the ordinary cotton-tail deer, with big bodies, slender legs, and hoofs large and about the size of a cow's. They are in some respects hardy animals, but I saw two of them die of fright when lassoed and caught. In the summer they live on leaves and fresh grass, the Arctic coast being covered with tundra, a network of leaves, willow, and moss. The grass is excellent for a few months, and the deer become quite fat. In the winter they live on a species of yellow moss, which, when the snow becomes deep they burrow for, being able to smell it.

and they keep digging until they come to it up to the interior some men have as many as 1,500 deer in one herd. When we arrived at Killisno, near Cape Sabine, the natives were making their annual killing of deer, and the day we were there they killed about 700. The manner of slaughter is quite interesting, being humane. One man holds the deer by the horns, while another slips a knife between the animal's ribs, piercing the heart, and death ensues instantly. The natives are superstitious, and the killing is attended with a great show of ceremony. When the slaughtered deer drops fresh water is poured in the wound and also in the mouth. Bunches of hair are then seized and thrown to the wind, and the cutting up of the animal is proceeded with. Everything is saved, there being no waste.

"For some time the authorities had trouble buying live deer, the natives being superstitious about parting with them. At first when told that deer were wanted they prepared to kill them. They were willing to sell dead deer, but they could not understand what was wanted with them alive, and were loth to part with them, trouble being experienced in buying deer even now. The same conditions exist on the Alaskan coast as on the Siberian, and there is no reason why the deer should not thrive as well in one place as another, providing proper care be given the animals.

The doctor says that a great deal of trouble and delay is caused in bartering for the deer, and suggests that if the government would establish an agency on the Siberian coast and have the deer purchased there, it might be more to its advantage and also be the means of selecting the best deer.

New York Tribune.
Dec. 27, 1894.

Through the efforts of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has had charge of the Government schools in Alaska for many years, a herd of over 700 reindeer has been transported from Siberia across the Behring Straits into Alaska, and they are reported to be doing very well. More than 200 fawns were born last year. There used to be large herds of wild reindeer on the moss-covered tundra of Alaska, but they were all exterminated years ago, and the walrus, whale and seal, which have since supplied the natives with food, clothing and fuel, are getting very scarce.

Record
Philadelphia Pa.
Dec. 28, 1894.

Through the efforts of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has had charge of the Government schools in Alaska for many years, a herd of over 700 reindeer has been transported from Siberia across the Behring Strait into Alaska, and they are reported to be doing very well. More than 200 fawns were born last year. There used to be large herds of wild reindeer on the moss-covered tundra of Alaska, but they were all exterminated years ago, and the walrus, whale and seal, which have since supplied the natives with food, clothing and fuel, are getting very scarce.—New York Times.

Buffalo Express
Dec. 30, 1894.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Reindeer are now a success in Alaska, says Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general education agent for Alaska, who has just come to the United States from Port Clarence. The animals are thriving finely, and the Laplanders imported by the Government to teach the Esquimaux how to raise and train the reindeer are succeeding well in their work. Two hundred fawns were born at Port Clarence last spring, and there are now some 650 reindeer in the herd there. Next January two herds of 100 each are to be turned over to the natives. Dr. Jackson thinks the successful introduction of the reindeer has solved the problem of what will become of the Esquimaux when all of the seals have disappeared.

THE BROWNIES 'ROUND THE WORLD

By Palmer Cox

IN TWELVE STAGES:

THE BROWNIES

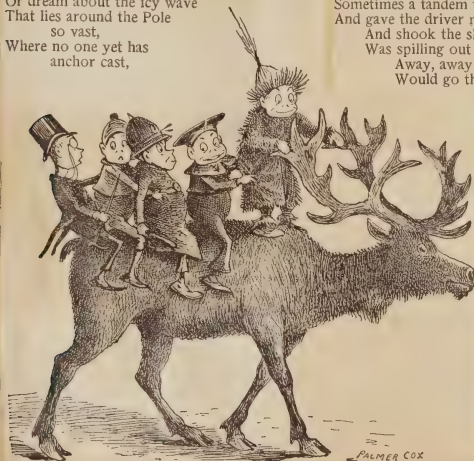
IN THE POLAR

REGIONS



on their
homeward way
at last

The Brownies through wild regions passed,
Where ice was piled, and breezes blew
That baffled many a daring crew.
But Brownies, brave in every clime,
Pushed on, nor lost one moment's time.
Fresh from the sunny land of tea
They tramped across a frozen sea,
Where fish to few temptations rise,
And have small practice catching flies.
Said one: "This land of northern lights,
And shooting stars, and lengthy nights,
Of which explorers often rave,
Or dream about the icy wave
That lies around the Pole
so vast,
Where no one yet has
anchor cast,



And on rude sledges void of art,
In which large skins played leading part,
They traveled over many a plain
That bold explorers sought in vain,
While others had the luck to find
Some reindeer of the strongest kind,
That could be trusted to proceed
O'er roughest ground at greatest speed
In different ways the hardy deer
Was made to render service here;
Some on its back a station found,
And by the horns would steer it round
Without the use of curb or rein
Or cruel instrument of pain,
As if a wondrous charm controlled
The beast however strong or old.
While of the space from head to tail
The Brownies did themselves avail,
And, though smooth saddles
were denied,
Endured the hardships of the ride.
More tied the reindeer to a sled
And thus across the country sped.
Sometimes well matched an even span
With even whiffletree they ran;
Sometimes a tandem team they flew
And gave the driver much to do,
And shook the sled until its load
Was spilling out along the road.
Away, away with flying feet
Would go the snorting courser fleet,
O'er level plains
and icy piles,
Till many, many
hundred miles
Behind the daring
band would slip
Without the
use of
snapping whip.
Said one:
"The stories
have been read
Of messengers
that quickly sped
With stirring news,
or good or bad,
According to the
times they had,
Who never halted,
never drew
A rein until
their task
was through.
Now we to-night
no message bear
To either please
a town, or scare,

Is after all scarce worth the cost
Of noble lives that still are lost
As expeditions strive in vain
From year to year this point to gain,
But still the time will come, no doubt,
When men will find all secrets out
And feast their eyes upon this sea
So quickly found by you and me.
We need no
map, nor chart,
nor plan,
Because not lim-
ited, like man,
To knowledge
passed from
hand to hand.
Through
ages long, the
Brownie band,
in ways peculiar
to the race,
With all
requirements
keep pace."
Reviewing thus
the region cold
That has
such wonders
to unfold
In icy island,
gulf and bay,
That maps
may show
some later day,
The Brownies

various
methods tried
By which
to cross the
country wide.
They turned
to use what'er
they found

And yet could people see us go
Thus over fields of ice and snow
At such a rate, they'd argue well
That we had hasty news to tell,
At times mishaps occurred, 'tis true,
While over frozen fields they flew,
For some, no matter how they tried
To keep their place upon the hide,
Would find themselves through jolt or twist
A mile behind ere they were missed,
But do not mind the band would press
Ahead and leave them in distress.

To aid them as they journeyed round.
The cunning band some dogs secured,
To cold and hardship well endured,

No, quick as they could bring about
A halt, they'd answer to the shout
Of those who for a time were placed
Alone upon the dreary waste.
For brothers from one trundle bed,
Who at one dish have broken bread
Before a proud and loving mother,
Are not more prompt to aid each other
Than are the Brownies to assist
The poorest member on the list.
Thus on they went o'er plain and hill
Without a thought of change until
They reached a
milder clime
that gave
More freedom
to that
northern
wave.

On cakes
of ice that
floated free
The Brownies
then put out
to sea,
To cross a gulf
or open bay
That in the line
of travel lay.
Said one: "We've been on boats before,
And on a raft two weeks or more,
With only slippery logs to keep
Us from the monsters of the deep,
And thought the trials falling fast
Around us ne'er could be surpassed,
But when one comes to take a trip
Upon an iceberg for a ship,
That
neither
has a
rudder
stout
Nor
spreading
sail to
help him
out,
But drifts
at random
to and fro
Which-
ever way
the tide
may go,
He'll not
be anxious
to extend
His pleas-
ure trip,
you may
depend."
Sometimes a bear
that thought to make
A landing on a floating cake,
Would start at once: tumult great
And cause the band to emigrate
Without delay to son's new place
In hopes to shun a close embrace.
Then heaving up through
holes in ice
Would rise the walrus in a trice,
And fill each Brownie's
heart with fear
That happened to be beating near.
Thus dangers at each step
they found
While through that region
moving round,
They had good use for
ears and eyes
And nimble feet,
you may surmise,
But where so many heroes go
To find a winding sheet of snow,
And icy casket that will last
Until the resurrection blast,
The Brownies hardly could expect
To find their way with roses decked.
At length against the darkened skies
They saw rough Mount Verstova rise,
Clad in its robes of white and gray
And overlooking Sitka Bay,
And then a town appeared in sight
On which they gazed with great delight,
For o'er the wooden castle old
A banner bright a story told
Of ownership, that all the band
Were sharp enough to understand.
An eagle with its pinions wide
Was hovering o'er their nation's pride,
And on the instant
such a note
Of joy as swelled
each Brownie's
throat
Because they had been
spared to stand
Once more upon
the glorious land
From which they
bravely started out
To travel all the
world about.
So there, while high
the flag of red
And white and blue
waved overhead,
In songs of praise the band combined,
And then one Brownie spoke his mind:
"Through dangers that came thick and fast
The Brownies round the world have passed,



Contending with misfortunes still
And overcoming every ill,
Thus teaching lessons day by day
That may be useful in their way."

Dear reader, now the task is through,
But ere we part a word to you,
Yes, you who traveled hand in hand
With me to watch the Brownie band,
And listened with attentive ear
The prattling of the rogues to hear,
And patiently surveyed the lines
The pen has traced in these designs,
May you prove always staunch and true
To comrades, and to neighbors, too.
Be brave when trials fast descend,
And persevering to the end,
And, Brownie-like, you may be blessed—
They seldom fail who do their best.



With a friendly wave of hand,
Now retires the Brownie band.

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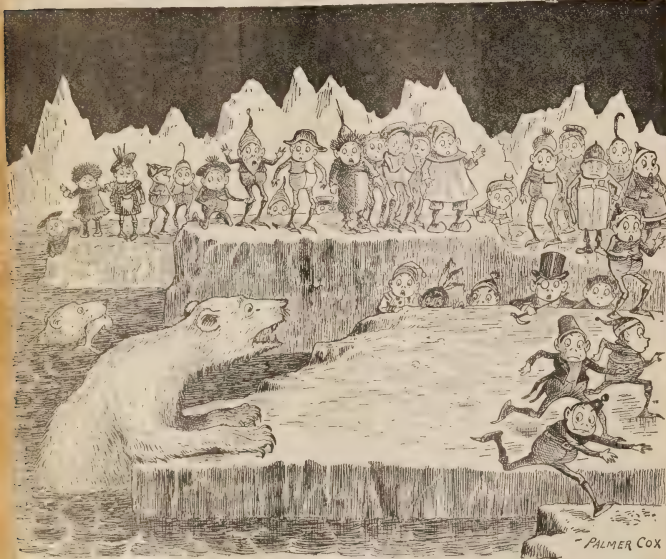
G. B. SWINEHART . . . Editor and Manager

A RUCTION IMMINENT.

Port Clarence Indians Apt to Raise
a Riot with Laplanders.

In a private letter to a friend in Port Townsend, Mrs. Healy, wife of Captain Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, writes some interesting things concerning the reindeer farm. We copy from the Port Townsend Call:

"One of the most interesting parts of our cruise was along the Siberian coast. We went as far as Cape Serdjies, and our mission was to secure reindeer for the farm at Port Clarence. We succeeded in getting a large number. The reindeer farm has been put under the management of the Laplanders imported for that purpose. These Laplanders and the Indians do not get along well together—they are not congenial. The habits of the Laplanders are such that the Indians will not affiliate with them, and then, too, the Indians who are perfectly capable of caring for the reindeer resent the importation of the Laplanders for that purpose. The Laplanders are aggressive and the Indians feel that they are being defrauded of their rights. As long as a vessel is at Port Clarence the Laplanders keep within bounds, but they know what will happen when they are left alone. The Laplanders get \$50 a month for what they do, while the Indians get nothing, and the Indian blood is beginning to boil."



The experience of two years has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the purchase in Siberia and the transportation to Alaska of domestic reindeer are possible, feasible, and practicable, and if one winter may be taken as a criterion, the deer, when once landed on our side, grow more vigorously and thrive better in Alaska than in Siberia. Owing to the Severity of the season, those that were landed last summer in Alaska did wonderfully well during the same winter. They found an abundance of food, were in prime

condition throughout the year, and have multiplied in a remarkable ratio.

The fact being established that the deer can be easily bought and as easily transported, and, when once landed, all the conditions are found infinitely better on this coast than on that of Siberia, for their increase and propagation, it appears that the natural state of things being proved advantageous, the ultimate success of the project lies entirely with the methods employed in the management of the Government reindeer stock-farm. With a proper management, based on strict business principles, I can foresee--without being Utopian-- great benefits that will come to the natives and to the country at large.

Since the location and natural advantages of Port Clarence have been tested and found conducive to the propagation of deer, I would suggest that the Government reserve a large tract of land here, including coast and interior sections, in order to provide against preemption by private parties, and thus to secure a permanency of possession where it is known that the animals thrive.

Had I the organization of the establishment, I would call to my aid the methods employed on the model stock-farms of the West, the modes of conducting similar work in many agricultural and industrial colleges, and the systems in force at various religious missions where success in the management of stock has been

attained. With these as guides, I would draw regulations for the government and care of the reindeer-farm. Of course the information obtained from the above sources would be modified by the peculiar conditions existing in this undertaking, and, as the industry develops and the interests become widely spread, other modifications would doubtless be necessary.

In my opinion, a young, unmarried man is not suitable for appointment as superintendent of the station. Being in a measure removed from the restraints of civil law, and being altogether freed from the restrictions of society, he would be strongly tempted to commit such acts as would seriously affect his usefulness. Therefore, I should say that a married man, with the softening and salutary influences of a family surrounding him, would be preferable for superintendent. I would employ the natives as foremen and herdsman to act under his orders and supervision, and a regular system of work should be instituted, and a proper distribution of the working force should be inaugurated.

~~But~~ I believe that by building suitable dwellings for the natives, keeping a school for them, and employing as many of them as the demands and necessities of the station will allow, the reindeer station can be made a useful and elevating factor in their lives, and could in time be made self-supporting. As the natives of Port Clarence seem to be to a greater degree

shiftless and improvident than those of some other settlements, in the beginning it might be deemed wise to select natives from Cape Prince of Wales and King's Island, for the more prominent and responsible positions. In any event, natives of good character could be chosen, and to them the houses could be given or sold on easy terms of payment. Perhaps it would be best for them to make some small payment to increase their sense of the value of their homes.

In the conduct of the station, I would begin at once to save those parts of such of the deer as die or are killed, which have a commercial value or can be used at the settlement, and would make the superintendent responsible for securing these and for their issue. A complete account of receipts and expenditures should be kept, and this should be rendered to the general agent for his expenditures.

Such of the natives as are employed about the station as herders, sled-drivers, wood-cutters, house-servants, etc., with moderate salary, should have their duties regulated according to the seasons. Others, not regularly employed as hands, could be taught to make boots, mats, and skin clothing. These things could be sold to the men of the whaling fleet. If care were taken to have them well made, and a supply could be depended upon at reasonable rates, there is no doubt in my mind that at nearly the

beginning, the people about the reindeer station would attain to a state of prosperity which would be a continual incentive to emulation among those of the surrounding settlements. In order to insure the success of these industries from the first, it would be necessary to secure a supply of skins and other articles needed for the manufacture of such clothing, boots, and gloves; but these can be readily attained and at small cost from those more favorably situated than the Port Clarence people for securing them.

The whaling fleet could be canvassed and the quantity of the above articles for which it would afford a market could be approximately ascertained, and thus a regular trade could be built up, giving occupation and subsistence to a large number of natives. the Traffic called into life through this small beginning would naturally be extended as the need for it increased, and the reindeer station would become known throughout a large portion of the Territory, and its civilizing and elevating influence would be widely spread.

I would say a few words here on behalf of the members of the whaling fleet, whose early visits to this part of our country have opened the way for the forces which are now beginning to operate for the good of the natives. These men have the same vices and the same virtues that are found amongst men in any other calling of life; but, while their weaknesses and their faults have been

dwelt upon and perhaps enlarged, no recognition of the value of their contact with the natives has been vouchsafed, although evidences of its worth are constantly seen, and this is especially noticeable in the fact that they are becoming aware of their uncleanness, and are making feeble efforts to appear clean.

For the time, the schooling should tend chiefly to material improvement.

First, cleanliness in houses, persons, and clothing. Second, better modes of living and more energy in providing for the future teaching the value of superabundance over mere subsistence.

Eventually, such helps to labor as strong sewing-machines and other implements could be introduced, and they would aid and improve the manufactures.

In connection with the school, I would establish a home large enough to accommodate ten or twelve children, and by removing them from the environment of their former lives, make it possible to instruct them to permanent advantage in Christian civilization.

In due time a small chapel might be erected, and there, after having led them step by step to a true conception of the principles of religion, would be found the consummation of the hopes of all who have given earnest work and great solicitude for the welfare of the natives of Alaska.

I could dwell at great length on this subject, feeling the deep

interest which a long, if somewhat broken period of observation of the needs of the people must generate, but submit these few hints in brief, for enlargement upon and the carrying into effect by any one who has the welfare of the natives at heart, and the ability and energy necessary to success.

The views expressed in relation to the management of the reindeer station at Port Clarence, which were drafted a few weeks ago, were jotted down prior to the change of the superintendent of the Station, and consequently before a closer inspection of the methods pursued by Mr. Bruce was afforded.

Since Dr. Jackson left, the duty of inspecting and arranging about the Station and of helping the new appointee, has come more directly to me, and from what I have seen and have learned from reports, neither order, system, care, nor management was exercised. This only emphasizes more strongly what I have written, already.

Mr. Bruce told me that there was nothing to learn in the care and management of deer. Had there been, and were he called upon to exercise it, the stock would have been in the same wretched condition that characterized the whole station outfit.

The superintendent's house was in such a state of filth and disorder that no self-respecting man would consent to live in it. For two days a large force from this ship, in charge of an officer

worked steadily about the building in order to make it habitable, and there is yet much to be done before it can be said to be even fairly comfortable.

The dug-out in which the herders were housed would be considered an outrage by the most indifferent; yet the superintendent not only made no effort to improve it, but seemed incapable of perceiving that any amelioration was needed.

It may be as well to say no more of the social conduct of the assistant superintendent than that it was a disgrace alike to the Christian race and to the official position which he held.

I prohibited Mr. Bruce's agent from landing deer on the Government reservation, being guided in this action by obvious reasons.

First, I do not believe that Governmental and private property can mingle without serious detriment to one and many complications affecting both.

Second, notwithstanding the presence of the Government agent, he chartered a vessel on private account, for the importation of these cattle, without any reference whatever to the customs laws.

Again, I did not deem it right or proper that individuals, for their own private interests, should be granted permission to traffic under the concession made by Russia to the United States, to trade on the Siberian Coast, with breech-loading rifles. It seemed to me to be an encroachment upon the courtesy extended by one government to another. Moreover, the right to do any trading

whatever on the Siberian Coast, by foreigners, is withheld by Russian law.

We are informed by the natives from whom the deer were purchased, and by the Captain of the schooner, that five gallons of whiskey were part of the barter for the deer.

As superintendent of the reindeer station, I could not see that Mr. Bruce was authorized to make disbursements in this way. I have learned that his alleged intention was to carry the deer thus procured to the States, and exhibit them in a dime museum, together with the natives whom he induced to accompany him. This act of persuading the natives to leave their homes for we know not what, could not have received the sanction of the Department, to say nothing of the general public. Surely it is grotesque and unseemly that the high moral sense which prompted the enterprise of importing reindeer for the benefit of the natives of Alaska should be demeaned into the medium for starting a cheap show. I sincerely hope that legal steps will be taken to force Mr. Bruce to care properly for these natives and in due time return them to their homes.

A few are beginning to speculate upon the probable money-making possibilities in the importation of reindeer. If such an enterprise were started and should be found profitable, and Armour or

Cudahy should open a large establishment in this vicinity, how long would the reindeer of Siberia and Alaska last? Ten years would see this country swept of them, and the object for which the reindeer station was instituted (the increase of food supplies for the natives) would have worked as a boomerang, to the total destruction of the deer in Siberia and Alaska, and to the extinction of the whale, the walrus, and the seal would be added that of the deer; so that those who endeavored to benefit these poor people would have been their executioners; and all for the lack of fore-thought, or fore-sight.

Again, if the deer should come to be sought after from a commercial point, whiskey, with its misery and death, would be the exchange for food, clothing, health and happiness. Should applications be made at the Treasury Department for permission to trade for deer as a private interest, I trust that every legal impediment will be placed in opposition to granting them, and that the obligation of entering at a customs-house will not be receded from.

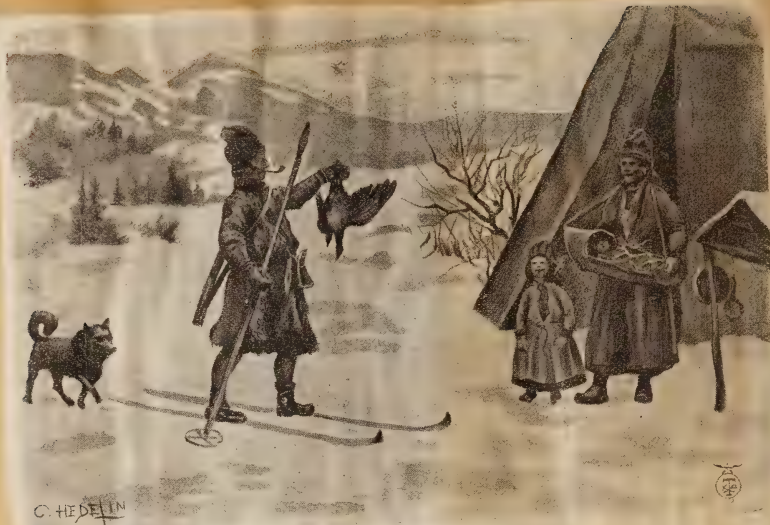
In relation to the conduct and management of the station, I may say that nothing can be accomplished without a system. While much time is given to securing adequate appropriations, nothing is being done to systematize the scheme. This is now the most important part of the work and should receive immediate and close attention.

I believe that if a uniformity in the plans of education were adopted, and a resident inspector appointed, much good could be accomplished. He should be called upon to visit and inspect the schools while in session, and be given authority to regulate matters according to surroundings. Such an officer, residing at the reindeer station, has at hand, in the trained deer, the necessary means of transportation. He could go north as far as Point Barrow, during one season, visiting the different schools en route, and the next year could inspect the stations in the Yukon district.

It must be obvious that such an appointee should be a man of strong will, of good administrative and executive ability, thoroughly in earnest about the work, and unswerving in the application of needed remedies wherever found. One great difficulty observed in nearly every scheme removed from the direct supervision of the Department, is the lack of force in its agents.

As the deer are now numerous enough to insure a large yearly increase, I believe that more money expended about the station, as previously pointed out, would be of great advantage to the whole enterprise.

Through some knowledge of the character of the people whom this project is to benefit, I will say that I should not deem it wise to apportion the deer among them with the view of their forming



A WINTER SCENE IN NORTHERN SWEDEN.
From a picture obtained in Stockholm by Rev. F. E. Clark.

(12)

the nuclei for large, individual herds. Experience has taught the Siberians that for economy and protection, community herding must be resorted to, and, as the same conditions exist in Alaska, I would suggest that this be held in mind when the period for distribution shall have arrived. It might be well in the beginning to see that trustworthy persons be given the general supervision of the herds near the several stations as a measure of restraint and security against hurtful treatment.

In conclusion, I must state that things have developed this year which force me to urge upon you the expediency of inaugurating a system in the deer farming, and of exercising a close scrutiny in the employment of agents. I do not consider myself as any authority whatever in this matter, but Mr. Lopp--whom I think a very good man--has started in a small way a system amongst the employes at the station, and much better results are anticipated than have heretofore been produced.

The Examiner
San Francisco Cal
Oct 1894

THEY THRIVE IN ALASKA.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson on the Future
of the Reindeer.

REINDEER TEAMS ARE IN DEMAND.

Miners and Interior Traders Are Looking
to Them as a Means of Transporting
Provisions During the Winter.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Schools for Alaska, arrived here yesterday via Seattle, after six months' absence, and this morning will leave for Washington, D. C., to join his family. Dr. Jackson brought two Indian boys with him—one, Kendall Paul Thlinget, and the other, John Reinken of the Aleutian islands, who will be taken to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. The boys are eleven years old. Neither had ever seen a horse, cow, street car, electric light, elevator or anything of that kind till they got off the steamer Topeka on the Sound, and they were interested to a most extraordinary degree. Here the tall buildings, with the rush and noise of the city, kept them spell-bound.

Dr. Jackson says the schools of the North are in a very prosperous condition. As for the reindeer, about which there has been a great deal of interest everywhere, he says they are all doing well and that the experiment of transporting them to and herding them in Alaska has surpassed expectations.

"Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury and Captain L. G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury," he said, "the revenue cutter Bear was again designated to assist me in procuring and transporting the reindeer from Siberia. Captain Hoely of the Bear has manifested an interest in the enterprise from the start and gave his hearty co-operation. Although we had to contend with an unusual amount of ice on the Siberian coast, 121 reindeer were secured.

"Early in August a beginning was made in the distribution of the deer, 118 head being given to the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales. This makes herd number two.

"During September arrangements were consummated by which on January 1, 1895, 100 head of deer will be loaned to Aute-slook, Loo-wah-sie, Izik-sie, Kootowak and I-up-puk for five years. At the expiration of that time 100 head are to be returned to the Government and the increase to remain the private property of these Eskimoes, the first two of whom have been under instruction at the Teller Station. This third herd will be the first given out to the natives, and the experiment will be watched with much interest.

"From the first proposition to import reindeer until the present urgent requests have been received from miners and traders for transportation purposes in the interior.

"Nearly all the mines now being worked in the interior, and the largest number being discovered, are on small streams tributary to the Yukon. The Yukon river steamers bring supplies to the mouths of these streams, whence they are conveyed to the mines by small boats in summer and sleds drawn by dogs in winter.

"Experience has demonstrated that enough dog teams cannot be procured to provide the necessary transportation. Consequently there is a present demand for reindeer teams. With the new mines being discovered, and the more general prospecting of new sections of the country this demand for trained reindeer will become more and more urgent.

"What the canal is to Asia and Africa and the burro to New Mexico and Arizona the reindeer will be to the explorer, prospector and miner of interior Alaska.

"In the developments now going on in the introduction of the reindeer has begun none too soon."



A LAPLAND TEAM.

From a picture obtained in Stockholm by Rev. F. E. Clark.

One of the objections against herding reindeer in Alaska was that the wild Esquimaux and their dogs would make short work of them. There is a village of 100 Esquimaux within a mile of the Port Clarence herd. Last winter the supply of dried fish and provisions of these people gave out and they were confronted with starvation, yet they made no attempt to help themselves to the venison within their reach. From twelve to fifteen young Esquimaux are constantly kept at Teller Station learning the latest improved methods of caring for the reindeer from the Laplander herders who went there with William A. Kjellman last May.

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
November 27, 1894

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Need of These Animals for Transportation of Teams.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education for Alaska, is en route home, after making his annual trip of inspection and forwarding the work of importing Alaskan reindeer into Siberia. A communication has been received at the Interior Department reporting his arrival in San Francisco and reviewing the season's work in Siberia. It indicates that the Laps, a colony of whom has just been brought to the reindeer station, have already shown their superior skill over the Siberians in handling reindeer. During August 115 head of deer were taken from the herd and given to the Congregational mission at Cape Prince of Wales as the nucleus of a second herd. Arrangements have also been made to loan after next month 100 head to natives named Antesslook Soonawhasla, Izik-sie, Kootowak and Iupuk for five years. When the contract expires 100 head of deer will be returned to the government and the increase remain private property of the Eskimoes caring for them. This third herd is the first step made toward giving the Eskimoes a personal interest in the enterprise.

Urgent requests have been made to the government by miners and traders in the Alaskan interior for reindeer teams for transportation purposes. Nearly all the mines now being worked and the larger number now being discovered in the interior are on small streams. The Yukon river steamers bring supplies to the mouths of these streams, whence they are taken to mines by small boats or sleds and dog teams. On Forty Mile creek sufficient dog teams cannot be procured to provide the necessary transportation of supplies, and there is a growing need for reindeer transportation. With the new mines and more general prospecting of the new sections the need of trained reindeer is deemed more urgent.

THE REINDEER PROJECT.

The Alaskan

The Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska By Dr.

Sheldon Jackson

Oct 31, 1894

IS PROVING A SUCCESS.

Sitka-Alaska

What the Camel is in the Tropical Portions of Asia the Reindeer will be to the Explorer, Miner and Prospector of Interior Alaska—On Forty Mile Creek Sufficient Dog Teams Can Not Be Procured to Provide the Necessary Transportation of Supplies—Hence the Growing Need of Reindeer Transportation, which will be a Boon to the People of Alaska.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska, has returned from his annual trip to Siberia and northwestern Alaska and kindly furnishes us with the following very interesting bit of information regarding the reindeer project:

The season of 1894 has added the testimony of another year to the success of the effect to introduce domestic reindeer into Alaska.

In 1890 and 1891 the proposition was met with the objections that on account of their superstitions the natives of Siberia would not sell their deer alive; that the deer were so dainty in their tastes that they would starve to death while en route from Siberia to Alaska; and that even if they were landed on the shores of Alaska the wild Eskimos and their wolfish dogs would make short work of them. These objections could not be met with argument, as that would merely be the placing of the opinions of one set of men against those of another set equally intelligent.

There was nothing to be done but make the experiment and the results speak for themselves.

Consequently in 1891 I purchased a band of sixteen deer and kept them on board the steamer for three weeks, demonstrating that they can both be bought and safely transported. In the fall of 1893 a dozen

reindeer were purchased by a private party and kept on board of a small schooner for over two months while they were being taken to San Francisco. The sixteen purchased in 1891 were turned loose on the islands of Unalaska and Amaknak, where without any care or oversight winter or summer they have thrived and increased.

During last winter four of the band on Amaknak island venturing on a ridge of snow that overhung a precipice were precipitated over the cliffs and killed.

In 1892 one hundred and seventy one reindeer were purchased in Siberia and landed at Port Clarence Alaska, where they were placed in charge of experienced Siberian herders under the supervision of an American. The Siberians pronounced the food supply on the Alaska side as far more abundant than in Siberia. The same testimony has this summer been given by the Lapps, who are greatly surprised at the quantity of deer moss in Alaska. The herd passed successfully through the winter of 1892-3 and in the spring of 1893 seventy nine fawns were born to the herd.

During the summer of 1893 one hundred and twenty seven additional deer were purchased in Siberia and added to the Alaska herd.

The winter of 1893-4 in Arctic Alaska proved one of exceptional severity and when the fawning season came, in April and May, the thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero. During that severe spell of weather 200 fawns were born, of which 50 chilled to death, leaving an increase of 150.

The two years of herding at Port Clarence have proven that neither the barbarous Eskimo or their dogs will interfere with it. During the first year but five dogs attempted interference with the herd and the second year but one. These dogs were promptly shot by the herders, and their owners compensated. Within a mile of the herders is a village of 100 Eskimos, who late in the winter, when their supplies of dried fish are eaten up, are in a starving condition; and yet no attempt was made to help themselves to the venison within their reach.

During the existence of the herd at Port Clarence from 12 to 15 Eskimo men have been kept to learn the care and management of deer.

In introducing this new and valuable industry into Alaska, it is

important that our young men should be taught the latest and most improved methods of handling reindeer. To do this it is the universal agreement of intelligent and thinking men on the subject that the Lapps who are the most skilled people in the management of these animals should be secured. Consequently last spring with the approval of the Commissioner of Education, I sent Mr. Wm. A. Kjellmann of Madison to Lapland after some herders. In May he brought over six families, which reached the reindeer station early in August, and are now in full charge of the herd. They also have the oversight and instruction of the Eskimo apprentices that are learning the business.

Already the Lapps have manifested their superior skill over the Siberians in handling reindeer.

Some criticisms have been indulged in concerning bringing over skilled workmen from Europe. To these I would merely reply, that the bringing of these Lapps is not contrary to, but in full accord with the provisions of the law governing the importation of "skilled labor."

Last spring through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Captain L. G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department, the revenue cutter Bear was again detailed to assist me in procuring and transporting reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. Captain M. A. Healy commanding the Bear, with the warm personal interest that he has manifested in the enterprise from the beginning, gave it his hearty co-operation and personal attention, so that while we had to contend with an unusual amount of heavy ice on the Siberian shore yet this season 121 reindeer were brought over from Siberia.

During August 118 head of deer were taken from the herd and given to the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales as the nucleus of a second herd and arrangements have been made by which, about the holidays, one hundred head will be loaned to An-te-si-look, Soo-va-wha-sie, I-zik-sie, Kok-to-wak and I-up-puk for five years. At the end of 5 years, 100 head of deer will be returned to the government and the increase remain the private property of the Eskimos caring for them.

Antesilook and Soorawhasie have been apprentices in the herd at Port Clarence. This third herd is the first step towards giving the Eskimo a personal interest in the enterprise.

Urgent requests have been received from miners and traders in the interior of Alaska for reindeer teams for transportation purposes. Nearly all the mines now being worked and the larger number being discovered in the interior are on small streams.

The Yukon river steamers bring provisions and other supplies to the mouth of these streams from whence they are conveyed to the mines by small boats or sleds and dog teams. On Forty mile creek sufficient dog-teams can not be procured to provide the necessary transportation of supplies consequently there is a growing need for the more efficient reindeer transportation. With the new mines being discovered and the more general prospecting of new sections of the country, the need of the trained reindeer becomes more and more urgent.

What the Camel is in tropical portions of Asia and Africa the burro to the miners of Arizona and New Mexico, the reindeer will be to the explorer, miner and prospector of interior Alaska. With the developments now going on the reindeer has entered none too soon to hasten such developments. The government should take prompt measures to secure a much larger supply at once.



DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

superintendent of the reindeer station. Kjelmann is 32 years of age and has had considerable experience raising reindeer in Norway.

The plan of the United States is to lease small herds of 20 reindeer to the most substantial citizens of the Eskimo villages with the understanding that in five years 100 must be returned to the government. All the increase above 100 will be the property of the Eskimo. At the end of five years the Eskimo should be able to return 100 deer and still have 30 or 40 of his own. The natives consider the proposition a fair one, and they will without doubt care for the herds more faithfully than they would if the deer were given them by the government.

When he began carrying out his plan, Dr. Jackson was told by George Kennan and others that on account of certain superstitions the Siberian natives would on no account sell the government reindeer, and that even if they did the deer would not eat food that had been handled and would die in two days on board a steamer. Happily both predictions proved untrue.

Pro. Journal
Jan 20, 1895
SIXTEEN PAGES.

UNCLE SAM'S ICE REGION.

Scattered Settlements and Missionary Stations in Alaska.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES TO PROVIDE SCHOOLS.

Reindeer Imported from Siberia to Aid the Natives in Securing a Livelihood.—Annual Gathering to Await the Supply Ship.

ALASKA, so far as the popular notion goes, is almost an unknown territory. It is for that very reason unusually interesting. Aside from the reports issued by the Government there is little information available regarding that region of ice and snow. The latest document bearing on this subject is the report on education in Alaska, sent out by the United States Bureau of Education. It is for the year ending June 30, 1892, and was prepared by the General Agent in that country, Sheldon Jackson, D. D. The estimated school population of Alaska is between 8000 and 10,000. Of this number 1324 were registered in 31 schools. The Government supported 15 day schools at an expense of \$20,000; and 15 contract schools, with an enrollment of 1136, were supported jointly by the Government and the missionary societies of the Presbyterian, Moravian, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches. In the contract schools besides the day pupils were 345 industrial pupils. These latter were clothed, housed, fed and taught. The boys learned shoemaking, house building, furniture making, coopering, baking, gardening, and the care of cattle. The girls were taught cooking and other household arts. About \$20,000 was contributed by Uncle Sam for these contract schools, and over \$68,000 by the missionary societies. Such, in brief, is the statistical statement from Alaska. There are, however, many incidents of life in the schools and at the stations along the coast which possess a romantic interest. A man never realizes the magnitude of the work which a Government agent at hand executes until he gets away into some such region as the Russian purchase and finds himself the victim of circumstances which cannot be altered by statute law or political machination. If he is the victim of violence, no one is sure to avenge him, and his fate simply goes on record, to be reported a year or two later at Washington.

It is not an ordinary roseate picture which is drawn by Dr. Jackson, and, after reading it, a person begins to appreciate the sacrifice which the missionaries and teachers make who go to Alaska. The native Eskimo, to begin with, has a prejudice against schools, and the teachers have to use their influence to keep the children away. Then the majority of these people are kept busy hunting and snowing to provide a supply of food. The caribou often migrates far into the interior, and the hunter must tramp long distances in search of ice and snow in search of game. One characteristic of the northern Eskimo is that he is unaccustomed to committing anything to memory for future use, and consequently does not make a brilliant scholar at once. His idea of a contract in the expression "to-morrow" will be another day." In spite of this tendency to procrastinate the Eskimo at Point Barrow seem to have a desire to learn English. One of the great hindrances to the civilization of these natives is the liquor smuggled in by a few whalers. The greater portion of the whaling fleet is opposed to the introduction of liquor, but there are always a few captains who elude the

Times Trenton N.J.
Jan 9, 1895

The Herald
Baltimore Md
Jan 18, 1895

UNCLE SAM'S REINDEER FARM.

Dr. Jackson Established It In Alaska to Prevent the Eskimos From Starving.

That the great father in Washington cares for his people even when they are the humble Eskimo of Alaska is shown by the recent importation of a great herd of reindeer designed to keep them from starving. Years ago the vast herds of wild reindeer that roamed the marshy moss covered tundra of Alaska were exterminated by injudicious slaughter, and as the walrus, whale and seal are also rapidly disappearing, owing to the inroads of the rapacious hunters of the United States and Great Britain, it seemed only a matter of a short time before the natives of Alaska would be face to face with starvation.

In this emergency Dr. Sheldon Jackson of the National Bureau of Education in Washington suggested that the government transport from Siberia the domesticated reindeer that are to the Siberians what herds of cattle are to the Texan. His plan met with favor, and Dr. Jackson bought and transported to Alaska a herd of over 700 reindeer, which, it is expected, will increase until it will furnish food, clothing and transportation for the 17,000 Eskimo who inhabit Alaska and its adjacent islands.

In one year the herd increased over 200. It was at first placed in charge of a colony of Laplanders who were imported from Siberia, but as they were homesick and unreliable Dr. Jackson employed William A. Kjelmann of Madison, Wis., to officiate as

Reindeer are now a success in Alaska, says Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general education agent for Alaska, who has just arrived in Seattle from Port Clarence. The animals are thriving finely, and the Laplanders imported by the government to teach the Esquimaux how to raise and train the reindeer are succeeding well in their work. Two hundred twins were born at Port Clarence last spring, and there are now some 650 reindeer in the herd there. Next January two herds of 100 each are to be turned over to the natives. Dr. Jackson thinks the successful introduction of the reindeer has solved the problem of what will become of the Esquimaux when all of the seals have disappeared.

Maine's Herds of Caribou.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal.
About the slopes of Mount Katahdin and ranging the bogs and woodlands of the country at its foot, great herds of caribou pasture in the fall upon twigs, bark and the marsh grass and moss, from which they have to scrape the snow with their fore feet, as their kindred, the Lapland and Siberian reindeer, do. They are migratory animals, covering wide regions in their travels, and appearing unexpectedly in localities which, after a period, they are apt to leave with equal suddenness. A single herd recently seen near Mount Katahdin was estimated to number 200 caribou. In size the caribou stands between the deer and the moose, and his appearance and habits are essentially those of the arctic reindeer. The well-known Maine scientist, Bill Moriarty, who is a great hunter and woodsman, says that a caribou is "the handsomest, most forlorn looking critter that travels on hoofs."



SWEDISH EVANGELICAL UNION MISSION, YAKUTAT, ALASKA.

revenue officers, and deal out a bottle here and there for the purpose of inducing trade or something worse.

A striking illustration of the depressing effect of being alone in such a region is furnished by Mr. W. T. Lopp, the teacher at Cape Prince of Wales contract school. For some months he was the only English-speaking person in a wide section of country. In the spring of 1932 a native family that had been of 300 miles to a trading post returned, bringing with them a dog that would obey commands given in English. The loneliness had been so great that Mr. Lopp would visit that dog every day for the companionship of

the influence of the teachers, and were irregular in attendance, owing to the necessity of securing food.

The Bethel boarding school is a Moravian mission with John H. Kilbuck as teacher. Much good is provided

at the expense of the school with two suits of clothes, a fur cap, a pair of seal skin mittens lined with wool, and two or three pairs of fur boots per year. The diet at table consists of dried salmon, frozen fish and game, bread, tea, sugar, beans and salted salmon. In the spring the boys are allowed to go to the mountains and trap for furs. This gives them experience and helps them earn a portion of their living.

Metlakatla in southeast Alaska is described as a model settlement, flourishing under the care of the veteran missionary, William Duncan. There are 100 neat frame houses in the village. The output of the salmon cannery for the year was 6000 cases. The place also contains a saw and planing mill, which turns out all the lumber needed in that vicinity. A tourist says of the place: "Metlakatla is truly the real realization of the missionaries' dream of aboriginal restoration. The church is architecturally pretentious and can seat 1200 persons. It has a belfry and spire, vestibule, gallery across the front, groined arches and pulpit carved by hand organ and Brussels carpet in the aisles, stained glass windows, and all the appointments and embellishments of a first-class sanctuary; and it is wholly native handwork. The dwelling houses are neat and attractive. They have inclosed flower gardens and macadamized sidewalks ten feet wide along the entire street. The women weave cloth for gar-

mental experiences in reaching Russian stations. He started early in August, 1932, on the U. S. S. Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy commanding, for his summer's work. He stopped at Unalakleet and then proceeded to the seal islands. At St. Matthews Island a party of three had been left the previous winter to hunt polar bear. Capt. Healy found one waiting to be rescued. Early in June Navarin, Siberia was visited, but the surf was too heavy to warrant landing, so it was not possible to secure a load of reindeer. St. Lawrence Island was visited. Then another attempt was made to reach Asia, and the steamer was caught in the ice. They forced their way out after being kept prisoners three days. Bear water was reached June 15 off Kodiak Island. It was not possible to reach Cape Prince of Wales school, and the Bear proceeded to Golovin Bay and opened communication with the miners. At this point a flying trip was made to St. Michael, where the teachers, missionaries and traders along the great Yukon river were waiting for the annual vessel and supplies from San Francisco.

The arrival of the river steamer Arctic from up the Yukon, 2000 miles, bringing missionaries and traders, is the great event of the year at St. Michael. It is met by the ocean steamer St. Paul from San Francisco, and for a week or two this little settlement is the scene of bustling activity. The furs of all northern and central Alaska are gathered here for shipment to market, and the provisions and trade goods for the coming year are brought up for distribution in the interior. It is a unique gathering, the only one of the kind that now takes place in the United States. From Fort Selkirk, 2000 miles up the river, comes Mr. Harper, a pioneer trader who has been there that region 20 years. Business is so brisk that he proposes to establish a branch store 200 miles further up the river.

In the United States Postal Guide is Mitchell Post Office, Alaska. Probably there are not 100 American citizens who can locate it on the map and it is 100 miles up the Yukon, near Forty-Mile Creek, and has no competitor within a thousand miles. Jack McQueston is Postmaster at a salary of \$3 a year. The mail arrives once or twice a year. McQueston raised nine tons of turnips in 1931. A frost early in August killed the potato crop. The placer gold mining in the vicinity of this trading post yields \$75,000 worth of gold dust each season. Mr. Jackson thinks it would be money well expended to open up a trail from the coast at Chilkat to the head waters of the Yukon and the hardy miners a more frequent mail.

Attention was called in these columns a few months ago to the fact that the Government was importing reindeers to Alaska from Siberia. This was done to prevent starvation among the native Eskimo, who were beginning to suffer for lack of food. Dr. Jackson landed the first domestic reindeer on the American continent, at Fort Clarence, Alaska, July 4, 1932. A few days before he had selected a site for this first and central reindeer station. A piece of driftwood was set in the ground with a barrel at its base as a signal for ships. To this was nailed the American flag. A tent was borrowed from a missionary at Cape Prince of Wales, and another was provided by Capt. Healey of the Bear. Supplies and goods were then landed: Fort Clarence, which was known as Kavlayak Bay, was explored by Capt. Beechey in August, 1832, and was named after the British Duke of Clarence. The Bay, in extent, is about 12 miles from east to west, and 14 miles from north to south. The northern and eastern shores of the bay rise from the sea to the mountains. Along the seashore are numerous lagoons and small lakes, which, in their season are covered with numerous wild fowl. At the extreme eastern end two narrow sand pits extend from the northern and southern shores, inclosing Grantley Harbor. At the eastern end of this harbor is a second strait, about 300 yards wide, which connects with a third body of water or inland lake, called by the natives Imouquok. Into this lake empty two rivers. Along this line of water courses is an inland road to Grantley Bay and Norton Sound. To the north of Grantley Harbor rises a high, rugged, barren, to the height of 1000 feet. Between the reindeer station on the beach and the pass through the highlands on the north are about a hundred water ponds, or small lakes. The reindeer station is at the extreme northeast corner of Fort Clarence, on the western shore of Grantley Harbor, and upon a small mountain creek. The shores on the site of the station are formed of the waste of worn stones. These shingled beaches are a marked characteristic of large sections of the coast in northern Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean. The station was headquarters for the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition. Of late years it has become the favorite rendezvous of the whaling fleet that gathers about July 1, to await the arrival of a vessel from San Francisco with provisions, coal and lumber. Here they are enabled to ship the spring catch of



AN ESKIMO SCHOOLGIRL, POINT BARROW, ALASKA, TAKING LESSONS IN COOKING.

some animal that had once heard the English language. Last season a bell was provided for this school, which greatly delighted the people. In October, however, the teacher was waited upon by a sorcerer, who requested him not to ring the bell, as the spirits informed him that such noise would prevent the people from successfully hunting foxes and seals. But as white foxes were more abundant than seals, ringing of the bell did not seem to have any bad effect. The mean temperature from October to May at Cape Prince of Wales was 4.5 degrees. In February and March Behring Straits were filled with ice, so that five of the men were able to make a trip by dog sleds across to Siberia for tobacco.

At the Koorikoff contract school, a Roman Catholic mission on the Yukon river, the teachers are Sisters of St. Ann. There is a large boarding house established in 1889. The attendance was 75 in 1931. The pupils made good progress because they were separated from their parents. The girls were taught to wash, iron, sew, read and the boys carpentering, blacksmithing and gardening. The Sisters also conducted a day school for 4 pupils. They did not progress as rapidly as those in the boarding school, as they were less under



REVENUE MARINE STEAMER "BEAR" MOORED TO A FIELD OF ICE IN BEHRING SEA.

ments, and the people dress tastefully in modern garb.

There are three public schools in the Kodiak district of Alaska, the population being Russian creoles. The teachers report the children bright and willing to learn English. Much the same report comes from the public schools in the Sitka district. The salaries of public school teachers range from \$720 to \$1000 per annum. The government appropriation to establish schools in Alaska was made in 1884. The amount was \$25,000. Since that time the amount has been increased to \$250,000 per annum.

An interesting feature of Mr. Jackson's report is his own account of per-

Whale before entering the dangerous Arctic.

On July 23, 1892, Capt. Healey sailed to Lawrence Bay, Siberia, and secured the first load of reindeer, 11 animals in all. Four native herders were hired to cross to the American side and take charge of the herd. A few miles farther down the coast 12 more animals were secured. And before starting they were landed at the American station July 4, and it was a very fitting observance of the national holiday. The deer with their fore feet tied together, were taken ashore in the ship's launch, and carried up from the beach on the backs of the natives. They were then untied, hobbled and turned loose. Three ran away and took to the hills, and the herders had to follow chase to recover them. The ship was decorated with flags in honor of the day. A flagstaff was erected at the station that next morning, and then another trip was made to Siberia.

Mr. Jackson's account of his experiences on the Bear, running up and down the coast, searching for more reindeer, rescuing an abandoned vessel racing in from the ice, discovering remote schools and hunting for bears that turned out to be Eskimo, illustrate what thrilling adventures the Arctic explorer encounters. Without some such service as that afforded by Government vessels and agents, the business interests in Alaska could not be properly managed. A great change has been effected in that region within a decade. The public schools, and the missionary schools have been safely established, and but for the roving habits of the Eskimo, which he is eminently successful. As the matter stands a fair proportion of these boys in bears, and girls, too, are learning the English language and the elements of civilization. Apparently there is a fascination about the business of a trader in that land of ice, for one man has spent the best part of a life time buying furs and other spoils of the hunt. The miners and fishermen are his customers. It is a terrible thing to be alone in such a country, and some of the white people who go there give way to the loneliness, lose heart and become insane. Every station in life has its perils, but the dangers of the Arctic region seem especially difficult to escape. When once a teacher is left behind with his store of supplies and no certainty that he will again be reached by the ship or the white man. It is a self-sacrificing band of men and women who settle in Uncle Sam's territory of ice. Where a few teachers or missionaries are located at one point life passes more pleasantly.

Young ladies who go out as teachers to Alaska seldom, probably never, fail of an offer of marriage. One instance is recalled. Dr. Jackson says that upon Cape Prince of Wales, in August, he learned that Mr. Lopp the teacher at Cape Prince of Wales, and Miss Kittredge, who had arrived but a few weeks before, had just been married, and had gone down to the reindeer station in a umiak on a wedding tour. This is believed to be the first Christian marriage ever celebrated in Alaska, north and west of St. Michael.

Strikes are supposed to be an attendant evil of civilization, but evidently they may occur almost anywhere, as an incident of the voyage of the Bear indicates. When St. Michael was reached in September the steamer P. B. Ware was found on the stocks, being built for the Yukon river trade. The workmen, who had been brought up from Puget Sound, had struck for higher wages, and had been on a standstill. The company building the steamer had on the beach in a canvas house \$75.00 of goods and supplies for the miners at the headquarters of the Yukon river, all of which was in great danger of being lost. On account of these things and the lateness of the season, the men in charge very naturally sought assistance from the cutter. Capt. Healey sent to their aid eight men of his crew, the carpenter and the assistant engineer, and the latter two volunteers assisted, and in nine days the steamer was launched. In round numbers Dr. Jackson travelled 17,000 miles on his trip, including the return to Washington. No doubt the pleasures of such a journey are largely in the prospect of the work successfully performed. However that may be the work of the Government in the interest of Alaska and particularly that of the Bureau of Education, is especially valuable, inasmuch as it gives to more advanced states a knowledge of the Russian purchase and its resources.

The Viking Chicago, Illinois Feb 12, 1895

THROUGH the efforts of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has had charge of the Government schools in Alaska for many years, a herd of over 700 reindeer has been transported from Siberia across the Behring Straits into Alaska, and they are reported to be doing very well. More than 200 fawns were born last year. There used to be large herds of wild reindeer on the moss-covered tundra of Alaska, but they were all exterminated years ago, and the walrus, whale and seal, which have since supplied the natives with food, clothing and fuel, are getting very scarce.

The Item Philadelphia Pa Feb 10, 1895

By the time Alaska is ready for settlement its resources will probably be much improved, which is far better than to have a great wave of immigration to destroy them. The Siberian reindeer taken to Alaska are increasing rapidly, and this domesticated animal will be an invaluable help to settlers. If the waste of fish and game along the coast could be stopped the big Territory would be in excellent shape.

New York Sun Feb 21 or 22 1895

Reindeer and Education.

Education in the United States is once more promoted, and the value of the Bureau of Education is again illustrated. Number 215 of the library published by the bureau ought to be in every household and in every schoolroom for the purpose of demonstrating the indispensability of the bureau and its comprehensive scope. This volume contains the report of the Rev. SHELDON JACKSON, D. D., General Agent of Education in Alaska, on the "Introduction of Domesticated Reindeer into Alaska." The connection between reindeer and education seems to have escaped the masters of pedagogics, but it was discovered by Congress two or three years ago and is regarded in

the bureau as a primal, self-evident truth. Senator TELLER of Colorado was an enthusiastic advocate of reindeer for Alaska, and the reindeer station has been named after him. Lapps have been imported for the purpose of educating the reindeer and teaching the natives how to use them. In September, 1893, the educational reindeer herd was 346 strong. The natives take a great interest in them, and even the dogs for the most part respect the bureau's wards, and do not molest them. Only five dogs had to be killed by the herders. In short, reindeer for educational purposes are a better risk than sheep. The Alaska reindeer are bought in Siberia, but since Capt. WAGNET gave the Siberian natives some whiskey in part payment, they have refused to sell reindeer to our Government unless it will include liquor in the barter. This the Government will not do, and the educational herds cannot be recruited unless Congress prohibits private persons, not Eskimos, from trading in reindeer. "If liberal appropriations can be had from Congress," says Dr. JACKSON in the liberal vein of the Government agent, "the work of education and distribution

will go forward with great rapidity." He recommends that an experiment station for the propagation and cultivation of reindeer be established at Port Clarence. But such a station would be under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, whereas the education of the reindeer properly belongs to the Bureau of Education. If Congress adopts Dr. JACKSON's suggestion, the experiment station should be under his direction. The great work of reindeer education must not be split up. In fact, a Government Reindeer College ought to be founded.

A large part of Dr. JACKSON's volume is occupied by the report of Mr. MINER W. BRUCE, the superintendent of Teller Reindeer Station. He finds that there is plenty of moss for the reindeer in Alaska. This will be a blow to the bureau. The task of educating the moss to grow would have been grateful to the thinkers of that institution. The health of Mr. BRUCE's pupils is excellent, but in some respects they are fragile. "Their flesh is easily torn, the bones of their legs break almost as easily as pipe stems, and their spinal columns will not bear the weight of a few pounds; if suddenly placed upon them." Their horns are liable to get broken, and they are generally sensitive and delicate, in spite of their capacity of enduring cold weather. In time, doubtless the Bureau of Education will teach them to be tougher. An important event in Alaskan education is thus simply described, by Superintendent BRUCE:

"The birth of the first fawn occurred on April 1. One of the herders came into the schoolroom during the session, and suddenly made known the fact, and the announcement of the arrival of a new baby would not occasion more joy among the children in a white family than was evinced by the little Eskimos. They seemed to lose all interest in the studies, and, when dismissed, a number of them walked out to the herd. My first impression was that it was an 'April Fool' joke sought to be played on me; and I did not enthuse much over the news on that account, until the report was verified when the children returned. I proved to be true, and I told to the children that April fool, in honor of the day of its birth."

April Fool died, but sturdier successors came and reindeer education still lives. Superintendent BRUCE records his conviction that "the successful milking of reindeer cannot be accomplished until they become used to the process in a standing position, and thoroughly domesticated by feeding and handling." He had not learned to milk a reindeer at the time of his report, but he may acquire the art during the present long winter session at the school. His favorite sled team is called "Thomas and Jeremiah." We mention these facts on account of their importance to education. Every educator will derive instruction from Mr. BRUCE's first drive with reindeer:

"The proper position to assume before mounting a sled is to have it drawn up on the right side of the off deer, the driver to hold that one by the head stall, and when he is all ready let go, and by lifting up his right leg and dropping down on the left side, the sled, as pretty aptly called, is started. The sled, for no sooner does he let go from the deer he is holding than off they go."

"I got thus far in the preliminary exercises all right, but in a moment I did not know whether I was on the sled or not, being conscious only of being jerked along at a furious rate, and clouds of snow hurried all about me. For some moments I kept my seat, but suddenly a frozen snowdrift was encountered, when over I went, and was dragged through drifts and over frozen heaps until the deer finally stopped from exhaustion."

"As soon as I got upon my feet I took a view of my surroundings. I was completely covered with snow, and just over my right temple there was a stinging pain, caused by being struck with one of the runners of the sled. I looked toward the station, but I appeared to be coming along at a furious rate, and I appeared to be a native from the village whence I came, and I thought I could hear them laughing. This settled it, and when the deer were ready I was ready also, and over my leg went and down I dropped, and off we went again with a jerk."

"This time the sled ran for the direction of the tundra, and when we struck it, I felt as if the next moment would be my last. At first the sled ran on one runner; then a slight turn made by the deer threw it over so it ran on the other; then it took a dive forward, the bows striking the feet of the driver, and by this time we were badly frightened as myself, and the sled were unable to play, and for a mile I

kept on the sled, but we were travelling with the speed of a lightning express. The deer had by this time changed their course and were going in the direction of the station, and when within a few rods of it, suddenly made a turn, as I thought, to show the natives how easily they could upset me, and I was again dragged through snowdrifts until they stopped from fatigue.

"By this time I had got thoroughly worked up, and made up my mind that I would either conquer my team or break something, and started them immediately for another start. They appeared as fresh as ever, and took a turn over to the beach, the shores of which were lined with drifts of all sizes. It was a course of about three miles straightaway, and as we went bumping against one log and jumping over another, at a furious gait, I felt that if my neck was not soon broken my legs would be. I managed to keep the sled right side up until we had gone about half the distance, when the deer gradually slackened their pace, and for the first time answered to my pulling on the lines.

"It now became my turn to do a little forcing, and I belabored the animals with my lines."

Education conquered. We wish we could follow Mr. BRUCE further. He is always interesting, and he is especially so in the twenty pages in which he treats of "Some of the Habits and Customs of the Eskimo." The habits and customs of the Eskimo are subjects, we may be sure, of deep concern to the cause of education, as are the reindeer, of whom Superintendent BRUCE writes as follows to Dr. JACKSON:

"I trust that future years will see the boundless area of Arctic Alaska overflowing with these beautiful animals, and that they will always exist as living monuments of your efforts in a most righteous cause."

Dr. JACKSON'S book contains extensive memoranda about reindeer furnished by various Scandinavian citizens of the United States, and a list of names of the native tribes of northwest Alaska, a list of evident educational value both for mnemonics and counting-rhymes. For instance:

Nevikashah look,
Owing nah rock,
Ig lu tah lik
Koo yuk.
Shak too lik."

Feb 26, 1895

We must not conclude this too brief notice of a characteristic publication of the Bureau of Education, without mentioning that it contains maps of Alaska and Behring Strait, and many illustrations which will still further increase its preciousness to the educator. We need only mention "Hoisting a walrus on the deck of the steamship

Bear," "Eskimo schoolgirl taking lessons in cooking," "Drying fish," and "Descending a mountain with a dog team." When we consider that this work, of such interest to education, is published at the expense of the people of the United States, we are almost lost in wonder at the beneficence of our paternal Government.

New York Sun
Feb 25, 1895
(Statement of the Sun
not true
Sheldon Jackson)

An Apology to Our Readers.

It amazes us to learn that in printing on this page on Friday last an extract in the Eskimo language from the Rev. Dr. SHELDON JACKSON'S treatise on the "Introduction of Domesticated Reindeer into Alaska," we ignorantly and therefore innocently committed a shocking offence against the public morals.

The Eskimo doggerel quoted from the Rev. SHELDON JACKSON'S book has been spread broadcast over the land by the enterprise of its publisher, the Government of the United States. We are informed by eminent philological authority that the lines are untranslatable into English fit to print in any respectable newspaper.

It is hard to understand how such a professed expert on Alaskan manners and

literature as the Rev. Dr. SHELDON JACKSON, could have been unaware of the significance of the expressions which he furnished to the Government Printer at Washington. On the other hand it is inconceivable that the Rev. Dr. JACKSON would knowingly make the Bureau of Education at Washington the agent for the dissemination of indecent literature.

We have said quite enough on this unpleasant subject. It seems to us, however, highly important for the good name of the Bureau of Education, so called, that Congress should investigate promptly this astounding scandal.

The Herald
Utica N. Y.
Feb 26, 1895

SOMETHING DARK IN THE SUN.

In its editorial columns, last Friday, the New York Sun printed an article of considerable length under the caption of "Reindeer and Education." It was a sarcastic review of a recent publication by the national bureau of education. This publication is number 215 of the bureau's library, and a considerable portion of it is devoted to the report of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, on the introduction of domesticated reindeer into that territory. The Sun reprinted from this report a five line doggerel in the Eskimo language. Yesterday the paper made an apology to its readers, because it had been informed "by eminent philological authority" that the doggerel was "untranslatable into English fit to print in any respectable paper." The Sun then tries to shift responsibility for committing a "shocking offense against the public morals" with this additional whack at Jackson:

It is hard to understand how much a professed expert on Alaskan manners and literature as Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, could have been unaware of the significance of the expressions which he furnished to the government printer at Washington. On the other hand it is inconceivable that Rev. Dr. Jackson would knowingly make the bureau of education at Washington the agent for the dissemination of indecent literature.

All the same, "if you see it in the Sun it is so," and for that reason the Sun should know what anything is before it prints it.

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky
Feb 26, 1895

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

The third annual report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska, on the introduction of domesticated reindeer in Alaska, has just been issued by the Bureau of Education.

As the reports are published nearly a year after they are made, it is possible that the agent's conclusions may have been modified by the experience of the present winter, but this is not likely.

On the whole, Dr. Jackson and his assistants speak encouragingly of the reindeer project. A station, called Reindeer, has been selected, and a small herd of domesticated deer brought from Siberia. Reindeer Station is situated near Fort Clarence on Behring Strait, just across from St. Lawrence Bay,

Western Siberia. The country adjacent, both in Siberia and Alaska, is said to be excellent pasturing ground for deer. On the Alaskan side there were formerly large herds of wild reindeer, but now there are very few. The whale, walrus and seal have been nearly all destroyed by American hunters, and the canneries are said to be rapidly exterminating the salmon with which Alaskan waters have abounded heretofore. Under the circumstances the natives suffer an extreme of poverty that can hardly be understood in a temperate climate. On the Siberian side the natives possess large herds of reindeer and live in what seems to be comparative comfort.

Reindeer Station was opened in the summer of 1892. Miner W. Bruce was appointed the first Superintendent, but a Norwegian, William A. Kjelmann, was employed last summer. Several Siberian herders were engaged to look after the reindeer, and nine Eskimo boys were taken as apprentices. The first summer 171 reindeer were bought, which were increased by the dropping of seventy-nine fawns in 1893, while twenty-seven of the original herd were lost from various causes. In the summer of 1893 the herd was increased by the addition of 124 from Siberia. The first herd was purchased with private funds, but an appropriation of \$6,000 was made by the Government to be expended last year. The reindeer cost from \$4 to \$9 a head in Siberia. The Government funds were quickly exhausted, and money was again raised by private subscription. Dr. Jackson's plans last year were to give 100 head of deer to each of the following stations: The Congregationalists at Cape Prince of Wales; the Swedish Evangelical church at Golorin Bay; the Roman Catholic church on the Yukon river, and the Presbyterian church at St. Lawrence Island.

The report is a volume of some 200 pages, and is illustrated with photographs and native drawings. Mr. Bruce, the first superintendent, and Dr. Jackson have gone very fully into the details of the work. There is naturally much irrelevant matter, as might be expected from non-professional writers, but the report contains much valuable information. It seems that the enterprise has been very well managed. The superintendent received about \$15 a month and supplies, and the herders \$50 a year. The deer required very little attention except to prevent them from being eaten by dogs and straying off into the wilds of the interior. They got through the two winters in good condition, at no time having trouble in finding plenty of food. They eat the Arctic moss, pawing off the snow without inconvenience. This moss is very nutritious and grows in abundance. No matter how severe the snow storms were nor how bitter the winds, the deer seemed to suffer no inconvenience. They scarcely ever wandered away from the main herd. Once during a three days' storm a small drove drifted away about three miles, but were found and returned by natives when the blizzard subsided. The greatest danger to which they were exposed, it was thought, would be the droves of Es-

kimo dogs, but very few were attacked. The Eskimos showed a great deal of curiosity over the deer, and frequently traveled 200 to 400 miles to see them. Although the villagers were in great want and there were but two white men at the station the first winter, there were no attempts to steal or kill the deer.

All in all the experiment seems to promise success. To understand what it means to the natives one must remember that this work is being undertaken in Arctic Alaska, where the people have no farms, mines, fisheries or good hunting grounds. There are hundreds of thousands of square miles that afford excellent reindeer pasturage, but which can never be utilized for any other useful purpose. The whole life of the Eskimo in this region is passed in a desperate struggle for existence. He has now no domestic animals save dogs. Reindeer, it was at first thought, could not be bought from the Siberians and would not live if transported, but these notions have been proved to be mistakes. The reindeer in life is useful as a draft animal and when dead every particle of his body can be utilized for food and other purposes. The skins make the very best of clothing, and even the horns are utilized to some extent. They are easily broken to sleds and can travel at the rate of twenty to forty and even seventy miles a day. A family can be supported in comfort on a herd of 300 and can live on 150. With 500 they can live in Arctic luxury, and a herd of this size is about all a small family can look after. In Lapland and Norway there are herds of many thousands, sometimes many as 10,000, the owners being very wealthy.

If the Eskimos can be supplied with reindeer and taught to raise them successfully, they will be made as comfortable as is possible for dwellers in these terrible regions. Game of the kinds that have heretofore supplied them with food has been largely exterminated, and they must be helped or starve.

Chicago Record
March 21, 1895
REINDEER IN ALASKA.

REPORT ON EXPERIMENTS.

Interesting Characteristics of the Animal Are Shown and the Result of the Work Promises to Be Favorable—Dogs as Their Enemies.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States general agent of education in Alaska, has submitted his third annual report on the introduction of reindeer in Alaska. This report has just been issued from Washington. It recounts the incidents of the trip of the revenue-cutler Bear, in importing Siberian reindeer and in establishing the experimental station near Port Clarence. He says:

"At the extreme northeast corner of Port Clarence, near Grantley harbor, and upon a small mountain creek, is the place I selected for the headquarters of my reindeer station. A few miles to the east of the station on Grantley harbor was the location of the headquarters for this region of the Russo-American telegraph expedition of 1895 and 1897.

In the bluff above the bench, at the place selected for the reindeer station, stood a log of driftwood upon which had been placed an empty barrel to indicate the location of a watering station. To the top of this post we hoisted the United States flag.

A few days after taking possession, lumber and building materials for the station having been landed, Capt. Healy very kindly sent his carpenters and a portion of his crew on shore and erected a good, substantial frame house, 20 by 60 feet in size. The supply of lumber, however, gave out before it was fully completed, so that it was put as comfortable for an Arctic winter as was intended. Before the completion of the frame building, Mr. Bruce, the superintendent, had constructed a 'dugout' for himself and assistant and another for the Siberian herders. These 'dugouts' were occupied during the severity of the winter weather. During the summer of 1893 additional lumber and material were sent to the station and Capt. Healy again kindly sent his carpenters and sailors on shore to do the needed work of placing the main station building in complete order for comfortable use. The whole house has double sides and double floor, with tarred paper between. A large 'lean-to' was erected in the rear of the house for the use of the herders.

Eskimos as Apprenticed Herders.
"At the opening of the reindeer station in 1892, Mr. Miner W. Bruce of Nebraska was



BEAR MOORED TO ICE.

appointed superintendent, and Mr. Bruce Gibson of California assistant superintendent. During the season four Siberians were acquired and brought over by Capt. Healy, as the principal herders. With these were placed several Eskimo men, who were to learn the trade of herding reindeer. Upon the 30th of June, 1893, the incumbency of Messrs. Bruce and Gibson having terminated, Mr. W. T. Lopp of the American Missionary association station, at Cape Prince of Wales was appointed superintendent of the reindeer station. As he could not immediately remove from the mission station to the reindeer station, Capt. Healy very considerably at my request, detailed Lieut. C. M. White, United States revenue marine, as acting superintendent, until Mr. Lopp could take charge. Before making to secure an assistant from the states, Mr. John Grubbs, quartermaster on the United States steamer Bear, was allowed his discharge papers and made assistant superintendent of the station. The four Siberian herders during the summer were returned to their homes and one of them, after a year, returned for a second year. With him we secured three others who came over for the first time. Last fall nine Eskimo apprentices entered upon a course of instruction.

Owing to the murder of Mr. Harrison R. Thornton, missionary at Cape Prince of Wales, on the 19th of August, 1893, by two hoodlum Eskimos, the mission station was closed for the year. Under the circumstances, Mr. W. T. Lopp, who had accepted the position of superintendent at the reindeer station, felt called upon to offer his services to the American Missionary association of the congregational church and return to Cape Prince of Wales in the summer of 1894. It was thought desirable. In order to secure some intelligent Norwegian or Swede, accustomed to the methods employed in the care of



reindeer in Lapland, on Dec. 15, 1893, I sent a notice to the Scandinavian papers of the United States, that we wished to secure the services of a Norwegian or Swede, well acquainted with reindeer. The Scandinavian papers entered very heartily into the project and gave the special notice. In consequence of 250 replies were received. From among this number, largely upon the recommendation of Prof. Augustus K. Malmgren, of Uppsala, A. Kjelmann of Madison, Wis., was selected as the next superintendent of the reindeer station. Mr. Kjelmann is a Norwegian, 22 years of age, of robust health and excellent habits. He has a good business education, writes an elegant Norwegian and speaks the English language fluently. He speaks the English fairly well. He was born in Talvik, in Finnmark, and as soon as he was old enough was set at work herding reindeer, which he continued until he was 22 years of age. He was then taken up by a mercantile firm of which he was an expert in exporting and selling reindeer and reindeer products between Alton and Kanteteln and Katsinok, in Lapland. For the last three years he has been a resident of Madison, Wis., where he has a family.

Lapland, the First Reindeer.
"The 220 replies were from Scandinavians in the United States, who in their boyhood had been brought up on the edge of Lapland and had served an apprenticeship in the handling of reindeer. With great unanimity they wrote that there are no full-blooded Lapps in the United States and that it was essential to the success of the movement to secure families of Lapps should be secured to do the herding and also to give instruction to the Eskimo young men. They also, with great unanimity, expressed the opinion that the trained dogs of Lapland were necessary for herding. They further took the position that the Lapps have methods for the care of reindeer superior to the customs of the Siberians. Upon the selection of Mr. Kjelmann as superintendent of the station, I sent him at once to Lapland for the necessary Lapps and their dogs. The reindeer fund of the station was again exhausted. It became necessary to again appeal to private individuals for \$1,000 to defray the expenses of sending Mr. Kjelmann to Lapland and to pay the transportation of the Lapps and their families to the United States.

"During the summer of 1892 171 reindeer were purchased in Siberia and landed at the station. At the time of landing at Port Clarence two were lost by straying and were so injured by transportation from Siberia that they died or had to be killed. During the four thirty others were injured by the reindeer while fighting, slipping upon the ice, etc., making a total loss of twenty-seven. Of the other band, there were again of seventy-nine fawns, born in the spring of 1893, leaving on June 30, 1893, 222 reindeer in the herd. During the summer of 1893, 346 additional reindeer were purchased in Siberia, of which 124 were safely landed at the station, making a total, in September, 1893, of 346. During the winter the superintendent of the station trained twelve deer to draw sleds, and with his two teams of reindeer made a successful trip to the station at Cape Prince of Wales, sixty miles distant.

"The presence of the herd attracted very great attention from the natives, and scarcely a day passed during the winter that delegations did not visit and inspect the herd, some of them coming from the inland 200 or 300 miles for the purpose. It has been an object lesson which has created a strong desire on the part of the natives for the time when they can have their own reindeer. A man at Cape Prince of Wales, who had some whitebison to sell, offered to sell it to the captain, on condition that he would go over to Siberia and bring him a certain number of reindeer.

Dogs Make but Little Trouble.
"The dogs that had been first expressed, that the reindeer would be destroyed by the native dogs were not realized. The herders were armed and had strict orders to kill any dog interfering with the herd, and then to report the same to the superintendent, who had instructions to send for the owner of the dog and compensate him for the loss. During the entire year it became necessary to shoot but five dogs that were interfering with the herd. During the first year of the superintendent to Cape Prince of Wales, two or three times he stalked out the deer in the neighborhood of Cape Prince of Wales, 300 native dogs and in no instance were they molested. Thus the difficulties that were anticipated in the introduction of the reindeer into Alaska have one by one been met and solved.

"It was persistently said at the beginning that in the first place, owing to the superstition of the Siberian natives, live deer could not be purchased; in the second place, that the herders of the deer were such that they could not stand transportation; in the third place, that the environments in Alaska would be so different from those of Siberia that they would not thrive; and in the fourth place, that the Alaskan dogs would scatter and destroy the herd. Each one of these objections has been disproved by actual experience and now the whole subject resolves itself into a question of time and money. If liberal appropriations can be had for the work of introduction and distribution will go forward with great rapidity. If, however, the appropriations are to continue and the success will be none the less sure, but progress much slower. The present and ever-increasing scarcity of the food supply of the region would seem to me to be a circumstance that the work be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness."

The appended report of Miner W. Bruce is especially interesting, as it touches upon the

do not have to travel a long distance before getting to satisfy their hunger. Reindeer are afraid of dogs actually, and upon several occasions, when driving them in the sled, I have gone near enough to a team

of dogs to give them a smell or want a feast they might enjoy if they could, but restrain their mauls into the flesh of the reindeer when or they would start and in a race of two or three miles it would be nip and tuck, but the dogs were first winded and were gradually hauled up.

"On March 1 I started for Cape Prince of Wales, in company with a white man who brought some mail from the station from St. Michael's a short time before. Each of us had a pair of reindeer, and the sleds were quietly along when I, who happened to be in the rear, heard my name called and looking around saw a reindeer striding astride of a sled drawn by four dogs and they were coming toward us full tilt. The native was pulling on the line by which the sled was drawn, as hard as he could, but was powerless to hold them. The deer suddenly started and it looked as if it would be a matter of endurance as to whether we would be overtaken by the dogs or not. The dogs were so near us when they were first observed that in a few jumps they were just behind my sled. I thought I would rather risk an encounter with them than be chased four or five miles and then have to fight it out and perhaps be left with a team too tired to continue the long journey before us. I therefore suddenly wheeled them about and jumped to their heads. As the dogs came up the reindeer struck at them and I used my whip while the native pulled and tugged at the reins, but before we got them separated I had been thrown under the reindeer and did not get to my feet again until three of the dogs had hold of one of the deer between the fore and hind legs.

Capacity of a Reindeer.

"We finally got them separated, however, and upon examination I found the only deer 450 dogs was a few mouthfuls of hair that had been pulled out from the side of one of the reindeer, and after straightening out the harness we again started on our journey, none the worse off for our little excitement. The reindeer became quiet at once and traveled twenty miles further that day without apparent fatigue. * * *

"I will state here that the dogs of the Eskimo are as a rule very poorly fed and as they get little food except such as is given them by their owners, whose constant struggle through the long winter months is to find food sufficient to sustain life, it can be imagined that their dogs would enjoy a feast of venison with a relish.

"During the last year we have pretty thoroughly demonstrated the capacity of reindeer, both as draft animals and as packers. As packers or saddle animals we have not had time to experiment fully enough to ascertain what they are capable of doing in this direction, but while I feel assured they are valuable for packing I am afraid they



CEMETERY AT ST. MICHAEL.

say, seems to be intuitive. The reindeer were loaded on the beach, their feet tied with straps and they were either led up to the level back of the station or carried there and then set free. They no sooner found themselves at liberty than they started at a breakneck speed in whichever direction their dazed condition suggested. After they had run a mile or so they gradually slackened their pace, and after stopping to take their heads as it were, we then sighted the others quietly feeding, they slowly and cautiously approached them.

"When a herd of reindeer and the herders could approach within fifty feet or so without occasioning any alarm or uneasiness, if a part of the herd got separated, as sometimes occurred through fright, after they had dashed off a mile or so with the fleetness of the wind and it looked as if a chase of several miles would have to be made to bring them back, if indeed they were ever found, they would almost as certainly circle around and in a short time rejoin the rest.

Reindeer Attacked by Dogs.

"The reindeer seldom wander around and will feed in one locality for days. They eat what they find and then return to the same spot again and again. This may be said to be a disadvantage from one year's end to another. The females are a little inclined to rove about toward spring, but this disposition is quieted as the young ones are born.

"The Siberians tell me that reindeer are more easily herded here than in their country, which is doubtless accounted for by the fact that they find food so easily that they

are not suitable for riding. In using them for other purpose the load must rest on their hump and while a pack could be made to ride without slinging off by lashing or holding on while the reindeer is moving, a man must be constantly on the lookout or he will fall off. Besides an ordinary-sized man sitting astride of a reindeer would nearly touch the ground with his feet and while the reindeer would hold him up without any trouble he could not travel faster than a walk and ordinarily he would prefer waiting himself.

"A reindeer is at the right age to break to harness when 2 years old. He is most tractable or manageable when a gelding and an argument in favor of horses being castrated for work after they have been castrated will apply to reindeer, although there seems to be no good reason why but could not be profitably broken and about as easily handled. The same can doubtless be said of females, but perhaps the same addition will occur when one of this sex would be required for work, and her best sphere in life is doubtless for breeding.

How the Animals Are Driven.

"The favorite manner of driving deer among the Siberians and the only one used at the station is to drive them singly or two abreast. Driving one ahead of another is satisfactory, but the drivers know nothing of and although such is the fashion, I understand, among the Laplanders, I can see no advantage in it. In a heavily timbered country or where the road traveled is narrow, indeed, a driver cannot use a whip to advantage, and in such cases the reindeer with it at short range and I apprehend they are more easily controlled when they are abreast. If such is the case, the argument will not hold good for draft purposes,



ESKIMO TENT, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

Characteristics of the animals. He says:

From Miner W. Bruce's Report.

"A full-grown reindeer—and they may be considered full grown at the age of 3 years—is about four and one-half feet high and about seven feet long from its nose to its tail. One will weigh at this age, when in good condition, about 250 pounds, and will kill about five and one-half feet. There is little difference in size between the male and female, but a gelding is a trifle heavier.

"The horns of the reindeer, when full grown, measure about two and one-half feet from tip to tip, and there is but little difference between those of the male and female. Those of the male are a little larger around. Sometimes there is a transverse horn extending from the inside of one or the other, about a foot in length. If it has any special use, such as digging into the snow for food, we have never been able to witness it and if used by them when amid dense undergrowth we are unable to say in what manner, as this country is destitute of anything in the way of trees, except a few scattering alder and willow bushes of stunted growth. The horns of the 3-year-old are usually of but one prong on both sides of the head, eighteen inches or so long, having a sprout or two on each two or three inches long. In the 2-year-olds the horns are more fully developed and like other animals there are cases where and growth occurs in some of the fur on others. It is a very common thing for a reindeer to have a horn broken off and it is very easily done. Indeed, by the middle of winter nearly every reindeer had lost one or both of its horns or fragments were left. In a few rare instances where a sled was lost one horn we sawed the other off within a few inches of its head and it occasioned no pain.

"The reindeer that had lost its horns commenced to sprout new ones as early as April, and within a couple of weeks they were four or five inches long, of a dark brown color and well covered with short fuzzy fur. All deer shed their horns soon after spring comes and by the last of June the new ones are from one to two feet in length, being yet in the velvet, but rapidly harden as soon as the cold weather approaches.

Markings of the Reindeer.

"The color of the fur of the reindeer is varied. Perhaps the most common is the seal brown and when free from other shades is decidedly rich in appearance. The fur, for such it may properly be called, after it has taken on its summer coat is soft and glossy and about the length of that of the fur seal. When taken at this season if properly dressed it sheds very little if any at all. The skin is soft and pliable and but little thicker than that of the fur seal of the same size.

"Of the spotted reindeer perhaps the next best is the having large white spots among the deep brown, but of course this is a matter of taste. Occasionally one is found almost entirely white, or with white streaks extending lengthwise or around the body and sometimes with white spots of a uniform size completely covering the skin. Reindeer commonly shed their coats in the spring and the snow begins to thaw in the spring and in a short time they look ragged and have much of the same silvery appearance that domestic animals do at that season.

"The method adopted by the natives in dressing skins is to first rub with water over the surface. Sometimes human urine is used instead of water, but it does not appear to be of any common practice. It is then the skin dressed in this way closes more firmly on the fur, thus preventing its shedding; but I have discovered that it is better to rub the skin with water in this manner and then two skins dressed in this manner and where the water is used.

"When the skin is laid down it is tightly rolled up and tied. In this condition it is allowed to go through a sort of sweating process for a day or two, when it is spread upon a smooth surface, and the skin is scraped with the blade of the skin, scraped it with a sharp instrument until the thick substance and fat are all scraped off. With the skin thoroughly scraped it is rubbed with the hand until it is soft and pliable. Sometimes powdered stone is sprinkled over the skin and being scraped in order to give it a softer and prettier finish.

"The reindeer skin was not one time the same common use by the natives for their clothing, tents and everything else, but now the seal and ground-squirrel skins play an important part."

however, for often they can pull better one ahead of another, and when the driver is walking beside him and he is easily got to a contrary deer and make him to his share of the work.

"The harness used is the same for draft as for driving and to say the least is of a style that an inexperienced person could not use very much. No bit is used and the animal is controlled by a noose slipped over the nose and on the forehead in front of the horns and another piece is passed back of the horns and continued to the one in front. The rein is attached to the right side of the headstall, and on the other end is a loop large enough to slip over the hand and rest on the wrist. The sled is drawn by means of a rope attached to a strap which is passed over the neck and rests on the shoulders. Various such loops are hooked on to the harness on a horse, only one end of the strap passes under the breast and between the forelegs. The ends of the breast strap come together and hold a single loop which goes back to the sled on the right side of the deer. It will thus be seen that the off or right-hand deer travels on a line between the shoulders of the sled and the near or left-hand deer travels entirely to one side.

"In the case of young deer, or until they have become used to being driven, each wears a girth from one of which is a rope, the other end being tied to the rein on the opposite deer and the girth rope of the other deer is tied to the girth of his mate. This is for the purpose of tying them together. The harness is made entirely from the skin of the bear seal and is stronger than leather. A complete harness will weigh about two pounds. No shafts or pole is used and the sled is close to the heels of the deer, or back when the reins are drawn, the sled being in front of the deer so that when the deer are traveling.

How Sleds are Made.

"The style of sled used with reindeer is very similar to that used with dogs for light loads. It stands about one foot high, length sixteen inches wide and eight or ten feet long. The runners are made to turn up in front so as to act as fenders if an obstruction is met with, and a back-rest is raised up on the hind end of the sled. The width of the runners are three inches wide and are shod with bone taken from the whale. The bone has no commercial value, but is a good substitute for iron or steel and although heavy and clumsy it slips over the snow quite smoothly.

"The traces which connect the runners of the sled as well as all the woodwork about it are fastened together with seal thongs. Not a nail is used in its construction, but the thongs are so nicely woven and interlaced under the underwork that scarcely a joint is to be seen. They are made of a wood which is long and wears the wood quickly or some other good quality of timber it would be practically indestructible. But the natives have to depend upon driftwood for everything from which to make their implements and it is generally water-soaked or partly decayed and as a result their sleds are constantly being broken.

"After a great many trials during the last winter, in which the capacity of reindeer for traveling was pretty thoroughly demonstrated, I feel that it is safe to say that, with good roads and the deer in good condition, twenty-five miles a day for a journey of a couple of hundred miles or so is about what they are capable of doing. I do not think they could be urged on to a journey of this distance to a pace exceeding three or four miles an hour and this would give them an opportunity to rest their feet and rest.

"I have heard of reindeer in Lapland making eighteen miles an hour and 100 miles a day. I believe it is an extraordinary achievement. They may be able to travel at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, or even faster, but it could only be for a short distance, and I doubt if, except under exceptionally fine conditions, 100 miles could be made in one day and the deer would be of little value, except for their hide.

Thirty Miles in One Day.

"The longest distance I have made in one day was about thirty miles. It was along the northern shore of Bering sea, where the ice was very rough, obliging us to walk the deer out of the snow and pick our way over the rough places. Fully ten hours were consumed in making the distance and had the weather been good we could have probably made ten miles farther much easier and in the same time. It was a day following one in which they traveled twenty miles and on the day before I finally got them turned in the right direction, they ran away several times and in one day or more they were out and myself, too, in their efforts to get away from me."

N. Y. Herald
March 3, 1895

REAL WHALEBONE A RARITY.

The Pliable Substane Has Almost Disappeared and Deifies Imitation.

A little thread and needle shop at Sixth avenue has recently displayed a lot of the white substance, a rare thing in now exceedingly rare substance. It is labeled with the words, "Real whalebone."

It is only a short time ago, as history runs—twenty, perhaps not more than ten years—that a display of "whalebone" in a shop which makes a specialty of thread and needles, corset covers and minor articles for a woman's toilet would be regarded as an absurdity.

"Real whalebone, forsooth" my lady would have said. "Well, why not? Where else should we look for whalebone but in just such a shop as this?" And, indeed, it was true. No one thought of the word "whalebone" till the things have been so scarce that whalebone is almost changed! Whalebone has almost disappeared from commerce. Not because a substitute has been found for it, for that is not the case; not because the women folks have no longer any occasion to use pliable corsets, for as long as they will wear such wretched things they will prefer whalebone.

The scarcity of whalebone is due to several contributing causes. Since the advent of petroleum, kerosene and oil is no longer profitable, and the original whalers cruised both for bone and oil. The substances were secured from two different species of whales. The whalers sought out all first and hunted for bone on the "outside." Now there is no incentive to seek oil at all, and a whaling voyage for bone alone is not a particularly profitable business, even though the price of the substance, owing to the scarcity of supply, has gone up fifty fold.

Upon the right side of the increase of the profit, the right, or bone producing whales, have become very timid of late. They used to be found in great abundance off the southern shores of Greenland and Alaska. The advent of the bomb and harpoon has made them timid, and they are more difficult to locate than formerly. That this is true, it is only necessary to witness several whaling ships last year captured but one for their entire season's take of whales, while some whalers have captured and skinned five whales yields a handsome profit for the venture by any one ship, and it is said that one will not be deluged with orders.

And while the whales are seeking colder water and higher latitudes, men of an inventive turn throughout the world are busy racking their brains for some substitute for whalebone. As yet they have not found it, although they have tried celluloid, finely split rattan, various metals and various other substances. Nothing as yet hit upon possesses at once the lightness of weight, elasticity and tenacity of the real whalebone.

(Unless the men with ideas succeed in finding the substitute no one can foretell what future generations of gentleman drivers will do for a good whip and harness; what will womankind not suffer for a comfortable corset?)

are more advanced in the lore of the reindeer than the Siberians. Last year, the Government appropriation for the establishment of the station having become exhausted, individuals interested in the experiment contributed \$1,000 to defray the expenses of transporting a company of Laps and their dogs to Alaska. In the summer of 1892 171 reindeer were purchased in Siberia and landed at the experiment station. By natural increase and additional purchases, the herd grew until, last summer, it numbered 236.

The introduction of these animals into the country has been a matter of great interest to the natives. Delegations from all parts of the territory have visited the station, some of them traveling three and four hundred miles to see the strangers.

It is urged in the report that there are hundreds of thousands of square miles in Arctic Alaska which can never be utilized for grazing the domestic animals of the temperate zone; but that these lands are admirably adapted to the support of the reindeer. The usual employments in which young men are being instructed in southeastern Alaska—carpentering, shoe-making, blacksmithing, etc.—can never be practiced in the colder parts of the territory. The only pursuit to which they can turn is the care of the reindeer. These animals can be trained to harness; their skins are excellent for clothing; their meat is palatable; their milk is nourishing, and can be made into cheese; and their horns afford material for glue.

Col. Chris. Adorale REINDEER IN ALASKA.

March 20 1895
Reindeer are now a success in Alaska, says Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general education agent for Alaska, who has just come to the United States from Port Clarence. The animals are thriving finely, and the Laplanders imported by the government to teach the Esquimaux how to raise and train the reindeer are succeeding well in their work. Two hundred fawns were born at Port Clarence last spring, and there are now some six hundred and fifty reindeer in the herd there. Next January two herds of one hundred each are to be turned over to the natives. Dr. Jackson thinks the successful introduction of the reindeer has solved the problem of what will become of the Esquimaux when all of the seals have disappeared. —Northern Christian Advocate.

The Presbyterian Philadelphia Pa March 13, 1895

—The Advocate tells the following story: "No whiskey, no deer." It is wonderful how ubiquitous the whiskey devil can make himself, no matter how out-of-the-way or remote the region. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Government Agent of the Bureau of Education for Alaska, in his report to the Senate tells of the difficulties met by him in securing reindeer for Alaska. When he went to Siberia to procure them, he found that a trader had been there before him, and in bargaining with them for deer had given out five gallons of whiskey. This had so demoralized the poor natives that nothing could be done with them: "No whiskey, no deer."

The News Indianapolis Ind March 7, 1895

ments must be made

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

The difficulties in the way of improving the condition of the people of Alaska are due principally to the natural disadvantages of the country. Schools and missions established by the Roman Catholics and Protestants are doing much to enlighten the natives. According to a government report just published, Alaska has a school population of from 8,600 to 10,000. Of these 1,394 were enrolled in thirty-one schools. In sixteen day schools 738 pupils were supported entirely by the Government. Fifteen contract schools, providing instruction for 1,136 pupils, were conducted jointly by the Government and the missionary societies of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Moravian, Methodist, Congregational, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches. About one-third of the pupils in the contract schools received industrial training. This report is a little slow in reaching the public, these figures relating

to the school year which closed in the midsummer of 1892.

The destruction of the whale fisheries had so far deprived the natives of Alaska of the means of feeding and clothing themselves that the Government began, in 1892, introducing the Siberian reindeer into this distant territory. This experiment has been the subject of an independent report by the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska. The reindeer station is situated at the extreme northeast corner of Port Clarence, near Grantley harbor, and upon a small mountain creek. A number of herders were brought over from Siberia, and a Norwegian, who had been familiar with the methods employed by the Laps in herding reindeer, was chosen superintendent. It is said that the Laps

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THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson Tells About Their Ways and Manner of Living.

Last evening, in the Bowdoin Square Tabernacle, under the auspices of the Woman's American Baptist Home Missionary Society, a lecture was given by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., United States commissioner of education for Alaska. Dr. Jackson was one of the pioneer missionaries to Alaska, having had many years of experience in home mission work, and received his appointment from the United States government in 1855, after he had succeeded in getting Congress to give Alaska a government and school system. Since that time he has helped to establish 34 schools there, and in 1890, finding that the people of Arctic Alaska were being gradually reduced to starvation by the destruction of the whale and walrus, he was instrumental in introducing, in 1891, the tame reindeer of Siberia into Alaska.

In 1894 the first herd of 175 had increased to 700.

During the hour previous to Dr. Jackson's lecture an informal reception was held in the vestry, where many gladly seized the opportunity to greet the man who had established missions in the Indian Territory, in western Wisconsin and southern Minnesota, in Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Idaho.

His talk was filled with pleasing anecdotes and illustrated by stereoscopic views. He gave an account of Eskimo life, showed the interior of their houses and spoke of their manner of living, their food supplies and of the introduction of the reindeer, which takes the place of the whale as an article of diet. Their summer and winter modes of travelling were also touched upon, and an account of the different missions, their schools and their work was also given.

*The Tribune
Cincinnati, Ohio
April 13, 1895*

REINDEER FOR ALASKANS

DR. JACKSON'S EXPERIMENT HAS BEEN QUITE SUCCESSFUL.

Method of Training the Natives—How They Are Assisted—Laplanners Brought Over.

In its treatment of its Alaskan wards, the United States Government has followed a very different course than with the American Indians. Perhaps because their land seemed not so valuable, the Alaskans have been left in comparatively undisturbed possession of their original home, while poor To has been driven from place to place, each successive reservation taken from him as it has proved attractive to the greedy American. Yet somewhat the same thing has been done in the colder northern regions.

When the missionaries and agents of education were sent to Alaska, they found the natives a simple people, ignorant, but comparatively moral and quite industrious, clothing and feeding themselves by their catches of whales, seals, walrus and fish. The people of southern Alaska, where the temperature is mild by reason of the Japan current, have been easily interested in the cultivation of vegetables and the care of various kinds of stock, cattle, hogs, etc. But farther north, in Arctic Alaska, the inhabitants must depend almost entirely upon the supplies of the ocean and their skill in capturing them.

It is in the North that American progress has encephalized upon the very lives of the simple Eskimos, who are United States charges. American whalers have so depleted the supply of whales and walrus that very few are now to be found, and the Eskimos are often frozen to death, either from exposure or by being carried away on floating ice when out on long and fruitless hunts for what are to them the necessities of life. The people of this region have been for several years in a destitute condition and often have come near to starving because of the impossibility of obtaining food, however industrious they might be.

After serious study of this problem, it was borne upon the minds of some of the more thoughtful Government officials that there was possibility in that cold climate for the establishment of a new industry, viz.: the training and use of reindeer, first by the Government and then by the natives themselves, and that in this way the Eskimo might be kept an independent people and at the same time be brought into contact with more civilizing influences.

THE REINDEER EXPERIMENT.

Years ago reindeer lived in Alaska; but until within a few years none have been seen except in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. They are bred extensively just across the strait in Siberia, but, when the subject was broached to the people, the Siberians, as well as the Alaskans, were so averse to the idea that they could not see this side of the water. However, in December, 1890, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent for Education in Alaska, recommended to Congress the appropriation of funds to place in Alaska a stock of reindeer, in addition to the Government agricultural schools. The appropriation was not obtained until the next year, but by an appeal to prominent secular and religious papers a donation of over \$2,000 was made to the experiment. With this money the reindeer were purchased and brought over from Siberia, two white men and some Siberian herders put in charge of them, and a few native men taken into service to learn herding and care of the stock. At first the natives were timid about accepting the innovation, were sure the reindeer could not live, etc. But the first winter passed successfully, and summer came with the herd greatly increased, and the Eskimos became as enthusiastic in favor of the reindeer as they had been in their opposition. An appropriation by Congress of \$7,000 made it possible to increase the stock by purchases from Siberia, and to put up comfortable accommodations at the station, model after the position of a Government reindeer herder an enviable one.

This is the end of the promoters of the idea have in view. They want to make the natives so happy that they can better their lot by becoming owners of reindeer. They purport to take for instruction each year six or eight men. If, at the end of two years, these have proved themselves reliable, they are to be lent ten or fifteen deer each. From these a new lot is to be formed, with the herders to whom they are given as joint owners. At the end of three years they are to return to the Government the number of deer originally lent them, after which the stock is to be their own. It is also proposed to give one hundred head each to several missionary stations who have signified their willingness to care for them. In this way the natives of various localities will have an opportunity to become acquainted with the usefulness of the deer.

During the last year a Norwegian who has had many years of practical experience in herding reindeer has been placed in charge of the Government station. He was sent, previous to his taking charge, to Lapland, from which country he brought a small colony of Laps, with their dogs, sleds, etc. These people, to whom the reindeer is come in omnibus, can more successfully adapt themselves during their introduction into Alaska, and are better for the work, than the Siberians. It is hoped that they will be content to make Alaska their permanent home, and as existing laws are so favorable to the country, some of the more comfortable for the Laps, there is a possibility of their emigrating in numbers to Alaska.

The idea that the reindeer cannot live in Alaska has been proven to be entirely false. This part of the country is so brittle, green moss upon which they subsist grows in abundance, and the snow, on account of the almost constant windstorms, does not settle deeply enough upon the ground to make it difficult for them to get through it in winter for their food. By experiments made in the Government station, it has been found that this moss can be gathered and packed when frozen, and kept for some time, being thawed and used when wanted for use. It has also been ascertained that reindeer can be taught to feed contentedly upon corn meal, or other ground food. On long journeys this would be quite an advantage.

One great danger which threatens them is the fondness which the half-bred Eskimo dogs have for the meat of the deer. But even this is surmountable, for the dogs have been found to have enough intelligence to learn that they must eat the deer alone.

The reindeer can supply almost all the needs of the Eskimo and will prove a lucrative investment for their people. The hide of the deer supplies the two suits of clothing which are worn at the same time, the summer or lighter skin being worn with the fur next the body, and the thicker, winter skin with the fur outside, thus making a suit which is almost impervious to cold. During many years the Eskimo have been in hard straits for warm clothing, as fur animals have become very scarce in Alaska, a few red foxes and rabbits being almost the only ones to be found.

A USEFUL ANIMAL.

The hoofs of the deer furnish runners for their long, low sleds, and can be made into spoons and many utensils of which the people as yet know nothing. The hoofs make good glue, and when the Eskimo have learned this it will be a source of revenue. The meat is fine, while from the sinews the women make a thread which they consider far superior to American cotton or linen for sewing skins, at which they are wonderfully adept. From the milk of the deer, which is very thick and creamy, the Laplanders make a rich cheese, which they consider a valuable addition to their bill of fare.

Only the males are used as beasts of burden. In this capacity the deer is the best advantage the place of all domestic animals in this cold climate. Their backs are not strong, so they can only carry such light weights as can be placed across their shoulders. For this reason they are poor riders. But they can draw several hundred pounds on a sled behind them, and have been known to travel one hundred miles a day. Their pace is peculiar: usually a canter, but sometimes a winking trot, and at every step the hind feet overreach the fore feet, thus making better speed than they seem to be doing. At the Government station it was found that in hauling one deer would do the work of four dogs, and in less time. For long distances they are very economical, as little food must be carried for dogs, frozen fish, etc., while the deer can find almost all they want on the way.

WONDERFUL ENDURANCE.

Their endurance is wonderful. They stand severe cold and snow with apparent unconsciousness, and in blizzards are not carried away by the snow and wind as cat herders. They will sometimes wander away in the blinding snow, but as soon as possible will find their way back to the herd. This instinct of keeping together in herds makes the task of the watchers a comparatively easy one.

By establishing these herding stations in connection with the Government schools, industry and education are united. While the children are getting glimpses of a higher civilization, the men are being trained in the practical arts of cooking and sewing, the men will be put in the way of obtaining the means which will bring within the grasp of future generations of Eskimo the advantages for which of which their fathers were an ignorant, degraded people.

*New York Semi-
April 13, 1895*

The American miners who are working the gold fields along the Yukon in Alaska, and spend a period of nine months between mails, are desirous that the Post Office Department shall establish a regular mail route from the city of Juneau to the city of Fort Reliance, a stretch of about 600 miles by the most practicable cross route, and best traversable by postmen drawn by the Alaska reindeer, which can travel at the rate of from ten to eighteen miles an hour in the good season of the year. We sympathize with the hundreds of lonesome miners on the Yukon, who must often long to hear from the loved ones at home; but we do not see how they can expect to get for two cents a letter which could not be carried to them for less than \$5. Under the circumstances, they cannot do better than to chip in a portion of

the gold which they take out, catch a stray reindeer or two, and hire a contractor to carry their letters between Juneau and Fort Reliance. Alaska seems to be a tolerable place for lucky miners who like the climate; but a residence there has disadvantages for which cannot be overcome without expense.

Post Intelligencer
Seattle, Wash
April 23, 1895

More Reindeer For Alaska.

Port Townsend, April 23. The steamer City Typeks sailed for Alaska tonight with William Hamilton, assistant commissioner of Alaska education, who goes to Unalaska, where he will join the revenue cutter Bear and proceed to Point Barrow to inspect the government reindeer stations. The Bear will cross over to Siberia and purchase from the natives two loads of deer, and distribute them among the natives along the Arctic coast of Alaska for breeding purposes.

Joseph Murray, special agent of the Alaska fisheries, goes north to enforce the laws relative to prohibiting cannerymen from setting fish traps and damming streams, which unnecessarily destroys large numbers of fish. Radical violations of the law have recently been reported to the department.

Among the important cases at Juneau to be called this term of court is the case of Adolph Meyers, late deputy United States marshal, who is accused of embezzling \$2,000 of government money. He has been in jail for several months. He has held several important Federal positions in the territory.

N.Y. Morning Journal
April 23, 1895

ESTELLE CLAYTON'S DEER.

They Will Take Part In the Comic Opera, "The Vikings."

A pair of reindeer arrived in this city yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

They are half-grown, a buck and a doe, with budding antlers. They are gentle and thoroughly broken to harness.

They were bought by Miss Estelle Clayton in Clinton, Ill., and are to be employed in the production of "The Vikings," the comic opera which is to be produced May 9, at Palmer's Theatre, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund.

Upon their strict attention to business will depend the more or less graceful appearance of the Princess Njarda upon the scene.

The deer were born in Illinois. Their sire and dam came from Lapland about three years ago in one of the several herds that have been imported with a view to training them to usefulness in Alaska as they are trained in Northern Europe.

It is not known that any of the zoological gardens of the country owns a specimen, but several are owned by fancy breeders throughout the country. The success of their adaptation to American, even Alaskan, climate is still in doubt, but the two youngsters in New York are in excellent health, and of most amiable spirit.

They are stabled in West Twenty-sixth street, with two horses and a mule. The next familiar friends will be the deer staked in yesterday morning, but before nightfall they seemed reconciled to the proximity of the strangers.

New York Sun
June 9, 1895

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Some Hitherto Untold Facts About an Interesting Experiment.

From Our Animal Friends.

It was a happy moment when a plan suggested itself that would solve the problem of the Eskimo's food, and might prove as profitable to citizens of the United States as the destruction of whales and seals. It was none other than to introduce upon the barren north the domesticated reindeer of Lapland, from which but for the reindeer would be

unobtainable by man. It was thought that it would be necessary to go to Lapland for the deer. In Siberia, only across the strait from Alaska, were Eskimos possessing large herds of reindeer. But it was understood that the deer hunting was bad luck; and having hitherto supplied the Alaskan Eskimos with deer skins for clothing, they might also consider it bad policy to part with them. Again we asked, would the reindeer bear ship transportation? Would there be sufficient food for them? And would the Eskimos themselves take kindly to the innovation? Finally, even if all these questions were settled satisfactorily, could the deer be kept from becoming the deer? To-day every question has been answered. The steamer Bear, after many days of



REINDEER IN HARNESS.

bargaining, and only after the deer men had gone through a curious ceremony of plucking hair from the deer and throwing it to the winds, secured sixteen deer, which were turned loose on one of the Aleutian Islands after a successful transportation of a thousand miles in severe gales. The following year the deer were by the Bear to be in good condition, with two fawns added to their number. And as to food, it was found that in the interior of Alaska there was a great abundance of grass, and especially of the moss which the deer particularly affect.

A Siberian reindeer harness is a simple affair. A strap of seal hide is passed over the deer's shoulders, somewhat after the manner of a horse's breast strap, except instead of being a trace on each side, one end of the strap is passed across the breast between the animal's legs, and is fastened to a single ring on the right-hand side. When two deer thus harnessed are driven side by side, as is the usual custom, it will be seen that one deer is directly in front of the sled, while the other is off to one side. No bit is used. Two straps are passed around the head, one in front and one behind the horns, and are connected by a short strap. To the right-hand side of this headstall a single line is attached, having at the other end a loop which the driver secures about the neck in such a way that in case of an upset, about all he can do is to hold on to the lines and be braced into the team is wind. The deer are guided simply by throwing the line to the right or left as desired. The sled is the same as the Eskimo dog sled, but is eight or ten feet long a foot and a half wide, and a foot high. The runners are of wood shod with whalebone, and the sides are raised round to a hump, the passenger or baggage in place. Frequently in Siberia the platform of the sled is built upon arches, and the wheels are tied together, not a nail being used.

Sometimes a team of dogs would attack a deer, but in that case the driver needed only to run to the deer's head to give him confidence, when they would turn upon their assailants, striking savagely with their sharp front legs. Sometimes the result of such a fight would be a mad chase in which the dog teams were winded after several miles. But certainly a reindeer is a valuable animal to the Eskimo, as to sheep in the United States, which is the more surprising, as there were upward of three hundred starving, howling, snarling, and hungry wolf dogs near the herd. The gait of the reindeer is smooth, and the animal makes better time than a horse. It is able to travel on level with its back, and trots square, overreaching with its long hind legs. It rarely breaks and a sudden start is usually given suddenly alarmed. It can travel as fast as a horse or faster, in spite of its small size, being not more than a small horse's weight.

Milking has been tried at the station, but not with great success, and only after throwing the animal down and sitting on her neck. Even then it was deemed necessary for the men to adopt the natural method, which they did with seemingly great satisfaction. Even in Lapland it is said that the deer when milked is always thrown, the man holding her down while his wife milks. The milk is very rich like cream, but only about a pint is given at a milking.

The Eskimos have taken extraordinary interest in the new herd. Native hunters have three or four hundred miles expressly to see the deer. It is intended that capable young Eskimos shall serve an apprenticeship of two years and then be put in charge each of a herd of his own and sent to his own village, where he can, in turn, instruct others. But it may be necessary to keep the herd together longer than that, for four or five hundred deer are needed to support a family. Reindeer require much watching, as they wander long distances for food, unless it is plentiful, and even, like the caribou in Newfoundland, perform regular migrations twice a year. The herd must, therefore, be watched by day and by night. A deer in Alaska will haul from fifty to seventy-five pounds besides a milk which is said to be all they should be required to draw. The number of miles they ought to be driven at a stretch is doubtless overestimated, and has not yet been determined under Alaskan conditions. The great advantage deer possess over dogs for travelling is that it is impossible to make a journey with dogs of more than a certain number of hundreds of miles, owing to the impossibility of hauling much food for the team. But a deer needs sufficient food for the team. But a deer feeds wherever it goes, it is only necessary to stop, say four times a day, and tether the animal by a rope; and as it is impossible to winter a deer in a stake into that frozen ground, the deer men select a small hummock, which they chop

with the hatchet so as to leave a sort of upright head, over which they slip a loop of the end of the strap, and tether the animal.

In our reindeer experiment we have reached the end of the beginning, and the practical results have begun already to appear. If the appropriations of "Congress" are continued, the whole of barren Alaska will be stocked, beyond the possibility of doubt, with millions of deer, not only giving employment and support to thousands of natives, but being the future source from which we shall obtain the skins for gloves, deer and (in view of the extinction of other furs) for carriage and sleighbells.

But there will be yet another benefit. At present, communication with the outside world is possible but once a year, and in winter not even the native villages can communicate with each other, so that a village or a crew would perish before relief could be sent for. With reindeer, traveling so much faster than dogs, a regular mail money, post office could be maintained with northern Alaska. The great wailing fleet which winters in the Arctic, and communicates with the outside world could then communicate with their owners and friends, instead of waiting for a whole year to report either their success or their failure. In conclusion, it may be worth while to tell how the Siberian punishes his reindeer. He never beats it or strikes it when refractory, but simply throws it and the deer, as the man does by bearing his weight upon its back and pulling its legs from under, then gives it a good kicking, and says, "You say, 'You will, will you?' and then lets it up."

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THE TELLER REINDEER STATION

The Teller Reindeer Station is most favorably located within one degree of the Arctic circle, and within a few hours sailing distance of Siberia, on the only good harbor between Golovin Bay and Kotzebue Sound, at Port Clarence. Port Clarence has the best harbor on the American side of Bering Sea north of the Aleutian Islands; it is forty or fifty miles from Bering Straits, and forms a convenient stopping place for whalers before entering the Arctic Ocean. Here the whaling fleet gathers about July 1, to await the arrival of vessels from San Francisco with supplies of coal, provisions, etc., and to send the spring catch of whalebone back before entering the dangerous Arctic. As many as twenty-five whalers have been seen thus at anchor, awaiting the arrival of the annual supply ship.

The reindeer station, which is located at the extreme northeast corner of Port Clarence, near Grantley Harbor, and on a small mountain creek, was named the



Teller Reindeer Station in honor of Hon. Henry M. Teller of Colorado, who, as Secretary of the Interior, took a leading part in securing needed Congressional legislation, when the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska was first agitated.

The station was formerly established June 29, 1892, at ten o'clock a. m., sun time, by raising the stars and stripes and firing a salute with rifles, as the flag gracefully filled to the breeze.

Mr. Miner W. Bruce, the author of the work on "Alaska," now in press, was appointed superintendent for the first season, and four Siberians were secured as herders, and several Eskimo men were placed with them to learn the trade of herding. The first building was a dug-out, eighteen by twenty-four feet, formed of driftwood washed to the shore by the tides, or driven by the wind from the Yukon River. The party spent the first winter in this habitation. During the summer of 1892, one hundred and seventy-one reindeer were purchased in Siberia and landed at the station, and later, large numbers were procured and added at various times. Their presence attracted great attention and scarcely a day passed during the following winter that delegations of native Alaskans did not come to inspect the herd, coming even from as far as three or four hundred miles inland; all were anxious to obtain herds of their own. As the first herd was purchased by the government with private funds contributed for the purpose, it was decided to give to mission stations of the various Christian denominations, a herd of one hundred reindeer each, to all who would receive and care for them.

There were many difficulties in the way of introduction of Siberian deer into Alaska, such as the superstition of the Siberians which interfered with the purchase of live deer, and the fear that the environments in Alaska would be so different that they would not thrive, and also that Alaskan dogs would scatter and destroy the herd. Actual experience has removed these obstacles, and now only time and money are needed to give the enterprise complete success.

Only those intimate with the daily needs of the Eskimo, realize what prosperity the success of this industry will bring into their lives. The northern Eskimo depend for their natural food upon seal, whale meat and dried fish, and when their catch of these is small, before the long winter is over, their supplies are entirely exhausted and nothing is left to sustain life. Then the women and children stand on the ice in the bays, shielded by blocks of snow piled high to protect them from the biting winds, and fish for hours through holes cut three or

four feet in the ice; with uncommon good luck they can catch fish that weigh a few ounces. The men must venture out on the treacherous ice to the open waters and try their luck for seals.

Should our government further, with energy, this wonderful industry of introducing and rearing the Siberian reindeer, it will in some sense have refunded the absolute loss of sustenance sustained by the Eskimo in Western Alaska, through reckless slaughter during the past century, of their food producing animals by reckless whalers and depredators. With liberal appropriations by Congress for the necessary outlay, the work of introduction and distribution will go rapidly forward. But it is earnestly hoped that the government will retain absolute control of the reindeer and their distribution for a number of years, and not allow dishonest white traders to gain a foothold in the business.

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OUR ANIMA

OUR REINDEER EXPERIMENT

BY TAPPAN ADNEY



HEN the United States Revenue Marine Steamer "Bear" left Port Townsend on the 25th of May, 1891, she was bound on an errand of more peculiar interest than that usually offered by her annual cruise to Behring Sea. The project which Captain

Healy was to assist in carrying out, in addition to his duties as sole representative of the United States Government on that far northern coast, was not only for the immediate relief of humanity (for there would have been nothing unusual in that), but one which might prove the means for the development of a barren tract of country equal in area to the New England and the Middle States, together with Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This tract of 400,000 square miles, useless for cultivation, is the Alaska which we purchased from Russia; but it must be remembered that its wealth, except for certain gold deposits, and some timber in the southern part, lies along the coast. The possibilities of the barren interior, however, a moss and grass covered tundra, were certainly never suspected then, nor are they fully known now, by a large number of tolerably well-informed people. It is to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and the societies and gentlemen whom he interested in the subject, that credit must be given for the very first step in this direction. Dr. Jackson long foresaw that the civilization of the Esqui-



ESKIMO SLED

maux of Alaska must begin in a more material way than many Christians are apt to think. It was the physical welfare of those people that needed the first attention of philanthropists. The Indians of Southern Alaska (which is the "Alaska" of the tourist) had already, in a measure, been attended to. But Northern Alaska, the great northwest end of the continent, four thousand miles to the northward of us, and stretching so far west toward Asia that San Francisco itself stands on a meridian only half way between the Aleutian Islands and Eastport, Maine—this Alaska was sparsely peopled by Esquimaux. It was seldom visited except by whalers and sealers, and even now but once a year is any representative of the government seen there, and mails are received and despatched but once a year. This Esquimaux population, living on the coast, subsisted on fish, seal, walrus, and whales. Whenever there was a scarcity of these creatures, the winter following would be one of great hardship. In the fierce struggle for existence the race barely survived, and the population of Alaska has been steadily decreasing. At last the whales were driven away by the whalers, and sought comparative safety in the Arctic Ocean. The seals were driven off by the sealers, while inroads were made upon the once abundant walrus. The salmon canneries in Southern Alaska commenced the extermination of the fish. Thus cut off from their natural food supply, whole villages were swept away by starvation, as photographs of their bleaching bones and deserted huts testify. Dr. Jackson, as Superintendent of Education in Alaska, foresaw the end that was surely approaching, and, fired with an intense enthusiasm, he interested certain religious societies, which established mission schools at scattered points on the Alaskan coast; but he saw that, sooner or later, unless something better could be done, the Esquimaux must become mere pension-

ers upon the government, a policy that, in the case of our Indians, has done more than anything else to retard the effort to make them industrious and worthy citizens. It was a happy moment, indeed, when a plan suggested itself that would solve the problem of the Esquimaux's daily meal, and might prove as profitable to citizens of the United States as the destruction of whales and seals. It was none other than to introduce upon the barren tundra the domesticated reindeer of Lapland, a country which, but for the reindeer, would be uninhabitable by man. He would train the Esquimaux to the care of herds which would furnish them with food and clothes and means of transportation. There were many obstacles to be expected, some real and some imaginary. Congress refused to give the needed help; then (as may be remembered) an appeal was made through the public press to the people of the United States, and with two thousand and odd dollars thus raised, the first steps were taken to carry out the plan. Nothing could have been, but for the assistance of the Secretary of the Treasury, who placed at the disposal of Dr. Jackson the service of the revenue steamer "Bear." And when the final reckoning is made, it may be found that credit for the success of the undertaking will be due hardly more to Dr. Jackson himself than to the hearty coöperation of the several Secretaries of the Treasury, and of Captain Healy, the commander of the "Bear."

It was thought that it would be necessary to go to Lapland for the deer. In Siberia, only across the strait from Alaska, were Esquimaux possessing large herds of reindeer. But it was understood that the superstitious Koriaks would not sell live reindeer, deeming it bad luck; and having hitherto supplied the Alaskan Esquimaux with deer skins for clothing, they might also consider it bad policy to part with them. Again, it was asked, Would the reindeer bear ship transportation? Would

there be sufficient food for them? And would the Esquimaux themselves take kindly to the innovation? Finally, even if all these questions were settled satisfactorily, could the native dogs be kept from molesting the deer? In view of these uncertainties, it was deemed wise, in the words of Dr. Jackson, "to make haste slowly." To-day every question has been answered. The "Bear," after many days of bargaining, and only after the deer men had gone through a curious ceremony of plucking hair from the deer and throwing it to the winds, secured sixteen deer, which were turned loose on one of the Aleutian Islands after a successful transportation of a thousand miles in severe gales. The following year these were found by the "Bear" to be in good condition, with two fawns added to their number. And as to food, it was found that in the interior of Alaska there was a great abundance of grass, and especially of the moss which the deer particularly affect.

A station—named the Teller Reindeer Station, in honor of the Hon. Henry M. Teller, the ex-Secretary of the Interior, who has taken a leading part in all that has been done—was then established near Port Clarence, forty miles south of Behring Strait, and three thousand one hundred and eighty-five miles northwest of San Francisco. Congress having now stepped in with an appropriation, and further appropriations being made afterward, deer were purchased each year and placed at the station, together with several Siberian herders, who were to take charge of the herds and instruct the young Esquimaux in the care of deer. Once again it became necessary to call upon private individuals for money, on account of the insufficiency of the Congressional allowance; the government seeming to think that it is better to spend millions of dollars for the support of paupers than to spend a few thousands to make them self-supporting.

It was evident at the start that the Reindeer Station should be in charge of some one familiar with the habits and accustomed to the care of deer, and that he should be an intelligent white man. Accordingly advertisements were inserted in Scandinavian papers, and several hundred replies were received, all agreeing that it would be necessary to procure native Laplanders, together with the trained dogs. A Scandinavian, Mr. William A. Kjelmann, has been made superintendent of the station, and has gone to Lapland to procure a few Lapps and their families to act as herdsman.

It was natural to look to Lapland for trained herdsman rather than Siberia, because it is in Lapland that the management of reindeer is understood in perfection. Much information was secured by Dr. Jackson concerning the deer in Lapland, which it might be worth while to repeat here, except that we already have at hand a report from our new station concerning the deer introduced into Alaska. Although it is dated two years ago, Mr. Miner W. Bruce (who was really the first superintendent), had already made some interesting and important observations. In the fall of 1893, there were three hundred and forty-six reindeer in the herd, nearly one-third being fawns.

Naturally, Mr. Bruce did not delay the training of a dozen deer to draw sledges, adopting the

method in vogue among the Siberians. A Siberian reindeer harness is a simple affair. A strap of seal hide is passed over the deer's shoulders, somewhat after the manner of a horse's breast strap, except, instead of having a trace on each side, one end of the strap is passed across the breast between the animal's legs, and is fastened to a single tug on the right-hand side. When two deer thus harnessed are driven side by side, as is the usual cus-



tom, it will be seen that one deer is directly in front of the sled, while the other is off to one side. No bit is used. Two straps are passed around the head, one in front and one behind the horns, and are connected by a short strap. To the right-hand side of this headstall a single line is attached, having at the other end a loop which the driver secures about the wrists in such a way that in case of an upset, about all he can do is to hold on to the lines and be dragged until the team is winded.

The deer are guided simply by throwing the line to the right or left as desired. The sled is the same as the Esquimaux dog sleds. It is eight or ten feet long, a foot and a half wide, and a foot high. The runners are of wood shod with whalebone, and there is a railing built around to hold the passenger or baggage in place. Frequently in Siberia the platform of the sled is built upon arched reindeer horn. The whole is tied together, not a nail being used.

Sometimes a team of dogs would attack a deer team, but in that case the driver needed only to run to the deer's heads to give them confidence, when they would turn upon their assailants, striking savagely with their sharp fore hoofs. Sometimes the result of an attack would be a mad chase in which the dog teams were winded after several miles. But certainly the dogs were not so troublesome to the deer as to sheep in the United States, which is the more surprising as there were upwards of three hundred prowling, snarling, yelping, hungry wolf-dogs near the herd.

The gait of the reindeer is smooth, and (as the writer knows of his own experience with its near relative, the woodland caribou) the animal makes better time than it seems. It thrusts its nose out level with its back, and trots square, over-reaching with its long hind legs. It rarely breaks into a

gallop, and then steech when suddenly alarmed. It can travel as fast as a horse or faster, in spite of its small size, being not larger than a small Jersey heifer.

Milking has been tried at the station, but not with great success, and only after throwing the animal down and sitting on her neck. Even then it was deemed necessary by the Siberians to adopt the natural method, which they did with seemingly great satisfaction. Even in Lapland it is said that the deer when milked is always thrown, the man holding her down while his wife milks. The milk is very rich, like cream, but only about a pint is given at a milking.

The Esquimaux have taken extraordinary interest in the new herd. Natives have come three or four hundred miles expressly to see the deer. It is intended that capable young Esquimaux shall serve an apprenticeship of two years and then be put in charge each of a herd of his own and sent to his own village, where he can, in turn, instruct others. But it may be necessary to keep the herd together longer than that, for four or five hundred deer are needed to support a family. Reindeer require much watching, as they wander long distances for food, unless it is plentiful, and even, like the caribou in Newfoundland, perform regular migrations twice a year. The herd must, therefore, be watched by day and by night. A deer in Alaska will haul from fifty to seventy-five pounds besides a man, which is said to be all they should be required to draw. The number of miles they ought to be driven at a stretch is doubtless overestimated, and has not yet been determined under Alaskan conditions. The great advantage deer possess over dogs for travelling is that it is impossible to make a journey with dogs of more than a certain number of hundreds of miles, owing to the impossibility of hauling sufficient food for the team. But a deer feeds wherever it goes. It is only necessary to stop, say about four times a day, and tether the animals by a rope; and as it is impossible in winter to drive a stake into that frozen ground, the deer-men select a small hummock, which they chop with the hatchet so as to leave a sort of upright head, over which they slip a loop on the end of the sixty-foot tether.



In our reindeer experiment we have reached the end of the beginning, and the practical results have begun already to appear. If the appropriations of Congress are continued, the whole of barren Alaska will be stocked, beyond the possibility of doubt, with millions of deer, not only giving employment and support to thousands of natives, but being the future source from which we shall obtain the skins for gloves, etc., and (in view of the extinction and rarity of other furs)

for carriage and sleigh robes.

In Lapland the deer, taxed at \$1.00 per head, yield the government a revenue of \$400,000.

But there will be yet another benefit. At present, communication with the outside world is possible but once a year, and in winter not even the native villages can communicate with each other; so that a village or a ship's crew would perish before relief could be sent for. With reindeer, travelling so much faster than dogs, a regular, say a monthly, post route could be maintained with Northern Alaska. The great whaling fleet which winters in the Arctic at the mouth of the Mackenzie River could then communicate with their owners and friends, instead of waiting for a whole year to report either their success or their safety.

The advantages of the introduction of reindeer have already been earnestly and well set forth by Dr. Jackson, but not largely through popular channels, so that there are still many people who have the vaguest sort of idea of a work that has now passed the experimental stage, and promises to be one of the most hopeful works of philanthropy that have been lately undertaken by anyone.

In conclusion, it may be worth while to tell how the Siberian punishes his reindeer. He never beats or strikes it when refractory, but simply throws it to the ground (which he does by bearing his weight upon its back and pulling its legs from under), then gives it a good shaking, as much as to say, "You will, will you?" and then lets it up.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Some Hitherto Untold Facts About an Interesting Experiment.

It was a happy moment when a plan suggested itself that would solve the problem of feeding the Eskimo with seal, and might prove as profitable to citizens of the United States as the destruction of whales and seals. It was none other than to introduce upon the barren tundra the domesticated reindeer of Lapland, a country which is best for the reindeer would be uninhabited by man. It was thought that it would be necessary to go to Lapland for the deer, necessary in Siberia, where the reindeer in Alaska, were Eskimos possessing large herds of reindeer. But it was understood that the superintendent of the station would sell live reindeer, deeming it bad luck; and having hitherto supplied the Alaskan Eskimos with deer skins for clothing, they might also consider it bad policy to part with them. Again it was asked, would the reindeer bear ship transportation? Would there be sufficient food for them? And would the Eskimo themselves take kindly to the innovation? Finally even if all these questions were settled satisfactorily, could the native dogs be kept from molesting the deer? To-day every question has been answered. Two stags, Bear, and the deer men had gone through a curious and throwing of plucking hair from the deer and throwing it to the winds, and secured the deer, which were turned loose on one of the Aleutian Islands after a successful importation of 1,000 miles of the great gales. The following year these were found by the Bear to be in good condition, and the laws against their number. And the laws against their number. And the laws against their number. And the laws against their number.

A Siberian reindeer harness is a simple affair. A strap of seal hide is passed over the driver's shoulders somewhat after the manner of a horse's breast strap, except instead of having a trace on each side, one instead of the animal's legs, and is fastened to a single loop on the right-hand side. When two deer thus harnessed are driven side by side, it is the usual custom to lead the reindeer, seen that one deer is directly in front of the sled, while the other is off to one side. No bit is used. Two reins are passed around the head, one in front and one behind the horns, and are connected by a short strap. To the right-hand side of this headstall a single line is attached, which at the other end a loop which the driver secures about the wrists in such a way that in case of an upset the driver can do is to hold on to the lines and be dragged until the team is winded. The deer are guided simply by throwing the line to the right or left as desired. The sled is the same as the Eskimo dog sleds. It is made of ten or twelve long, a foot and a half wide, and a foot high, and is made of wood shod with whalebone, and there is a railing built around to hold the passenger or baggage in place. The platform of the platform of the sled is built upon arched reindeer horn. The whole is tied together, not all being used.

Sometimes a team of dogs would attack a deer team, but in that case the driver need only to run to the deer's heads to give them evidence, which they would turn upon their assailants, striking savagely with their sharp fore hoofs. Sometimes the result of an attack would be a mad chase in which the dog teams were winded after several miles. But certainly the dogs were not so troublesome to the deer as to the sheep in the United States, which is the more surprising as there were upward of 800 prowling, snarling, yelping, hungry wolf dogs near the head of the reindeer is smooth, and the animal makes better time than it seems. It thrusts its nose out level with its back, and trots square, over-reaching with the long hind legs. It rarely breaks into a gallop, and the chief, when suddenly alarmed, it can travel as fast as a horse, or faster, in spite of its small size, being not larger than a small Jersey heifer. Milking has been tried at the station, but not with great success, and only after throwing the animal down and sitting on its neck. Even then it was deemed necessary by the Siberians to adopt the natural method, which they did with seemingly great satisfaction. Even in Lapland it is said that the deer when milked is always thrown, the man holding her down while his wife milks. The milk is very rich, like cream, but only about a pint is given at a milking.

The Eskimos have taken extraordinary interest in the new herd. Native laws come 200 or 400 miles expressly to see the deer. It is intended that capable young Eskimos shall serve an apprenticeship of two years and then be put in charge of a herd of his own and sent to his own village, where he can, in turn, instruct other herders. But it may be necessary to keep the herd together longer than that, for 400 or 500 deer are needed to support a family. Reindeer require much watching, as they wander long distances for food, unless it is plentiful, and even, like the caribou in

twice a year. The food must, therefore, be watched day and by night. The deer in Alaska will haul from 50 to 75 pounds besides a man, which is said to be all they should be allowed to draw. The 60 or 70 miles they ought to be driven at a stretch is doubtless overestimated, and has not yet been determined under Alaskan conditions. The great advantage of possessing over dogs for traveling is that it is impossible to make a journey with dogs of more than a certain number of hours, miles, owing to the impossibility of hauling sufficient food for the team. But a deer feeds three times as long. It is only necessary to stop, say four times a day, and tether the animal by a rope; and as it is impossible in winter to drive a stake into the ground, the deer men select a small hummock, which they chop with the hatchet so as to leave a sort of upright post, into which they slip a loop on the end of the 50-foot tether.

In our reindeer experiment we have reached the end of the beginning, and the practical results have begun already to appear. If the appropriations of Congress are continued, the whole of the Yukon region, with the possibility of doubt, with millions of deer, not only giving employment and support to thousands of men, but being the future source from which we shall obtain the skins for gloves, etc., and (in view of the extinction of other furs) for carriage and other uses.

But there will be yet another benefit. At present, communication with the outside world is possible but once a year, and in winter not even the native villages can communicate with each other; so that a visit to the station or a letter, or any relief could be sent for. With reindeer, traveling so much faster than dogs, regular mail, monthly, post office, could be maintained with Northern Alaska. The great whaling fleet which winters in the Arctic at the mouth of the Yukon, and the owners and friends, instead of waiting for a whole year to report either their success or their defeat.

In conclusion, it may be worth while to tell how the Siberian punishes his reindeer. He never beats it or strikes it, but merely, but simply throws it to the ground (which he does by bearing his weight upon its back and pulling its legs forward, and then gives it a good shaking, as much as to say, "You will, you will," and then lets it up.—Animal Friend.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF ALASKA.

Boston Herald
Success of Dr. Jackson's Plan
for increasing it.

July 12, 1895

More Than 600 Reindeer Domesticated Here—A Thousand More, at Least, to Be Procured—Territory Will Be Greatly Enriched and Means of Transportation Provided.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1895. More than 600 Siberian reindeer, now domesticated in Alaska, attest the success of the experiment made by our government, at the suggestion of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the pioneer missionary of Alaska, for increasing the food supply, and, ultimately, and to a great extent, the wealth, of our far northern western territory.

Dr. Jackson's first thought was for the natives, whose food supply was diminishing as the destruction of fur bearing animals went on, but it has broadened out so that it takes in herds, and contemplates the whole future of Alaska.

Incidentally, his idea will greatly enrich the territory. The small sum which he finally persuaded Congress to appropriate for an experimental introduction of reindeer into Alaska will be repaid a thousand fold, directly and indirectly.

One interesting feature of the enterprise is that it will furnish a means of transporting the mails to northern Alaska, which will give certain communication during the winter between the fleet of sailing ships, valued at millions of dollars, and owned and largely wintered at Herschel Island, off the Arctic coast, and the settlements in southeast Alaska. Postmaster-General Wilson has already arranged for a mail service from southeast Alaska to the Yukon mines, 850 miles away, on the Yukon river, and it is only 500 miles from there to Herschel Island. Eventually, the reindeer will be used, also, for the transportation of supplies to all the points which now lack necessary fa-

cilities. These Yukon mines, for example, which are said to be rich, are attracting many people, and would attract many more if there were better facilities for getting food supply. But the steamers do not run frequently enough or near enough, and there is no other means of transportation, except by dog sleds or Indians, both being unsatisfactory. The train route, which are found in the far north as Point Barrow, the Government Refuge Station, the whaling stations, the missions, all through northern Alaska and along the coast, are equally cut off from the outside world, from which they are cut off for long periods. But, as Dr. Jackson says, a reindeer express service will not be feasible until the reindeer are much more numerous and much more widely distributed. From Man only be accomplished within a reasonable number of years by largely increasing the number of animals brought into the territory.

Now, that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, of several years of time and of infinite trouble, has converted Dr. Jackson's experiment into an established fact, it can be more easily extended whenever Congress has the means and the inclination to enlarge the territory. It had not been for generous contributions of private philanthropists which supplemented the government appropriations, Dr. Jackson would not have been able to accomplish what he has done. As Dr. Jackson says, his report as governor, and as the secretary of the interior on the condition of the project, the Siberian herders who were sent to Alaska, and the success from Siberia proved to be so cruel that it was found to be necessary to discharge them. One of the herders, who had been trained to travel and to draw sleds, and did it in the most skillful manner, was killed by the barbarians, in a passion of rage, because a tired deer lay down in its harness and refused to rise, jumped its head over its head and stamped him to death. Remonstrances had no effect upon them, so that there was nothing to do but to dismiss them.

Dr. Jackson determined that he would endeavor to secure some of the Lapps from Lapland, who are equally celebrated for their skill and their kindness in the treatment of their reindeer, but it was impossible to get any money from the government for this purpose, so he secured contributions from Mr. J. Houghton of Boston, Mr. John Nicholas Brown of Providence, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard and Miss Mary A. Kennedy of New York, Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburg and others, with which he sent a man to Lapland who had been brought up there and knew all about the people and the reindeer.

"The greatest difficulty was experienced," Dr. Jackson says, "in getting the consent of the herders to leave their country and their people. The fact that there is not a single reindeer in the United States or elsewhere shows their intense love of home, and great unwillingness to leave it. In addition to their aversion to leaving home, they were afraid of the barbarous people among whom they were to be taken."

Six Lapps were secured, four of whom were accompanied by four children. Some of these are men of property, owning large herds of reindeer, and all are good people. The Lapps are anxious to superintend the Indian apprentices and instruct them in their work.

The Eskimo men, 15 of whom have been employed in the care of the reindeer at the Alaskan station, have made good progress, according to Dr. Jackson, although the Lapps are regarded themselves as experts in their business as soon as they are able to throw a lasso and drive with a team. The Lapps employed prove to be entirely worthless, and are not kept for a longer time than is necessary to demonstrate that they are not fit for the work.

In addition to instruction as herders, the apprentices receive a small amount of schooling, about four months out of the year. They are given instruction and food and clothing furnished by the government, each apprentice who has a good record is given a deer at the end of the first year, five deer at the end of the second year and 10 at the end of each succeeding year. It is maintained that at the end of the five years, each apprentice has a total of 37 deer, with which to start a herd of his own.

The government has, of course, made use of the missionaries in Alaska in distributing the deer. One of the missionaries, stationed at Cape Prince of Wales, was presented with a deer, and the use of the natives in that vicinity. Dr. Jackson says: "The missionaries being the most intelligent and the most trusted of the natives, the government naturally looks to them as the best agents through whom to reach them. From their position and work,

having learned the character and needs of the people, they are best fitted to wisely plan and carry out methods for transferring the ownership of the deer from the government to the natives in such a manner as will benefit the reindeer industry. The government further realizes the fact that the natives who most completely understand the influence, civilization and education are the coming men of affairs among their own people, and that the best men to lead in a new movement.

The government has also loaned 100 head to five natives for five years, at the expiration of which time they are to return 100 to the government, and retain the increase for themselves.

Dr. Jackson has a new plan for extending the reindeer domestication. He believes that the Aleutian group of islands, which reach 100 miles from the mainland of Alaska, should be stocked with reindeer. He says: "The scattered Aleutian population, in part supported by sea-otter hunting, are now being reduced to want by the disappearance and destruction of the otter. The introduction of reindeer would be to them a new and valuable source of food supply."

Again, between the islands are the passes which lead from the Pacific ocean to Behring sea and the Arctic. On the 11th of May, 1894, the whaling bark, James Allen, attempting to sail through, struck a sunken reef off the east end of Amila Island and went down, the crew taking to their boats. Twenty-five persons were drowned or died from exposure. And when, on June 14, Capt. Healy of the Bear took the last nine survivors off Umkak Island, they were found eating the dead body of a companion, who had died two weeks previous. If those islands had been supplied with reindeer, much of this starvation and loss of life could have been prevented. In view of the importance of increasing the food supply throughout that desolate region, I would recommend that early steps be

taken to turn loose a few reindeer upon the principal islands of the Aleutian group and the larger islands of the Behring sea."

The present system of purchasing animals should be changed, Dr. Jackson says. Purchasing parties are obliged to visit sections of the Siberian coast at periods when it is not always advisable, on account of the ice conditions. Last year the revenue cutter which was sent on this mission was able to secure but 120 head of deer, at which rate of increase it will take many years to accomplish the purpose of the government. It is proposed to secure at least 1000 reindeer, to which end a permanent station is advised, with the consent of the Russian government can be obtained. It is planned to establish purchasing parties in the reindeer section, with a supply of goods, so that the deer men may come as often as their necessities require, and, in the place of money, which they have no knowledge, barter deer in exchange for supplies. As the deer come in from time to time, the revenue cutter would have no difficulty in reaching the place and bringing away the accumulation without the loss of time.

HENRY MACFARLAND.

*A York Mail & Express
July 16, 1895*

Latest reports on the development of the reindeer industry in Alaska show satisfactory progress, there being now according to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the government agent, more than 600 head in the hands of that territory. The domestication of the animals has become an established fact, and the most important one in Alaska's recent history. The future of the reindeer industry in this frozen region is a great one, as it seems to be the one thing necessary to develop the mammoth hidden industries in the northern section. It will mean a difference of thousands of dollars annually in the item of supplies to those interested in the whaling ships that winter at Herschel Island, off the Arctic coast, and in the rich mines on the Yukon River, 500 miles across a desolate country from the whaling field. The reindeer will not only carry supplies, but the mail as well, to these points, and 800 miles beyond to civilization—the

starting point being southeast Alaska. The steamers do not run frequently enough or near enough to be of much value, and service by dog sled or Indian carrier is inadequate on the one hand and very expensive on the other. In order to properly develop the contemplated reindeer service in northern Alaska within a reasonable time, Dr. Jackson declares that some more rapid method of securing the animals must be adopted. It is a subject worthy of serious attention and generous aid, both public and private. It may be remembered that the experiment was inaugurated, and the first herd of reindeer transported from Siberia, by a liberal fund raised by The Mail and Express.

*Phil R. Press
July 14, 1896*

A GREAT FUTURE FOR REINDEER.

The Domestication of the
Animal in Alaska an
Established Fact.

ITS POINTS OF UTILITY.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Government
Agent, Makes an Interesting Re-
port on the Work in
Hand.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Washington, July 14.—The domestication of reindeer in Alaska is an established fact. There are now more than 600 reindeer in the Alaskan herds. It has taken some trouble and some time to make this a perfect success, but the advantages to those who must live in this frozen region will amply repay for the present outlay.

The Government agent, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, has made a report on the condition of this work. When the first animals were brought from Siberia to the station which had been established much difficulty was encountered in securing competent herders. Three men were brought from the Siberian fields, but they proved so passionate and obstinate that they were discharged. The account of the cruelty of these Siberian herders is revolting. Valuable deer, trained to travel and draw sleds, were killed during the season. On one occasion one of these barbarous men became angry at a tired deer which lay down in its harness and refused to rise, jumped upon the animal's head and stamped him to death.

The best known herders of reindeer are the Lapps, of Northern Europe, and it was decided to secure the assistance of these people. There was no Government fund available for presenting this subject to the experts, but Dr. Jackson had recourse to a private fund, among the contributors to which were Mr. William Thaw, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York; Miss Mary S. Kennedy, of New York; John Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R. I., and H. O. Houghton, of Boston. A Wisconsin man, who was brought up among the Lapps and spent much of his time in dealing with reindeer, was sent to Lapland. Dr. Jackson says:—

"Great difficulty was experienced in procuring the consent of the natives to leave their country and their people. The fact that there is not a single col-

ony of Lapps in the United States or elsewhere shows their intense love of home and great unwillingness to leave it. In addition to their aversion to leave home and friends they were afraid of the barbarous people among whom they were to be taken."

Five Lapps were secured, four of whom were accompanied by their wives. They were accompanied four children. Some of these are men of property, owning large herds of reindeer, and are well-read, educated people. These Lapps are used to supervise the natives in the herds and instruct them in their work.

The Eskimo men, fifteen of whom have been employed in the care of the reindeer at the Alaska station, have made good progress in their work. Dr. Jackson, although they are apt to regard themselves as experts in their business as soon as they are able to throw a lasso and drive a team. Some of the natives for the use of arctic sleds are not kept for a longer time than is necessary to demonstrate their inability. In addition to instruction as herders the apprentice receives a small amount of schooling—about four months out of the twelve. In addition to the instruction and food and clothing furnished by the Government, each apprentice who has a good record is given two deer at the end of the first year, five deer at the end of the second year, and ten at the end of each succeeding year he remains at the station. At the end of the five years each apprentice has a total of thirty-seven deer with which to start a herd of his own.

UTILIZING MISSIONARIES.

The Government has succeeded in making use of the missionaries in Alaska in distributing the deer. One of the missionaries, stationed at the Cape Prince of Wales, was presented with 118 head of deer for the use of the natives in that vicinity. Dr. Jackson says: "The missionaries being the most intelligent and disinterested friends of the natives, the Government naturally looks to them as the best agents through whom to reach them. From their position and training, having learned the character and needs of the people, they are best fitted to wisely plan and carry out methods for transferring the ownership of the deer from the Government to the natives in such a manner as will best facilitate the reindeer industry. The Government further realizes the fact that the natives who most completely come under mission influence, civilization and education are the coming men of affairs among their own people, and therefore are the best men to lead in a new movement."

The Government has also loaned 300 head to five natives for five years, at the expiration of which time they are to return 100 to the Government and retain the increase for themselves.

Dr. Jackson has a new plan for extending the reindeer domestication. He believes that the Aleutian group of islands which reaches out a thousand miles from the mainland of Alaska, should be stocked with reindeer. He says: "The scattered Aleutian population, in the past supported by sea-otter hunting, are now being reduced to want by the disappearance and destruction of the otter. The introduction of reindeer would be to them a new and valuable source of food supply. Again, between the islands are the passes which lead from the Pacific ocean to Behring sea and the Arctic. On the 11th of May, 1894, the whaling bark James Allen, attempting to sail through, struck a sunken reef off the east end of Amila Island and went down, the crew taking to their boats. Twenty-five persons were drowned or died from exposure. And when, on June 14, Captain Healy, of the Bear, took the last nine survivors off Umkak Island, they were found eating the dead body of a companion who had died two weeks previous. If those islands had been supplied with reindeer, much of this starvation and loss of life could have been prevented. In view of the importance of increasing the food supply throughout that desolate region, I would recommend that early steps be taken to turn loose a few reindeer upon the principal islands of the Aleutian group and the larger islands of the Behring Sea."

GREAT DRAWBACK.

One fault of the project has already developed in the present system of purchasing animals. Purchasing parties are obliged to visit sections of the Siberian coast at periods when it is not always advisable on account of the ice conditions. Last year the revenue cutter which was sent on this mission was able to secure but 120 head of deer, at which rate of increase it will take many years to accomplish the purpose of the government. It is proposed to secure at least 1000 reindeer, to which end a permanent station is advised, with the consent of the Russian government can be obtained. It is planned to establish purchasing parties in the

the deer station with a supply of trade goods that the deer men may come to for their necessities require, and in the place of money, of which they have no knowledge, barter deer in exchange for supplies. As the deer come in from time to time, they can be held at the stations, the Indians being employed to look after them. The following Summer the revenue cutter would have no difficulty in reaching the place and bringing away the deer, and before a loss of any time this subject is now before Secretary Smith.

The future of the reindeer industry in Alaska is mammoth. It is apparently the only one of the kind in the world. The hidden resources of that great territory. There are millions of dollars of capital invested in the mining of the gold and copper of the Klamath Island off the Arctic Coast, and it would make a difference of thousands of dollars in the supplies sent annually by the Government to the isolated whalers communicating with the ice-locked whalers could be established during the winter. Dr. Jackson says with the introduction of the dog mail route throughout Arctic Alaska, it will be entirely feasible to send the mail from the whaling stations of the coast to the nearest settlement on the Yukon River, and 800 miles beyond to civilization. Postmaster General Wilson has already authorized the use of the dog mail route to the west Alaska to the Yukon mines. These mines are particularly rich and are considered one of the great sources of wealth of the unemployed of the United States. A large number of miners, however, cannot be maintained in that barren region, and the Government is unable to furnish food supplies. The steamers do not run frequently enough nor near enough to be of much use. The Government is unable to press communication with the outside world by its inadequate dog sleds or expeditions. Dr. Jackson says that if a direct connection there is a great future, Dr. Jackson says, for the reindeer, not only in transportation of messages, but in the carrying of mail. There are numerous trading posts, at Point Barrow, for instance, there is a Presbyterian mission, a school, a trading station and two whaling stations in charge of white men; 400 miles down the coast are two more whaling stations; 400 miles across the peninsula, to Katmet, the steamship port includes a number of trading posts, a school, a mission and two posts. There are other equally important stations, equally removed from present means of communication. Dr. Jackson says this express feasible, it is essential that the reindeer shall be widely distributed and that the Government should endeavor to accomplish this within a reasonable number of years, will require some more rapid means of transport than the animal now present adopted.

No. 1 of the Patent Office unnecessary.
N. G. S. Aug 4. 1895
 ALASKAN SNOW HOUSES.

On the eastern coast of Siberia there are moss-covered hills to which the reindeer are driven in summer, to the number of perhaps 100,000, by their herders. They are divided into bands for economy in feeding. Individual owners are known who possess 10,000 apiece, and are rich. In the autumn they are returned to the great plains of the interior. The reindeer have been maintained across Behring Strait, between East Cape in Siberia and Cape Prince of Wales in Alaska, where they were used to exchange for furs and skis as well as for other goods, and for necessary winter clothing. Through fear of destroying their market the Siberians declined until recently to sell live reindeer to the Americans. The latter should now be provided for themselves by propagation from the stock. This objective has been overcome sufficiently to produce a considerable number of reindeer in the mountains of Alaska, at a cost of about \$3 a head. Live reindeer sell in Tomsk at 2½ roubles, or

Siberian herders were employed at the beginning of the enterprise, not because they were so numerous, but because they were so handy and were the only ones that could be had at the time. It was realized at the time that if the most intelligent and experienced men were to manage and care of the reindeer, it was important that they should have the benefit of the most intelligent and experienced herders. Lapland, northern Europe. Great difficulty was experienced in inducing herders of Lapland to leave their country when an agent of the United States Government came abroad to hire some of them to care for the Alaskan deer. The fact that there was no money in the deer raising of the United States or elsewhere shows their intense love of home. In addition to their aversion to leave their homes, they were a very suspicious and wary people among whom they were to be taken. At last, after being assured of safe conditions for their families, they were induced in Alaska in the summer of last year. During the year fifteen Eskimo men were employed to care for the reindeer and to furnish supplies for the station. Constant changes are taking place in the band. Some become dissatisfied and leave, others are discharged. Others are dismissed because of habitual carelessness. Those that have remained at work have been very successful in their management of the station to the work that accrues well. One of the difficulties to be overcome in the case of Eskimo men is that they are not used to the use of a lasso and drive. The team they have learned all that they need to know. The fact is that to take a good deer takes a much more time to lead than to lead a horse. It is almost a waste of time to throw a lasso well, the agent says; the main part is to know how to take care of the

The success of the reindeer on the islands of Unalakleet and Amaknak suggests the wisdom of the Eskimo plan. The small, scattered population of the islands, in the past supported by sea-otter hunting, is now being reeducated to a life of agriculture. The destruction of the animal, the introduction of the reindeer would be to these people a new and important step in their development. The islands are the passes which lead to and from the Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea and the Arctic. On May 1, 1894, the whaling bark *Janet* from Seattle called at Unalakleet. The passes, struck a sunken reef off the east end of the Amnia Island, and went on to the west. The boat took aboard five persons were drowned or died from exposure. When on June 14, Capt. Healy of the *Albatross* called at Unalakleet and found the body of a companion who had died two weeks previous. If those islands had been populated, the loss of life and starvation could have been prevented, a view of the importance of increasing the food supply throughout that desolate region, the agent in charge of the Alaska Game Commission, is giving loose a few reindeer upon the principal islands of the Aleutian group and the larger

From year to year increasing numbers of whalers are wintering at Herschel Island, off the Arctic coast, northwest from the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Millions of dollars of capital are invested in their vessels and their outfits. If their owners in San Francisco and

other manner of camping in the snow. Snow that has accumulated for a month or more on the shoulders and are usually built up when the snow is six or eight feet deep, as the roof can then be made higher and the hut entered by a covered way and through an ante room in which the dogs sleep and the sleds and other articles are stowed.

When fuel is obtainable a kitchen is added to the structure with a fireplace cut out of the solid walls of snow. Fire in such a fireplace has been used for an hour a day for a month. The first heat softens the exposed snow, but the snow afterward changes into solid ice and remains unchoked so long as the temperature in the open air remains below zero. About the middle of April such snow houses are no longer available as they become too damp for comfort, and the usual practice is to dig a hole down into the ground and roof the abode with skins. In such houses some of the proprietors and travelers lived in comfort last winter.

LONELY MOUNDS AT POINT BARROW.

They Mark the Antiquity of a Native Race but Do Not Tell Its Story.

Point Barrow, Alaska, the northernmost point of land of the North American continent, has some interesting graveyards of its own. About eleven years ago Lieut. Ray, in his report of the Polar expedition to Point Barrow, recorded that in digging a shaft twenty-six feet below the earth's surface to obtain earth temperatures he found a pair of wooden goggles, pointing to the great lapse of time since these shores were first peopled. The last number of the Alaska Mining Record says that this country was undoubtedly inhabited long before Columbus discovered America. As to the origin or descent of the inhabitants no definite trace has been found, and there are no records of the past among the people who now live there. Their language abounds in legends, but none gives any data by which to judge how long these desolate shores have been inhabited.

The ruins of ancient villages and winter huts along the seashore and in the interior show that the country has been inhabited for centuries. There are mounds at Point Barrow marking the site of three huts dating back to the time when the natives had no iron and the men "talked like dogs." These mounds show that the country was marshy, and the sinking of the land caused the site to be flooded and abandoned. The inhabitants in times past have followed the receding edge of ice which in the time capped the northern part of this continent, and have moved along the easiest line of travel. It is shown in the general distribution of a similar people, speaking a similar tongue, from Greenland to Behring Straits. The distribution of the race to-day marks the routes traveled. The seashore led them along the coasts of Labrador and Greenland, Hudson's Bay and its tributary waters. They came down the Yukon to rich in minerals, to people the shores of that stream and the interior of Alaska, and travelled along the coast to Cape Prince of Wales. To the natives they use dogs instead of deer, the natives of North America having never domesticated the reindeer, and they speak a different tongue from their neighbors across the strait in Siberia.

Some writers on the subject have advanced the theory that the natives of Alaska are descendants of the race of people that Cortez drove out of Mexico, others that they are Japanese or Chinese in origin, and others still that they came to this country across the strait from Siberia. So far as definite information is concerned, one guess is as good as another. The lonely mounds at Point Barrow mark the antiquity of the race, but they do not tell its story.

THE STAR
Washington D.C.
Aug 27, 1895

RAISING THE REINDEER.

PORT TOWNSEND, Ore., August 27.—K. Jellman of Madison, Wis., who took the party of Laplanders to Port Clarence to take charge of the government reindeer stations in northwestern Alaska, has arrived here from Alaska. The government now has about one thousand head of reindeer, and they are increasing. The cutter Bear brought over this season 130 head from Siberia, most of which are in poorer condition than the Alaska deer. The herds increased 300 head and only eleven died. These stations are supplied with the following number of deer: Cape Prince of Wales, 210; Port Clarence, 500; Cape Nome, 200.

The Journal
Chicago Ill Aug 27.

Reindeer in Alaska

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., August 27.—H. Jellman of Madison, Wis., who took the party of Laplanders to Port Clarence to take charge of the government reindeer stations in Northwestern Alaska, has ar-

rived here from Alaska. The Government now has about 1,000 head of reindeer and they are increasing. The cutter Bear brought over this season 130 head from Siberia, most of which are in poorer condition than the Alaska deer. The herds increased 300 head and only eleven died. These stations are supplied with the following number of deer: Cape Prince of Wales, 210; Port Clarence, 500; Cape Nome, 200.

San Francisco Call
Aug 28, 1895

ALASKA REINDEER STATIONS. Herds Steadily Increasing Under the Care of Laplanders.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., Aug. 27.—B. J. Kjellman, who until recently has been in charge of the reindeer station at Port Clarence, was a passenger on the Sonoma, which arrived yesterday. He has resigned his position and is now on his way to his home in Wisconsin.

Kjellman, it will be remembered, last year undertook a contract from the United States Government to secure and take to Alaska a party of Laplanders, into whose keeping would be placed the immense reindeer herds, which the Government transported from Siberia to the northern settlements of Alaska to provide food and clothing for the natives there. For the first two or three years the reindeer did not prosper, and herds which represented a great outlay on the part of the Government were rapidly dying off. Kjellman made an offer to the Government and the Laplanders were secured and taken north. Since the herd has been under their charge it has been steadily on the increase. This year but sixteen fawns died, while last season something over 100 young were lost. Kjellman reports the herds increasing at each of the stations, and says the undertaking will now be made a success.

N.Y. Morning Advertiser
Aug 28, 1895

REINDEER IMPROVE IN ALASKA.

Government Caring for the Animals and Fostering Their Growth.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wn., Aug. 27.—K. Jellman, of Madison, Wis., who took the party of Laplanders to Port Clarence to take charge of the government reindeer stations in northwestern Alaska, has arrived here.

The Government now has about one thousand head of reindeer, and they are increasing. The cutter Bear brought over this season 130 head from Siberia. The herds increased 300 head and only eleven died.

Times Troy, N. Y.
Dec 5, 1895

The project of stocking Alaska with domesticated reindeer from Siberia is meeting with great success. Santa Claus will know where to go to replace his famous team, when Dasher and Vixen and Blitzen and all the rest are retired from active service. Perhaps, however, the children's friend will adopt a motorcycle in order to keep abreast of the times.

Statesman, Yorkers
N.Y. Dec 6, 1895

REINDEER IN ALASKA.—St. Nicholas should note in the report of the Governor of Alaska that the project of stocking that region with domesticated reindeer from Siberia is meeting with great success, and that there are now no less than 900 in our Northern Territory.

The Journal
Milwaukee Wis
Aug 27, 1895

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 27.—K. Jellman, of Madison, Wis., who took the party of Laplanders to Port Clarence to take charge of the government reindeer stations in northwestern Alaska, has arrived here from Alaska. The government now has about 1,000 head of reindeer and they are increasing. The cutter Bear brought over this season 130 head from Siberia, most of which are in poorer condition than the Alaska deer. The herds increased 300 head and only eleven died. These stations are supplied with the following number of deer: Cape Prince of Wales, 210; Port Clarence, 500; Cape Nome, 200.

The Sentinel
Milwaukee Wis
Aug 28, 1895

REINDEER ARE INCREASING.

The Government Now Has a Herd of 1,000 in Alaska.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 27.—K. Jellman, of Madison, Wis., who took the party of Laplanders to Port Clarence to take charge of the government reindeer stations in Northwestern Alaska, has arrived here from Alaska. The government now has about 1,000 head of reindeer and they are increasing. The cutter Bear brought over this season 130 head from Siberia, most of which are in poorer condition than the Alaska deer. The herds increased 300 head and only eleven died. These stations are supplied with the following number of deer: Cape Prince of Wales, 210; Port Clarence, 500; Cape Nome, 200.

The American
Nashville Tenn
Aug 28, 1895

REINDEER STATIONS

They Have Been Successfully Established by the Government in Alaska.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 27.—K. Jellman, of Madison, Wis., who took the party of Laplanders to Port Clarence to take charge of the government reindeer stations in Northwestern Alaska, has arrived here from Alaska. The government now has about 1,000 head of reindeer, and they are increasing. The cutter Bear brought over this season 130 head from Siberia, most of which are in poorer condition than Alaska deer. The herds increased 300 head and only eleven died. These stations are supplied with the following number of deer: Cape Prince of Wales, 210; Port Clarence, 500; Cape Nome, 200.

The Derrick
Oil City Pa
Aug 28, 1895

The government's experiment with reindeer in Northwestern Alaska is proving a great success. The herd now numbers nearly 1,000 head and is increasing at the rate of 300 or 400 a year. The animals are readily acclimated and only a few of them have died. A party of Laplanders have the reindeer in charge, and are teaching the Alaskans how to manage them. They are much better for use in the northern latitudes for transportation purposes than dogs. The reindeer is not found in Alaska and the natives were unfamiliar with the animal. The home of the animal is in the northern part of Europe.

The Mail & Express
Dec 10, 1895.

Congress and Alaska's Reindeer.

The wisdom of those who several years since planned their faith to the reindeer as an indispensable factor in the development of Alaska and its vast resources is being emphasized constantly by reports from that frozen country. The results of reindeer experiments for the past year are known in a general way, but in his annual statement the Commissioner of Education throws some interesting sidelights upon Alaskan progress in this direction. He concedes that the introduction of the domestic reindeer is now a complete success, and that Dr. Sheldon Jackson's foresight, born of experience, was greater than the combined wisdom of the members of Congress. When the matter was first discussed Congress was so skeptical that it declined to furnish the necessary appropriation, forcing an appeal for private contributions through *The Mail and Express*, which resulted in the receipt of \$2,000 and the purchase of sixteen reindeer in 1891 and 171 in 1892. Thus enlightened, Congress appropriated \$6,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and \$7,500 for the following year, as well as a similar sum for the present year.

These are exceedingly small appropriations, when all the necessities are considered. For instance, with the three sums mentioned, 387 head of deer have been purchased and landed in Alaska, salaries of superintendents, teachers and herders paid, buildings erected and Es-

kimo apprentices fed and clothed. Could the most frugal housewife more successfully make much of little? To the 387 head originally purchased in Siberia no less than 548 fawns have been born on Alaskan territory. The great success attending the breeding of the deer, however, is due largely to the wisdom that dictated the importation of half a dozen Lapp men, who, in handling the animals, display greater intelligence, skill and gentleness than the Siberians, while their improved methods of treatment have greatly enhanced the welfare of the herd and decreased the loss of fawns. Gradually the reindeer are being distributed to points in Arctic Alaska, where they are not only a new and invaluable source of food supply, but a much safer and swifter means of transportation than are the dogs. The Eskimo are permitted to eventually own their deer, on compliance with certain conditions as to care and production, and this system must eventually prove the greatest blessing to them.

It is evident, however, that the present system of procuring reindeer, which has been in vogue for four years, is much too slow, as it will take many years to accomplish the purpose of the government. Commissioner Harris makes two suggestions to the Secretary of the Interior which should receive the serious consideration of Congress, especially in view of the Alaskan boundary dispute and the desirability of opening up that territory as rapidly as possible. One is that the reindeer appropriation for the coming year be made \$20,000, and that with the consent of Russia, a purchasing station be established somewhere on the Siberian coast to remain open through the year. He believes that during the year such a station ought to gather from 2,000 to 3,000 head and have them ready for transportation. The intelligence

which has marked the prosecution of this important work in the past should inspire confidence in the judgment of those who father the new idea.

Times Democrat New Orleans, La Aug 28, 1895

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Reindeer Culture in Alaska.

Port Townsend, Wa., Aug. 27.—K. Fellman, of Madison, Wis., who took the party of Laplanders to Port Clarence to take charge of the reindeer stations in Northwestern Alaska, has arrived here from Alaska. The government now has about 1000 head of reindeer and they are increasing. The cutter *Bear* brought over this season 130 head from Siberia, most of which are in poorer condition than the Alaska deer. The herds increased 300 head and only eleven died. These stations are supplied with the following number of deer: Cape Prince of Wales 210, Port Clarence 500, Cape Nome 200.

Free Press Detroit Mich Aug 28, 1895

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The News Chicago Ill Sept 28, 1895

Endurance of the Reindeer.

Mr. F. G. Jackson has marvelous tales to tell of the reindeer, their speed and endurance as animals of draft—so marvelous indeed, that he must forgive us for suggesting that he has made a mistake in his figures "I have myself," he writes, "driven three reindeer a distance of 120 miles in twenty-four hours without feeding them and I heard of one where a Zirlan drove three deer from Ishma, on the Pechora river, to Oboorsk, on the Obi, a distance of 300 versts, within twenty-four hours. * * * A reindeer or Samoyed verst, by the way, is equal to four Russian versts." In other words, Mr. Jackson says he has driven three deer for twelve hours at the rate of forty Russian versts, or twenty-seven English miles, an hour. And the Zirlan, with a similar team, covered 710 miles in twenty-four hours. The latter, by the way, must have crossed the Ural mountains and one or two rivers into the bargain. Surely there must be some mistake.

There exists, it is true, a well-known tradition of a reindeer which once—about 1700, we believe—carried important dispatches for the king of Sweden 300 miles in forty-eight hours, and, dying in the service of its king, is still preserved—in skeleton form—in a northern museum. But that, after all, is only a tradition. Better authenticated records do not give a higher rate of speed than 150 miles to nineteen hours, which is considerably higher than what is attained by any other animal.—*The Spectator*.

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY,.....August 27, 1895.

Raising the Reindeer.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wis., August 27.—K. Jellman of Madison, Wis., who took the party of Laplanders to Port Clarence to take charge of the government reindeer stations in northwestern Alaska, has ar-

rived here from Alaska. The government now has about one thousand head of reindeer, and they are increasing. The cutter *Bear* brought over this season 130 head from Siberia, most of which are in poorer condition than the Alaska deer. The herds increased 300 head and only eleven died. These stations are supplied with the following number of deer: Cape Prince of Wales, 210; Port Clarence, 500; Cape Nome, 200.

Times-Star Cincinnati, Ohio August 1, 1895

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Government agent in Alaska, states that there are now 600 head in the reindeer herds of that territory. The domestication about which there were many grave doubts has proved a success and will be likely to contribute largely to the development of Alaska's interior. The rich mines of the Yukon river are located 500 miles across a desolate country. The only practicable way of getting supplies across this waste is by the reindeer. Dog-sleds and Indian carriers have proved entirely inadequate. Something favorable will be likely to be heard in the near future from the Yukon river mines.

CHARGES AGAINST HEALY November 4, 1895

A General Complaint Made by Officers
Who Served Under Him.

Evening Star
He is Now in a Serious Condition as a

Result of a Fall From
a Wharf.

Washington D.C.
Charges have been filed at the Navy Department against Capt. A. M. Healy, commanding the revenue cutter *Bear*, flagship of the Bering sea patrol last summer. They are general rather than specific. They are made by officers of the revenue cutter service who have served under Capt. Healy. Among the number are Chief Engineer E. L. Swartz, First Lieut. George E. McConnell, First Lieut. Worth E. Ross and Chief Engineer George R. Daily.

Some of the Allegations.

A general complaint is that Capt. Healy conducted himself in a discreditable manner on the last cruise of the *Bear*, and there are eight specifications. One of the charges is that he placed one of his subordinates under arrest and then ordered that no record of the action be made in the official log book.

Another charge is that, in violation of the regulations of the service, Capt. Healy relieved the navigating officer of the *Bear* and placed another officer in that position. The substitute must have given offense to the captain, for he was relieved before the cruise ended and still another officer was ordered to navigate the *Bear*. The language and manner of Capt. Healy in his intercourse with his officers is the basis of a charge in the general complaint. "What the officers who have signed the paper evidently regard as one of the most serious of the offenses charged against the captain is that, on the quarter deck of the cutter *Grant*, he told another officer that he did not consider a second engineer as a fit person to introduce that officer to him (Healy)."

Capt. Healy was on board the British warship *Phaenax* on the night of September 10, and, according to the officers who now oppose him, he ordered an officer not under his immediate command to "get out of his cabin under pain of arrest."

Has Been In Trouble Before.

Capt. Healy is one of the oldest officers in the service, and has an excellent record. He has been in trouble before on account of disagreements with his brother officers, but was invariably sustained by the department. He is in a serious condition at present as a result of an accident he met with at Umanak on his last visit to that port. He fell from a wharf the distance of fifteen feet into the water, his back striking a floating log. For several days he was in a precarious condition, and he is not yet

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Arctic Alaska Eskimos

AT MUSIC HALL
TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING

Dec. 23d.

ADMISSION,

ADULTS, 15c.

CHILDREN, 10c.



Continuous Performance, 1:00 to 10:00 P. M.



They give an interesting and instructive exhibition, consisting of their native songs, dances and ceremonies, and wonderful acrobatic feats, fully explained by an interesting lecture.

The Object.



To awaken public interest in these deserving people, and to call attention to the bill which Captain Bruce will present to Congress asking for \$20,000 for the purchase of reindeer in Siberia and distribute among the Arctic Alaska Eskimo to save them from starvation. There are 25,000 of these people in our Alaska Territory, and they are worth saving. Our American whalers have driven the whale out of their waters and exterminated the walrus, thus depriving them of two of their principal food supplies.



THE ESKIMO TWINS.

These little girl twins, only five years old, were given to Captain Bruce by their parents because they could not supply them with food. He has brought them to the States to educate. They are remarkable children, capturing old and young by their cute performances.



This party lives in 65° 20' North Latitude, fully 6,500 miles from here. Their home is far North of the Labrador Eskimo exhibited at the World's Fair, and are superior to them in every respect. Their natural food is blubber, seal meat and oil, and each day they will eat their food dipped in oil just as they do in their Northern home.

The wonderful collection of Eskimo tools, implements of the hunt and chase, skin canoes, dogs, etc., on exhibition, was made by Captain Bruce for the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, and will be turned over to that institution on the completion of the exhibition of these people.



A 17-YEAR-OLD GIRL.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

W. F. SLATON, Supt.

ATLANTA, GA., December 3, 1895.

CAPTAIN M. W. BRUCE, Washington, D. C.

My DEAR SIR:

Allow me to thank you in behalf of the teachers and the pupils of the Public Schools of Atlanta, for the treat you have given them. From the youngest to the oldest, the pupils have been charmed with the Eskimos you have so kindly taken to the various school buildings in the city.

Your visit with these people was not only delightful, but instructive also. Your short talk, together with the living illustrations of the manners and customs of the Eskimos, formed an object lesson for both teacher and pupil which could not have been obtained from any history. A bond of union between us and the Eskimos was formed which will create an interest in their future welfare.

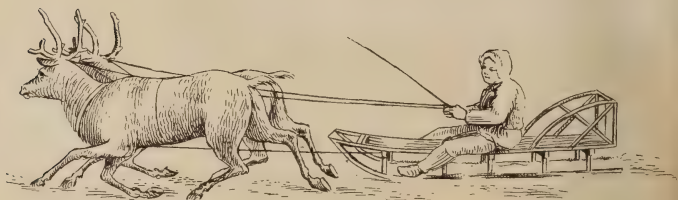
Wishing you and them great happiness, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. F. SLATON, Superintendent Schools.



ESKIMO SPEARING WALRUS.



REINDEER AND SLEDGE.



ESKIMO SKIN BOAT.

Forces and Stream
New York City Oct 27, 1895

ALASKAN REINDEER.

This is the time of year when we are accustomed to read in the press dispatches the annually recurring account of starvation among the natives of Labrador. The resources of that barren land are at the best so meager that it needs only a falling off in the fisheries or in the fur trapping to bring distress upon the people. The British Government would do well to follow the example of the United States, which in Alaska has undertaken to solve the problem of native subsistence by the introduction of reindeer.

What the final result of the Alaskan reindeer enterprise will prove cannot now be known, although good reason exists for believing in its complete success, if the animals can be protected from the savage dogs of the Eskimo. The natives of Alaska have been called upon to face the problem, so often discussed nearer home, of maintaining in the same country and at the same time a deer supply and a dog supply. The question is one much more serious with the Eskimo than with us; for while they are concerned to support life, we are making provision only for sport. The reports from Alaska are that the imported reindeer have failed to increase because of relentless pursuit and decimating raids by the sledge dogs. Only at Fort Clarence, where the deer are protected from the dogs, is a herd keeping up its numbers. The Mohonk Indian Conference adopted a resolution the other day recommending that Congress should increase the annual appropriation for introducing reindeer into Alaska from \$7,500 to \$20,000 for the coming year. If such a sum shall be appropriated, a sufficient share of it should be devoted to the protection of the deer after they have been brought into the country. Spending Government funds to import reindeer for Eskimo dogs to devour is altogether too much like the familiar spending of other Government money for planting fish to be cleaned out by greedy and lawless fishermen.

Philadelphia, Pa.,

Jan. 1st, 1893.

Dear Sir:

Referring to my letter of yesterday, I beg to mention that the Thibetan ox also is called "yak"; by the natives, "sarlyk" and "chauri yau" (the latter, probably Hindoostan language). The Latin name is "Paphagus grunniens".

Very respectfully yours,

H. Width.

P. S.

"Pophagus" is probably "Po" ("Poe")?, and "payus" "eating" (Greek). "Grannicus" is probably "grunting". I should like to know if you can tell me.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

Washington, D. C.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 5th, 1893.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I had some three to four weeks ago the pleasure of receiving from you a few lines, mentioning that you would shortly write me more fully. Since that I am without your favors.

As it is rather dubious that pamphlets or books treating the Lapplanders are published (as special editions), and as it will take some time before I can expect answer from my cousin in Tromso, I have tried to make a short description myself from my own reminiscences, from what I heard and saw in my earliest youth, when I was "good friends" with rather many of their race. I have no time to work out a description in proper form, with a certain system. I have written down in succession first, the memories that come back to me from my happy boyhood, when I envied the Lapplander boys their free life, visiting no schools, smoking strong tobacco and hunting walrus for pastime. Thus you will kindly excuse the lack of order and system.

Very respectfully,

H. Width.

ing reindeer, if they can be spared from their other duties.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. Spalding,

Acting Secretary.

Telegram.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

April 13, 1892.

Dated---San Francisco, Cal.

To--Miner Bruce,

1201 F Street, N. W. Washington.

Your appointment would be perfectly satisfactory to me
and would remove all uncertainties about it.

M. A. Healy.

52^D CONGRESS,
1ST SESSION.

[Calendar No., 504.
S. 1109.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 17, 1891.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

MARCH 28, 1892.

Reported by Mr. PADDOCK without amendment.

A BILL

To secure the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any
4 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum
5 of fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direc-
6 tion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of intro-
7 ducing and maintaining, in the Territory of Alaska, reindeer
8 for domestic purposes; the same to be made immediately
9 available.

San Francisco, Feb. 8", 1893.

Hon. W. S. Holman,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Although I have not the honor of personal acquaintance with you, my years of service to the Treasury Department as Commander of the Revenue Steamer "Bear" will, I trust, warrant my addressing you with reference to Senate Bill No. 1109 providing for the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska. In my opinion this is one of the most worthy measures before Congress.

Through the late J. J. McElhone and other sources, I am well assured of your firmness in opposing unworthy legislation, and hope when you have looked into the subject of this bill you will advocate with equal firmness the appropriation desired. The Alaskan natives, on whose welfare much depends, are in danger of starvation by reason of the gradual extinction of their natural food supply. With proper training, they can be made permanently self-supporting through the care of domestic reindeer.

The transportation of reindeer from Siberia to Alaska and their domestication in Alaska are perfectly feasible, as shown by the introduction of one hundred and eighty deer last summer, accomplished by private subscription and the use of the Revenue Steamer

"Bear".

The feasibility of the project being demonstrated, it rests with our government to carry forward the work begun last season. It would be discreditable to our Government and costly in the end were no effort made to continue this wise and beneficent labor. The development of the vast expanse of territory we possess in Alaska, as well as the usefulness of its natives, calls for the granting of an adequate appropriation to purchase Siberian Reindeer and train the Coast natives of Alaska in their proper use.

Should you desire further information as to the natives and their needs, I shall be happy to respond promptly to your inquiries

The "Bear" will probably sail for Alaskan waters in April next

I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours,

M. A. Healy.

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COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1893, 1892.

Dear Sir:-

I will gladly do anything in my power to secure concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, concerning reindeer in Alaska.

Yours very truly,

W B Burdett Jackson

Sheldon Jackson, Esq.,

Bureau of Education,

Department of Interior,

City.

Philadelphia, Pa.

March 4th, 1893.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I received in due time your favor of the 8th ult., and noted with pleasure that you did not consider my report on reindeer quite worthless.

It will be very interesting to be present at your coming lecture on the Eskimo of Alaska, the more, as it is not quite impossible that I go to the Pacific Coast this year. A friend and countryman has finally succeeded in organizing the Bay Fishing Company, Fairhaven, Puget Sound, with \$20,000.00, with the intention of opening direct communication with Alaska, where some of the product will be cured for the market. The F. "Herald" says:

"This is one of the most important enterprises ever contemplated here and is backed by some of the heaviest capitalists of the Bay". My friend has written me twice, asking me to come immediately, but I want to have some guarantees and to be better acquainted with his plans and his intended modus operandi, before going to a place nearer China than Europe.

For the pamphlet you kindly sent me I thank you most sincerely.

I cannot find Dr. McCook's church in the directory. Would you kindly indicate the street? Perhaps the church is known here by some other name.

My cousin in Tromso answered shortly that my letter had been forwarded to him from T. to Christiana, where he is now living with his family every year during the winter months, and that he submitted the matter promptly to his confidential clerk in T. Thus it will take still some eight to ten days before I can have the question fully answered.

About dogs, I wrote to my brother in my old home, where there are always dogs of this kind.

Yours respectfully,

N. Width.

Treasury Department,

April 22, 1893.

The Honorable the

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 17th inst. transmitting copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Education in regard to the extra coal that will be required by the Revenue Steamer "Bear" to obtain and transport reindeer for the Bureau of Education, I have the honor to say that in view of the statements of the Commissioner, this Department accepts his proposition to pay for fifty (50) tons of the extra coal used in prosecuting this special work.

Respectfully yours;

O. L. Spaulding,

Acting Secretary.

U. S. Revenue Steamer "Bear",

San Francisco, Cal., April 4, 1892.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,

Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor:

I send you a list of provisions and outfits for one man and four natives, also a plan of a house with the estimates therefor. The list is not liberal but confined to such things as are actually needed and is submitted for your decision. I do not like to be positive and final in these things as I do not know what your plans are or in what condition the reindeer project is, whether it is to be a Government affair or simply private for this year. I have had the estimates for the house prepared for our putting it up and have made no arrangements for freighting it, not knowing how much money you had, but what you decide will be satisfactory to me.

I will not desert you until the reindeer project is either permanently established or abandoned, yet I wish you would see Mr. Kimball about the place I desire for in the meantime some other man might step in. I want to stay here or go to that place but I do not want to go until as I said the reindeer business is either established or abandoned. I am doing my part here as well as I can and I wish you would see to this point in my future.

As to Mr. Anthony or Vincent I do not care to decide. You know my preference but you can act as you please. It seems to me

that it would not take much of a man to care for the business after all. I hear that Vincent was sick last winter and doubts have been expressed to me of his being able to stand it. Whether Mr. Anthony would resign his present place or not I cannot say.

Very truly yours,

M. A. Healy,

per Jarvis,

Captain U.S.R.M.

Philadelphia, Pa. April 11, 1892.

607 Penn Mutual Building.

General Postmaster Wannamaker,
Washington.

Dear Sir:

I happened to read in a newspaper that there has been thought on the acclimatization of reindeer in Alaska.

Being born in the Northern part of Norway and having as a boy lived much together with "Laplanders" and their reindeer, I take a lively interest in this matter.

The chief condition for such an experiment would probably be to ascertain whether "islandish moss" exists in Alaska. This is, at least in Norway and Sweden, the only food which the reindeer will take. It is not easy to acclimate reindeer, they have often been sent to Berlin, Hamburg and other places for exhibition, but

most of them have died within a few months.

If you have intended to import reindeer from Norway and Sweden I might perhaps be of service to you as I have relations and friends in the districts where the Laplanders are living. Years ago I made a trade in reindeer skins, meat and horns, but as yet never in live stock. I am myself very much interested in the Alaska fisheries (herring and cod), have corresponded with Norwegian friends, living in Washington State. Alaska will probably in a future time become an important country for fisheries, and it is my intention to establish myself there or at Puget Sound as soon as I can dispose of the necessary capital, perhaps next Jan.

In the article I read your valued name was mentioned; I therefore make free to address this letter to you.

Yours respectfully,

N. Width.

Alaska is also very rich in sea birds
and very well suitable for canning business.

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education

April 26, 1892.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a file of papers from Mr. John Arthur Lynch relative to recommendations made by him in former years relative to a railroad communication with Alaska and with Europe through Siberia,---and with further claim on the part of the said Mr. Lynch for recognition as originator of the suggestion to introduce reindeer into Alaska from Asia. I have carefully examined these papers and find the following passage to be contained in a copy of a letter dated Washington, D.C., July 22, 1890, and addressed to yourself as Secretary of the Interior:

"In that connection it has occurred to me that the introduction of the reindeer, and the hardy race of Siberian ponies and cattle into Alaska, would be of great utility in opening the resources and wealth of the Territory, by affording means of support and inter-communication throughout the vast solitudes from the Pacific to the Yukon, and from the Yukon to the Arctic and Mackenzie River.

The great feat of the Russian officer who lately rode contin-

uously for three months a Siberian pony from Siberia to St. Petersburg, over 5,000 miles, shows how enduring and hardy that race of animals are, and I suppose that they could be easily acclimated and increased in several portions of Alaska through arrangements with the Russian authorities of Siberia, the ponies and reindeer could be obtained from the different tribes that raise and traffic in them, some have herds of the ponies and cattle, and others of reindeer,---who would lead them on flat boats across Bering Strait, and remain long enough in Alaska to teach the natives how to manage them."

Although the recommendation as far as it relates to the introduction of reindeer into Alaska was not a new one but had been made by Captain Healy five or six years before the date of the letter quoted above, yet I see no reason to question the originality of Mr. Lynch's suggestion. The same thought may occur to different minds independently.

With your approval, I will make some mention of Mr. Lynch as an early adviser in this matter in our next Report to you on Alaskan affairs.

Very respectfully,

W. T. Harris,

Commissioner.

COPY.

Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska,

June 8th, 1893.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

Of his Representative,

Port Clarence, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

If not beyond my province, I would like to suggest that no permanent arrangement be made as to the person or persons to have charge of the Port Clarence reindeer station, until I have had an opportunity to confer with you.

In view of the necessarily intimate connection between our native and school and reindeer station, I think I have some very important facts to bring to your notice.

At the same time I do not deem it advisable to say more at present on paper.

Respectfully yours,

H. R. Thornton.

Note.

Cape Prince of Wales,

June 27th, 1893.

When I met Mr. Thornton, he preferred charges of adultery against Mr. Bruce Gibson.

Sheldon Jackson.

Revenue Marine Steamer "Bear",

Port Clarence, Alaska, July 3, 1893.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent of Education for Alaska.

Sir:

I wish to call your attention to a flagrant violation of law on the part of Mr. Miner W. Bruce, Superintendent of the Reindeer Station at this place, to wit: in having sold contrary to law three breech loading rifles and ammunition for the same to natives of Cape Prince Wales.

There is no excuse whatever for such a violation of law on the part of a Government employee. Whalers, whom I restrain from such traffic, throw back to me that restrictions are placed upon their sale of arms for the benefit that might come to people in the employ of the Government in this region.

Teachers at Cape Prince of Wales complain of the insecurity of life amongst the natives, yet a brother officer furnishes arms without scruple. I look to you for a vindication of this branch of the law by an employee of your Department.

A copy of this letter will be enclosed with my report to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

Very respectfully,

M.A. Healy,

Captain, U.S.R.M.

General Agent of Education for Alaska.

Post Office, Anchorage, Alaska, July 3, 1917.

Dear Sir:

General Agent of Education for Alaska.

I wish to call your attention to a letterhead violation

on the part of Mr. Minner W. Bruce, Superintendent of the
new station at this place, to wit: in having sold country

atives of Cape Prince of Wales.

There is no express whatever for a violation of law

on the part of a government employee. Therefore, when I receive

such letters, I am sure that you are not satisfied with the
work done at this place for the benefit of the natives.

Employment of the Government in this region.

Therefore, I have taken it upon myself to write you in this

regard to the natives and to the new station at this place.

I am sure that you are not satisfied with the

work of the law by an employee of your Department.

A copy of this letter will be enclosed with my report

to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

Very respectfully,

M. A. Healy,

Captain, U.S. Army.

Revenue Marine Steamer "Bear",

Port Clarence, Alaska, July 5th, 1893.

Sheldon Jackson,

My Dear Doctor:

I wrote this coming over, since which time I have been to the station and straightened things out as well as we could in a short time. Messrs. Bruce and Gibson at this writing don't appear to have come to any conclusion whether they will go down or not. I have given them to understand that we have not accommodation and shelter for them at the station. I have withdrawn my offer for transportation in the fall and told them they must not rely on me to take them down in the fall deeming it best to have them away from the station. The Farallone is here now. Mr. Bruce informed my officer that he had permission from you to purchase deer and place them in the herd, notwithstanding which I have forbidden any deer which Wagner may bring for him to be intermixed in the herd, and have laid claim in the name of the Government to this whole range for the use of the Government herd. I have told him if he wishes to raise deer, he must find another range and other conveniences for caring for them. If I allowed him to put his in it, it would give him an opportunity for unwarranted interference in the management of the herd and give him standing as a partner of the herd among the natives that he is not entitled to. I do not think it advisable to allow any

outside deer in the herd, and think the interests of the Government and project will be best served if this is kept solely as a Government herd.

This change of superintendent convinces me that the station should be kept strictly as a Government Station and the stewards held to a strict accountability for everything connected with it. I think the change a good one all around. We write hurriedly and you must try to get at our intent. The little dogs are half dead and we have them on board to see if we can bring them up. They had received no care ashore.

We can get no satisfactory account of anything and Mr. Lopp will have to take from Mr. White the things as he found them. The Parallone has arrived and I send this letter by her after which I will go over to see if Wagner has taken any of the deer promised us.

Very respectfully,

M.A.Healy,
Captain, U.S.R.M.

U.S.Steamer "Bear",

Port Clarence,

July 6, 1893.

Heldon Jackson, D.D.,

My Dear Doctor:

You had scarcely got outside, when news came to the Captain that Mr. Bruce had chartered the "Berwick" Capt. Warner, and gave him \$200, to purchase reindeer for him (Bruce) privately, the "Berwick" went out some days ago, and will possibly get the reindeer promised us. You can imagine the Captain is incensed at his audacity, to take advantage of the privilege of the permission given us by the Russian Government to trade rifles for reindeer on the Siberian side. Mr. Bruce passed the "Bear" last evening and went on the "Peters" but made no arrangements to go down. Captain ordered steam at 4 o'clock this morning and went over to the Station. Mr. White came off and told the Captain, that appearances indicate that either of these two gentlemen have prejudiced the natives, as they were loth to obey the orders he would give them, then the interpreter was sent ashore to tell the natives that Mr. White was the man to be obeyed for the present, that Mr. Bruce and Gibson were no longer "Boss" and they must obey strictly. Mr. Jarvis went ashore and told these two gentlemen they must leave as it is a Government reservation, and that the Captain claimed the whole range from sea

to mountain for grazing purposes in the name of the Government, and he would allow no deer land there other than belonged to the Government. The houses are in a fearful condition, the Captain ordered them cleaned up so as to be presentable to Mrs. Lopp, for the poor women's heart would sink could she behold the terrible condition of the place. Goods sent ashore for the natives have not been marked, and the goods for the Station are in a confused state. Mr. White thinks Mr. Bruce is a bad man, Mr. Gibson he likes better and Mr. Bruce cannot be believed even on oath. Captain Tilton says Mr. Bruce owes him \$60 for trade. You left here just in the wrong time, as so many things come up to be settled. This morning the sick man was sent ashore, the doctor does not think he can live longer than a month. As you know one dog is dead, and we have the other little ones, to see if we can nurse it and make it live, they have not been cared for or fed. It is too bad to be so cruel to these poor little animals.

We have the Siberians on board and would have gone out today only the storm is too severe. It is needless for me to tell you how we miss you. The Cabin looks forlorn without you. I hope you will have a pleasant trip and find all to your satisfaction when you reach Washington. Captain has been looking up the law and finds there is a fine for anybody importing cattle without its passing through the custom house, or having special permission from the Secretary of the Treasury and he has sent a

again for greasing purposes in the name of the Government.
would allow no deer land there other than belongs to the
rent. The houses are in a fearful condition, and I have
I them cleaned up as to be presentable to Mrs. Jolly, for
the women's heart would sink under the terrible
tion of the place. Goods sent ashore for the natives have
en marked, and the goods for the Station are in a confused
Mr. White thinks Mr. Price is a bad man, Mr. Gibson he
darker and Mr. Price cannot be believed even on oath. Jay-
Hinton says Mr. Price owes him \$50 for trade. You left here
the winter time, on so many things come up to be settled.
during the sick men sent ashore, the doctor does not
as can live longer than a month. As you know one day is
and we have the other little ones, so see if we can nurse
make it live, they have not been cared for or fed. It is
d to be so cruel to these poor little animals.
to have the Americans on board and would have gone out
only the storm is too severe. It is needless for me to
on how we miss you. The cabin looks terrible without you.
you will have a pleasant trip and find all to your satis-
when you reach Washington. Captain has been looking
and finds that is a fine for anybody important matter
its passing through the narrow passage, a diving special
tion from the Secretary of the Treasury and he has sent a

letter to Mr. White to warn Mr. Bruce and Gibson, also Captain Werner, that they can not be landed without breaking the law. Captain says they might have waited another year and gotten permission. The "Berwick" according to law is liable to seizure, as she is not chartered to bring things from a foreign port. Captain says he is tired and sick of trying to make things right up here. He says you and no other man could do anything to any person who might desire to come and squat on this reservation were there not a power behind you, for the white man cannot be relied on up here, and they respect the law now because they know he is here with officers and men who will make them respect what is right. I believe Mr. Bruce and Gibson do not intend to go down, but this letter the Captain has sent may change their minds. Captain told them they could not remain in any of the houses of the Government as he wanted them all for use. I am writing this in a hurry hoping it may reach you before you leave Ounelaska. The Farallone is here and will probably leave tomorrow evening.

The storm is too severe. It is needless for me to say that you did not get to see the baby after all for we saw you change your course to Kings Island. It is late. I will say good night, with kindest regards in which Captain joins,

Yours sincerely,

Mary J. Healy.

REVENUE MARINE,

Steamer "Bear",

Point Barrow,

July 30th, 1893.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

My Dear Doctor:

You see by the heading of this that we are at Point Barrow, where I did not expect to be for a month to come. Weather and ice conditions are what brought me here, and right glad am I that I came. I have already landed the stores for this place and I am nearly through with my inspection of the station. When finished, I shall devote August to Siberia for reindeer. Since you left here I have taken thirty additional deer from South Head and landed them at the station. The next trip, I made for Onton and the western shore, but, owing to heavy ice, I could not get beyond Tuckowah. I spent a whole week in the endeavor. Finding the ice conditions still against me, I concluded to let St. Michael and the rest of the preconceived plans go and make for this place. I arrived here without encountering any obstacles, three days ago, to find a ridge of heavy ice grounded on the beach, rendering communication with the shore impossible. Providentially, however, a small hole broke through the day after we anchored, thus allowing us to complete our work.

God, or luck, seems to steer me right all the time. The station is in first rate condition, and for once there are no charges and counter-charges preferred. The "Jennie" is here and has landed all her stored and lumber. Passage around the Point to the eastward is not practicable now. Landing of the houses and supplies was done on the ice and by dog teams. The dogs were all used up from the hard work and require several days of rest. I have given Dr. Beaupre and Mr. Stevenson the small house to live in until suitable quarters are built for them, and will permit the school to continue in the station until their house is built. I believe it for the best interest of both that the school-teachers and station be separated.

Now, for the business of the deer. I find Wagner traded five gallons of whiskey for the deer he bought for Bruce, and I have every reason to believe that Bruce counseled it. This reindeer scheme is growing and cannot be run at random. I have written down ideas in that connection as they occurred to me, and ^{see pages 119-120} send them to the Commissioner through you, to do as you like with. Speaking with Mr. Lopp, I learned that Mr. Bruce, by words or insinuations, has been trying all the time to create distrust, if not bad feeling, between such of us as were prominently concerned in the reindeer scheme; but, like all trouble-leaders, has only hurt himself. The three little dogs have all died. The last one lived nearly a month, and we had hopes that we could

nurse him back to health, but he was so badly cared for at the station that all we did or could do was of no avail. The present prosperous condition of the station is in no way due Mr. Bruce. Had I been in Port Clarence when he left, I never would have allowed him to take those natives away, and I hope some one will be thoughtful enough to make him pay for their board and keep them while away, and see that they are returned to their homes. To have the reindeer project become the father of a dime museum is to me a great mortification. The house at the reindeer station will, I think, in all respects be equal to any in this country when we finish with it. I left the carpenter and two men to help Mr. Lopp. By the time we return they will have been there six weeks, and I expect to see the house completed comfortably for the winter. It is a wonder it ever stood, as many of the girders and rafters had been cut away. Last year Mr. Bruce did not want that house, and I am surprised you did not see that. What his reasons were I could not understand; but, the house once up, it seems to me he did all he could to destroy it without applying the torch or axe in its destruction. You see we can not be too strict with people in this country. In the very beginning man's cupidity tends to destroy or bring to scandal one of the most praiseworthy projects ever started for the benefit of a neglected race. Having power behind me in my command and commission, I believe if you

...him back to health, but he was so badly injured for so
the station that all we did or could do was to wait. The
present program consisted of the station in no way due
Mr. Brown. Had I been in Port Moresby when he left, I never
would have allowed him to take those natives away, and I hope
some one will be responsible enough to make him pay for their
board and keep them while away, and see that they are returned
to their homes. To have the reindeer project become the cause
of a time museum is to be a great mortification. The house at
the reindeer station will, I think, in all respects be equal
to any in this country when we finish with it. I left the
carpenter and two men to help Mr. Lopp. By the time we return
they will have been there six weeks, and I expect to see the
house completed satisfactorily for the winter. It is a wonder
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away. Last year the house did not want that house, and I
was surprised you did not see that. What his reasons were I
could not understand; but the house once up, it seems to me he
did all he could to destroy it with all appliances the town or
exists in the destruction. You see we can not be too strict with
people in this country. In the very beginning the natives
tend to destroy or bring to scandal one of the most picturesque
projects ever started for the benefit of a neglected race. I
never believe we have any reason and consideration, I believe in you

confided more in me, it would be better. I am no better than other men, but it is a failing with me not to be defeated in that in which I am interested, as I am in this project, and I pride myself in understanding men fairly well. You could not but notice that silently I was very much opposed to Bruce as Superintendent at Port Clarence. My opposition began after a day in his company.

I wish you would see to it that no vessel is allowed to transport deer without first entering at a custom-house. If a traffic is started in this, whiskey will be the exchange for deer and in ten years we who have started the scheme will have robbed the Siberians of their good supply without helping the natives in Alaska.

Mr. Stevenson and Dr. Beaupre have visited me. Mr. Stevenson has decided to go down and will take passage in the schooner "Jennie Wand." He goes for many reasons, principally, I understand, because of having received no appointment from the Association, and, although the lumber has arrived, he has not the wherewithal in the shape of goods to pay the natives to build the house, and, owing to the ice, the lumber had to be landed a long way from the selected site. Dr. Beaupre is to turn over his subsistence stores (which we brought up for his board) to the station for one year. The school is to be held hereafter in the small Government house. Both teachers agree that it would be better

there. There are not more than ten or fifteen in attendance on an average. They are like all natives in regard to cleanliness, and for that reason are objectionable to the station. I have again been obliged to let the school draw on the Government for coal. This coal, ten tons, must be returned to us in San Francisco, that we may bring it up next year. I think it is time, Doctor, that the Association brought business methods into their affairs. While I am more than willing to do anything in reason to assist the schools, this indifferent way of caring for them must end. For three years the expenses of the school have come from the station, and it is no way to do business. Were we to withdraw that support the school would be in a bad fix. Possibly Mr. Stevenson's going down may help to better matters in the future. Dr. Beaupre, through a letter from you, wanted to go to Port Clarence. You had also requested me to take him down, and left here with that understanding. But Mr. Lopp told me why the Doctor would not prove acceptable to him, and for that reason I informed the Doctor that the vacancies at the reindeer station had been filled. I took this action as being the best, and I wish, in the future, that you will, when you come, give me fuller information of matters wherein you desire me to act. My brain is often taxed to solve intricate problems in my own affairs, without being perplexed with outside issues from a lack of a proper understanding.

16
The "Jennie Ward" (Browner's schooner) went ashore yesterday. We were engaged in working on her yesterday afternoon and well into the night, also today. I have no report from her today, so possibly we may be detained a day or two longer on her account. If the boat brings favorable news of her, we will have finished our business here and will leave for Cape Serdze. None of the vessels have yet succeeded in getting east of the Point. The ice is very heavy and closely packed on the east side. All the vessels but three have left this anchorage, some working towards the Point, others sailing southward. It is extremely cold here, and most of the time the fog is dense. So you see we labor under many difficulties on all sides.

Mrs. Healy joins me in kind regards, and we both wish you luck and success.

Yours truly,

M.A. Healy.

all the fleet here except the "Rush" and the English vessels. I saw Mrs. Tuck, poor soul. She is so worried about her school. She has only a few girls now. She says Mr. Tingle, desiring to get the contract to supply the Baptists' school at Wood Island, has promised to bring them all the girls for their school he can gather. The Captain says that Wood Island, Kladiak, is a long way

to take the girls from, and it should not be allowed by the Department. Of course this will end the Tuck school, if permitted. We are sorry to learn that none of the naval officers have been there or given it their support. Capt. Ludlow says Capt. Hooper has been his valuable informant concerning everything up there. Mrs. Thornton leaves us this morning, and I am glad she is able to go down on the "Corwin" as she will be more comfortable.

We also find that Mr. Bruce has told them all here that you dismissed him because he would not share his trade with you. He also said he intended to inform everybody of it. I thought you had better know of this, so you can prepare yourself against his falsehood. I am forced to close this, for the "Corwin" will be here in a few minutes, and I wish this to go upon her. I will not have time to read it over for correction. So, excuse all faults that meet your eye.

With kindest regards to your wife, daughters, and yourself,
I am, always,

Sincerely yours,

Mary J. Healy.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

JAMES S. SHERMAN, N. Y., Chairman.
Charles Curtis, Kans. Samuel C. Hyde, Wash.
George W. Wilson, Ohio. James E. Watson, Ind.
George D. McKeljohn, Nebr. John M. Allen, Miss.
Robert J. Gamble, S. Dak. John W. Maddox, Ga.
William H. Doolittle, Wash. George C. Pennington, Texas.
Israel F. Fletcher, N. Y. John S. Little, Ark.
Frank M. Eddy, Minn. William C. Owens, Ky.
Alexander Stewart, Wis. Dennis T. Flynn, Okla.
George E. White, Ill. William M. Griffith, Clerk.

Committee on Indian Affairs,

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C., Mar. 19, 189 6.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.,

My dear Doctor Jackson:

Your letter of the 18th is before me. I shall be very glad to speak to Mr. Cannon and ask him to allow an appropriation for the introduction of reindeer into Alaska. You may rest assured that I will do all in my power for you in this direction.

Very sincerely yours,

James S. Sherman

Original

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

JAMES S. SHERMAN, N. Y., Chairman.	Samuel C. Hyde, Wash.
Charles Curtis, Kans.	James E. Watson, Ind.
George W. Wilson, Ohio.	John M. Allen, Miss.
George D. McKeljohn, Nebr.	John W. Maddox, Ga.
Robert J. Gamble, S. Dak.	George C. Pendleton, Texas.
William H. Doolittle, Wash.	John S. Little, Ark.
Israel F. Fletcher, N. Y.	William C. Owens, Ky.
Frank M. Eddy, Minn.	Dennis T. Flynn, Okla.
Alexander Stewart, Wisc.	
George E. White, Ill.	William M. Griffith, Clerk.

Committee on Indian Affairs,

House of Representatives U. S.,

Washington, D. C., Mar. 17, 1896.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.,

My dear Doctor:

I regret very much that your letter, asking me to be present at the meeting of the appropriation committee on Monday, did not reach me until this morning. I have been out of town and have just returned. I shall be very glad to do anything I can to aid you and regret very much that I was not here to appear before the committee as you requested.

Very sincerely yours,

Jas. S. Sherman

Clear

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 20th, 1896.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Dear Sir;

Your favor of the 14th came to hand in due time. I saw Mr. Cannon yesterday, but did not find him as favorable as I had hoped to. He will do something, I think, but not all that you desire. He has promised to do better next year.

Yours truly,

Wm. Nelson

